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THE FARINGTON DIARY

NAPOLEON AT MALMAISON.
From an engraving after the picture by Isabey.

[*Frontispiece.*

THE FARINGTON DIARY

BY

JOSEPH FARINGTON, R.A.

EDITED BY

JAMES GREIG

AUTHOR OF

A "Life of Thomas Gainsborough," and a "Life of Sir Henry Raeburn"

VOL. V.

JANUARY 9, 1808, TO DECEMBER 21, 1809)

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INTRODUCTION

The fifth volume of the Farington Diary, like each of its predecessors, contains a great amount of very interesting matter relating to many people and things of public concern.

War still commands the attention of all. In Russia and the Peninsula, in Austria and Italy, Napoleon's forces add to their conquests. In the House of Commons on February 4, 1808, Canning declared that "Buonaparte well knew that the maritime power of Great Britain was the only impediment to his universal aggrandisement," etc.

Little battles in South America and our disputes in the North also are recorded by Farington, who tells us that

At a meeting of the Liverpool merchants on Friday Febry. 26th, 1808, it was resolved to petition both Houses of Parliament against the Order of Council Bill, in consequence of the unfavourable operations it will have upon the trade of that town with America. —It was stated by Mr. Rathbone, that, "Nearly 500 voyages were made from America to Liverpool alone, in the course of a year, in ships, the burden of which amounted to more than 123,000 tons; that the amount of British manufactures annually exported to America, was more than 10,000,000 £; that government derived from the Liverpool proportion of the trade alone, not less than one million a year; and that the average debt due from America to this country, is not less than Twelve millions, the payment of which is now interrupted by the embargo in the American Ports."

Lord Melville in the following May spoke of America in the most decided manner:

In the dispute with Her he wd. have settled the question in half an hour. We have nothing to fear from War with Her, but it wd. be Her ruin.—He sd. It had been the advice of Washington "That America shd. for two centuries think of Agriculture only, & disregard commerce." He sd. this was good advice; but the Americans did not attend to it. Agriculture has comparatively been neglected & Commerce has been their object.—The consequence is that 5 or 6 large maritime towns sway the country;—& in these towns a French Faction exists. He sd. were we to be at War with America we shd. through the Northern provinces, and down the great Rivers which He named, be able to pass our manufactures, & at a cheaper rate, to the Inland people, by 20 per cent, than they have them at present.—He hoped our ministry wd. not give way to the Americans in any respect, & wished they had been more decided,—by giving a final & determined answer at once.

Trade troubles, as now, arose out of the general unrest. We read that "great riots, on account of low wages, took place at Manchester," in which people were killed. The extravagance of the working class then, also, was apparently responsible for much of their unhappiness. We are told that the "lower orders of the people"

had a great advantage in this country from being supplied with fish at a very cheap rate,

one particular sort was mentioned. It is called *Hake* & somewhat resembles Cod in its shape but is of rather a longer form. This fish is particularly cheap, so as to supply a family for a few pence. But Mr. Adams observed that the lower classes of the people are less disposed to oeconomise and to avail themselves of these advantages than those above them in situation. If they have money if they do not expend it in one way they will in another, so as in the end to be no richer than people are who are placed where there are fewer advantages.

The good name of the City of London police had to be defended by an *Especial* Court of Mayor and Aldermen, held at the Guildhall in opposition to Lord Ellenborough's statement that if the Police " be not speedily corrected, it wd. become a greater nuisance to the public than riot and disorder."

Vice was abundant in Dublin, but in the country districts of Ireland, although the people, irrespective of sex, all slept together, there was " no immoral effect." The " Women rejected every look & advance towards them. If a woman is seduced, if she complains within 24 Hours the Man must either marry her or quit the Country, if he remains the punishment is transportation." With regard to political matters, it had been maintained " *That the Government of Ireland was worn out*, —meaning that by the excessive corruption which prevailed, in the Parliament of Ireland, everything was being carried on by purchasing the Members." And the people declared " They wait for the King's death, then they shall have what they want."

But the general spirit of the English was admirably expressed by the King in proroguing Parliament on June 21, 1809. The *Morning Post* reports that :

To the efforts of Europe for its own deliverance, His Majesty has directed us to assure you, that He is determined to continue his most strenuous assistance and support, convinced that you will agree with him in considering that every exertion for the re-establishment of the independence of other nations, is no less conducive to the true interests than it is becoming the character & honour of Great Britain.

The effect of this strenuous support was becoming apparent. The French were losing their islands in the Atlantic to the British. Spain had declared war on France, and our troops were active at Vimiera, where their discipline was " magnific." Corunna and Talavera had been fought, each encounter preparing the way for future victory, although at first the retreat in both cases was regarded as serious.

For instance, Sir Thomas Lawrence records that Castlereagh sat to him on September 7, 1809, soon after Wellesley's dispatches informed him of his retreat to Truxillo. The statesman " spoke very little. . . . He seemed to be a figure of woe ; & Lawrence observed Him more than once to wipe His eyes." But let us pass to less disturbing affairs.

Eminent politicians and their personal characteristics are vividly presented in the Diary. The religious tendencies of Pitt and Fox form the subject of conversation ; Pitt's " pious deportment " is acknowledged, and Fox is said to have died a " religious man."

Lord Chatham believed in the fascination of words. Prince Hoare, the writer, while a boy at Bath, and his brothers, frequently went to Chatham's house in the Circus to play with young Pitt, the future Prime Minister, who at that time was about eight years old.

He often quarrelled with the other Boys; and while at play, was, on that account, put into an adjoining room, from whence He issued while they were playing at marbles, & with a large *taw marble*, He drove through their game.—His father, at that early age, was accustomed to take Him into a room and there *debate with Him*,—and His young mind was then so filled with ideas of Oratory, that one day while these Boys were walking upon [Combe] down near Bath, with Mr. Wilson tutor to Ld. Chatham's sons & afterwards Canon of Windsor, Wm. Pitt said, He was glad He should not be a Lord. On being asked by Mr. Wilson why He said so,—He replied, Because He could not then be in the House of Commons & *make Speeches like His Father.*

Lord Melville told Sir Thomas Lawrence that Pitt "was a greater orator than his father and had the most *virtuous nature* of any man he ever knew. He was as indolent as Fox and in business never attended to details or to his own private affairs. Melville also gives a very interesting self-portrait, and speaks of the evil disposition of the "reds" in this country during the French Revolution, and of their plots to murder the King, Pitt and himself.

Prime Ministers and their Secretaries led strenuous lives in those days.

Mr. Adams, Secretary to the Duke of Portland, goes every day at Eleven oClock in the forenoon to the Duke & remains till 8 or ½ past 8 in the evening; and, after dinner, at *Eleven* oClock, He goes again to the Duke & remains till one, two, or three in the morning. Such is the life of a Secretary to a Prime Minister.—The Duke sits up to the time mentioned, & is often up again at Eleven, notwithstanding He is so much an Invalid.

Here is a case for prohibitionists. Farington writes:

On my remarking [to Mr. Wharton, M.P. for Durham] that it seemed extraordinary that the late Sittings of the House did not cause the deaths of many of its members considering How many Old, and tender constitutioned persons subject themselves to this fatigue, He replied, That it is remarkable but true, That the last year during the Session, only one member out of 641 of which the House consists, died, which was Admiral Rainier at upwards of 80.—He said Those Members who are in the Habit of attending the House much for the most part live temperately.—He added That there are but few who have Carriages waiting at a late Hour; the generality *walk Home*, and to this *Old George Rose*, ascribes an advantage. He thinks they derive benefit, if, after being confined in the bad air of the House, which it must be in the Winter Season when the windows are closed, they walk a mile in air more pure & refreshing.

And it may be added that a well-known doctor declares to the Diarist that "They who do not drink *wine* are much less susceptible of cold than they who do, of that I am certain."

There are entries referring to Canning, Castlereagh, Lord North, Percival and Wilberforce. Law is amply represented. Farington records a *cause célèbre* in which the Duke of York and Mrs. Clarke are the chief *dramatis personæ*, and also gives interesting stories about other men and women who created considerable stir in their day. In short, no phase of life is omitted by the Diarist. Mrs. Hughes, an intimate friend of Sir Walter Scott, pleasantly laments in an after-dinner talk

" over the situation of the Princess Charlotte, saying that she did not see where they could find a Husband for Her. The Duke of Gloucester is mentioned, but objected to on the score of His being too old, but the Bishop [of Salisbury, the Princess's preceptor] did not seem to think 'there should be any great objection on account of that difference in their ages.' "

Wordsworth is praised in the " most violent manner " by Lady Beaumont. She called him " angelic &c.," while Sir George on the other hand " seemed to be cooled " in his regard for the poet. But such was Sir George's habit with all his favourites. He dropped Wilkie for Haydon, and so on—it was necessary for him to have a new " Hero " at brief intervals.

Farington says : " It is remarkable that Wordsworth, in his poetry, should affect a simplicity approaching to puerility, while in Politics, in which plain statement and deduction is alone required, He assumes the reverse of it."

Lord Lonsdale thought the Cintra Convention was written in " very bad taste," whereas Lady Beaumont praised it in " very high terms, as above the political writings of Burke & others," her husband remarking dryly that " Lady Beaumont spoke as if she was employed to sell " the poet's pamphlet.

At Lady Crewe's, Lady Beaumont told Sir T. Lawrence that she had talked with Samuel Rogers of Wordsworth's poems, and that " Rogers concurred with Her in admiring the simplicity which is in them, & dwelt particularly on the beautiful idea of the 'Dancing Daffodils'—thus playing off Her want of judgment," is the Diarist's comment. On another occasion Sir George Beaumont defended Wordsworth's poems against " the Edingburgh reviewers & sd. Coleridge had supported that taste of *simplicity* which they condemned, and said that all men who write in a new & superior stile must *create a people capable* of fully relishing their beauties, & that at present, prejudice and an established habit of admiring certain works prevents the works of Wordsworth from being duly appreciated."

Lord Erskine one night said he had dined with " Rogers the Banker."—" Rogers the Banker ? " questioned Miss Berry (one of Horace Walpole's " Twin Wives ")—" Rogers the Poet." The amours of Miss Seward, the " Swan of Lichfield," are referred to, and we learn that at the age of sixty she is " still in her countenance handsome, and dresses in a fanciful manner like a girl of 15,—also paints Her face & eyebrows. She has bad health,—& has a habit of sighing deeply." The year before this was written by Farington, Sir Walter Scott paid Miss Seward a visit and found " her eyes were auburn, of the precise hue of her hair & possessed great expression."

Dr. Johnson is not in favour. Sir George Beaumont disapproved of his " stile." In writing, he " was a *mannerist*, which always being a false thing, wd. not be a lasting example." He had, however, " great power of mind."

Coleridge spoke of Johnson with little respect. "He had 'verbiage,' meaning words & little more." Of Coleridge himself we read that Prince Hoare attended one of his lectures at the Royal Institution. "When Coleridge came into the Box there were several Books laying. He opened two or three of them silently and shut them again after a short inspection. He then paused, & leaned His head on His hand, and at last said, He had been thinking for a word to express the distinct character of Milton as a Poet, but not finding one that wd. express it, He should make one '*Ideality*.' He spoke extempore."

James Northcote, the sharp-tongued painter, had seen the first number of Coleridge's periodical work in which two points were particularly clear, viz.: "His exhibiting *Himself* & His *conceit*.—Many passages cannot be understood.—The whole strange & as it seemed contemptible."

William Westall, R.A., occasionally met Sir Walter Scott while he was in London in the summer of 1809, & was not impressed by the romancer's appearance:

> His Countenance is of quite a common kind, & there is not in it the least indication of Genius or talent, but it appears more interesting when He is animated on any subject. —Mr. Scott was weary of the intercourse He had in London, viz: dining & being perpetually in Society.—"I have dined with them till I am weary of it, I now want them to dine with me, in my domestic state"—&c. &c.

Robert Burns and his first editor, Dr. Currie, are mentioned, as are Hannah More, Mrs. Barbauld, John Murray and the *Quarterly Review*. Lord Ellenborough defends the liberty of the Press, and we read that:

> Mr. Burke had remarked to Mr. Long that eventually newspapers would govern the Country.—The business of reporting the Debates in the House of Commons is now carried on systematically. The Reporters are admitted to a small room & are led into the Gallery to take their places, where in making their notes they omit, add, approve, and disapprove as their [disposition] to party inclines them.

Art and artists are the subjects of many entries. Mrs. Fisher, wife of the Bishop of Salisbury, says that Constable's "Countenance is like one of the young figures in the works of Raphael, and that his appearance is that of one *guileless*."

In the course of a conversation on the prices paid for paintings by "deceased artists" Payne Knight said "That pictures by [Richard] *Wilson*, for which he had 30 or 40 guineas, now sell for 3, 4, or 500 guineas, though we had *better painters now living*, *Turner* and the younger *Barker* of *Bath*." Lawrence felt the injustice of this reflection on Wilson and said: "Oh! no, not Barker surely." Reference is made to Turner and Mrs. Danby, who lived with him. "As an artist he had neither sublimity nor dignity," declares Hearne, the water-colour painter, who would not have given fifteen guineas for the Turner which cost Lord Essex 200 guineas. Gainsborough excelled where Turner failed. Strong sentiment always prevailed in his pastoral subjects. His representations of simple life are given "with such taste as to delight and never to offend.

He is never coarse." Thus Mr. Hearne, while another artist held that Gainsborough was superior to all other English landscape painters. Farington informs us of Boydell's intention to sell Gainsborough's early work, " A Wood-Scene, Cornard, Suffolk " (the interesting story of which is told in a footnote), and that Sir Thomas Lawrence purchased for £300 from the famous publisher the " Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse " by Sir Joshua Reynolds, which went recently to America at a huge price. Anecdotes are given about Wilkie (who was a " true Scot "), Hoppner's anger and exigence, Haydon's " habit of swearing," Copley and the Prince of Wales, Cosway's skull of " Abelard," Beechey and his knighthood, John Constable, Sir Thomas Lawrence, the passion and tears of Nollekens, and Richard Wilson, of whom the following amusing tale is told.

He had been invited to a gentleman's House but when He approached it He turned to an acquaintance and said " Are there any young ladies ? " He was answered in the affirmative. " Do they draw ? " continued Wilson. The reply was, " Yes " ; " Good morning to you then," sd. Wilson & turned away.

Dread of young ladies who " draw " is a common complaint in these days of never-ending exhibitions.

Miscellaneous entries deal with the Elgin Marbles, Greeks and anatomy, the rage for water-colours, the Admiralty and artists, bad architecture, the formation of the Bridgewater Collection, artists and critics, Castlereagh and art, and Christie's.

Among the actors who appear in the Diary are Mrs. Siddons, Mrs. Pitt, J. P. Kemble, Young Betty, Matthews, Lewis and Madame Catalani, the operatic singer, about whom a controversy began in the *Morning Post* by " A Friend of the British Drama " and was carried on until the opening of the New Covent Garden Theatre at the increased prices, which caused unfortunate riots for several weeks. The comments made by the *Morning Post* correspondent were akin to the censure passed last year on those responsible for bringing foreign performers to London while British actors and musicians were idle.

Variety is given to the contents by the account of a tour through Derbyshire, Lancashire and Cheshire. Farington's nephew thought Liverpool superior in appearance to Manchester, and the Diarist describes two cases tried before his brother Richard, who was a magistrate. Two men were bound over by him to keep the peace, they having been caught by Police Officer Nagle about to fight a duel on Kersal Moor, and a young married man who had lost his watch in a brothel also appeared. Nagle had recovered the watch, and the owner, apologizing for his imprudence, was admonished and given back his watch. Three boys aged thirteen, fifteen and eighteen years were sworn in as soldiers. " The eldest was to receive 16 guineas bounty money, but certain Cloaths were to be purchased for Him & paid for out of it.—Boys of 15 they enlist if only 5 feet one inch high.—Men of 20 they enlist if 5 feet 4 Inches."

The concluding chapters of the volume narrate the very interesting and delightful tour to the West Country made by Farington in 1809.

Editorial interpolations in the text are placed, as in previous volumes, within brackets, and Farington's spelling and punctuation are preserved throughout.

Mr. T. P. Greig is responsible for the full index, and thanks are due to Mr. Robert Harris for assistance in reading the proofs.

JAMES GREIG.

Savage Club,
August 4, 1925.

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CHAPTER I

1808

Lord Radstock's Titian

January 9.—Lawrence called. He dined at Lord Radstock's yesterday,* West was there & in the even'g *Sir F. Bourgeois's carriage* came to take West home,—in which Lawrence accompanied Him.—This day Ld. Radstock called on Lawrence & expressed a strong desire to sell a portrait of *Titian* by himself to Mr. Angerstein & mentioned—500 guineas as the price, but wd. take 300 & Lawrence shd. paint portraits of His Children for the remainder.—Lawrence declined this mode, sd. if Mr. Angerstein shd. purchase the picture, the whole money shd. be paid to His Lordship, who then might do as He shd. think proper.

[At the meeting of *Job & Postmasters* and Livery Stable-Keepers residing in the City & Liberty of Westminster and the parts adjacent, convened by a Public advertisement, at the King's Arms Tavern in Marybone St. Golden Square, on Tuesday Decr. 29th, 1807, it was Resolved, That on acct. of the *enormous price of Horse provisions*, Post Horses shd. not be let at less that *Eighteen pence per mile*, *Job* day *work*, and the standing of *Livery Horses* in proportion, to take place Jany. 1st. 1808.—and, that when two or three persons [are] in the *Dicky* of the *carriage*, they shall be paid for accordingly.—From small note-book.]

A Pure Scotsman

January 10.—Wm. Wells† called to-day.—He had been with Wilkie,‡ who sd. He did not feel disposed to undertake subjects from

* The Hon. Sir William Waldegrave, G.C.B. (1753-1825), second son of John, third Earl Waldegrave, took part, as Vice-Admiral of the Blue, in the victory over the Spanish fleet off Cape Lagos on February 14, 1797, and was raised to the Peerage of Ireland and took the name of Baron Radstock, of Castle Town, Queen's County. He married, on December 28, 1785, Cornelia, second daughter of David Van Lennap, chief of the Dutch factory at Smyrna. She died in 1839.

In the second Lord Radstock's sale in 1826 a "Titian and His Daughter," said to have come from the Borghese Palace, Rome, fetched only £173, the buyer being Captain Gillam. See also Radstock, Index, Vols. II., III.

† William Wells, of Red Leaf, shipbuilder and art collector. See Index, Vol. IV.

‡ See Index, Vols. III., IV.

History or Poetry but rather such as might present themselves to His mind. Wells had not seen Wilkie before & was much struck with His figure & countenance as being that of [a] pure Scotchman.

He sd. the Surgeons mates of East Indiamen are for the most part Scotchmen,* & had He been appointed to meet such a person & seen *Wilkie* in a *Crowd* of people, He shd. have supposed him to be the man.

Willm. Wells told me His wife's maiden name was *Hughes*, & that she has a Brother, a Surgeon near Canterbury who married a daugr. of the present Sir Edward Knatchbull.†—He then spoke of Copley's behaviour to Sir Edward respecting the family picture which Copley painted for Him & charged an enormous price for it.—Copley has since been to Sir Edward's and painted out the figures of Sir Edwards *first* & *Second* wives, who were represented in the Sky,—people having laughed at His having three wives represented in one picture.—

Sir George Beaumont at Dunmow

January 12.—Alexander called.—He had been with Sir G. Beaumont at Dunmow, Ten days, and found there Sir George & Lady Beaumont & the Dowager Lady Beaumont [Sir George's mother], who He could perceive had visibly lost Her power of seeing & hearing in a considerable degree within the last 12 months. She will be 89 in March next. He thought Sir George looked pale & thin, and found that He takes much medicine, viz: *Camomile pills* and vitriol mixed with some other quality. The manner of living at Dunmow was as follows, viz:—

Fire laid in each Bedchamber at Seven oClock in the morning.

Shaving water &c. brought at 8 oClock.

Breakfast at nine.

After breakfast Sir George & Alexander put on their *painting aprons* & went into the painting room where they passed their time till towards 3 oClock.

They then walked out for an Hour or more & returned & dressed for dinner, which was always had at ½ past 4.

Tea was had at 7.

Then Sir George or Lady Beaumont read aloud, or occasionally they played at Whist to amuse Old Lady Beaumont.—Roasted apples were brought in—and abt. ½ past ten or at Eleven oClock they retired to Bed.—

Neither of the ladies drank *any wine*,—Sir George not more than a Glass of White wine at dinner, and two glasses after dinner.—None of the party drank malt liquor.—Sir George & Lady Beaumont alternately read *Cook's Voyages by Hawksworth*, which publication they were going through,—Her Ladyship while reading occasionnally stopping to *com-*

* Mr. Hy. Harries writes: "Farington says that most of the surgeons' mates in the E.I.C.'s service were Scots. I should think so, indeed. Of 70 surgeons under initial M 29 were Mac or Mc (including a Mac'Osh) and there were Marmion, Maxwell, Menzies, Moffat, Murray, &c."

† See Index, Vols. II., IV.

ment upon it.—Sir George was painting a large Landscape intended for Lord Lonsdale, a composition made up of circumstances of Cumberland Mountain Scenery.—

Wordsworth was cried up by Lady Beaumont in the most violent manner,—calling Him angelic &c.—Sir George seemed to be cooled.—

Alexander still finds His situation [as drawing master at the Royal Military College] irksome & that He has not spirits for it.—After having attended the boys while at their lessons He feels incapable of any other effort beyond reading a newspaper.

January 12.—Alexander thinks He has the wishes of Mr. *Planta* in favour of His being appointed Keeper of the Prints &c. at the British Museum,—but he is apprehensive they may require the person who shall be fixed upon to possess *literary attainments* which He has not.

[See Vols. I., II., III., IV. for previous references to Sir Thomas Lawrence, Sir F. Bourgeois, J. J. Angerstein, J. S. Copley, Sir George and Lady Beaumont and William Alexander, artist, afterwards keeper of the Prints in the British Museum.]

CHAPTER II

1808

Fuseli and Religion

January 12.—Marchant called in the evening, with much gossiping matter—Fuseli is very fond of playing at *Whist;* and Marchant made up a party last night with him, & Mrs. Fuseli & Haughton.—Fuseli had been ten days in the country on a visit to Lord Rivers, who in his youth was a sort of pupil to Fuseli in Italy.—Fuseli sd. He had on this visit a dispute with His Lordship upon religion & as it appeared Fuseli was not an advocate for public or perhaps for any worship, saying *everything had been given to us & we had nothing to ask for.*—Such were the light & inconsiderate sentiments which He uttered.

Mr. Rose, Senr. late of the Treasury, said to Marchant "You Artists go to Rome Christians, but return without any religion." Marchant sd. that as there was no protestant place of worship at Rome, it was very true that Religion seemed to be forgotten by the English Students.—

Lord Trafalgar

January 16.—Revd. Dr. Hughes I dined with at His residence, Amen Corner.—We dined at ¼ past 5 oClock & went to tea at 8.—The Bishop of Salisbury brought an acct. of Lord Trafalgar, only Son of Lord Nelson,* being dangerously ill of a *Typhus fever.* He was seized at Canterbury and His Case was mistaken by the Medical men who attended Him,—having been judged to be a complaint of the *Lungs* and He was *bled.*—He has been brought to town for better advice. His disorder is imputed to His having taken more exercise hunting &c. than His constitution could bear.—

Communion at St. Paul's

Before dinner Dr. Luxmore, the new Bishop of Bristol called,—The conversation after dinner was various.—Dr. Hughes spoke of it being the usage at St. Paul's Cathedral to administer the *Communion* once every week,—(Sunday) & said that the consequence was that very few indeed attended. On Sunday last & the preceding Sunday two or three

* The Rev. William Nelson, first Earl Nelson.

paupers only attended, & they might have a motive not rising out of the duty, as the money collected is by custom always divided among such paupers as attend at the Communion.—He thought it wd. be better to have it administered once a month only.—

Dr. Cookson sd. He apprehended the reason why the Communion Service was ordered to be performed in Cathedrals once every week was, that at the period when the order was established, the number who were disposed to attend the Communion was so great that it was appointed to be administered frequently to afford an opportunity to all without making the number each time inconveniently great.—

The Curate Absconded

Dr. Cookson sd. that while assisting a Curate at Penrith in administering the Communion, He saw the Curate convey some of the money collected into His waistcoat pocket,—but the act appeared to Him to be so monstrous that He never mentioned it, scarcely crediting His own eyes, till at an after period the Curate was proved to [be] caught [taking] up a purse belonging to a Woman who came to [be] *churched* after laying in, & having paid Her Church fees dropped Her purse.—The fact being made public the Curate absconded & Cookson then mentioned what He had seen.—

Dr. Hughes spoke of the Honble. & Revd. Mr. Grey, Son to Lord Stamford, who though posessed only of a moderate private preferment, had refused a Deanery, a Prebendary of St. Paul's, & a Canonry of Windsor,—being contented with His present situation & plan of life. He is a Bachelor.—

The Bishop of Salisbury then mentioned the Hon. & Revd. Dr. Finch, Brother to Lord Aylesford, who He sd. Had refused three Deanerys & other large preferment.—It was admitted by them that Sir Willm. Scott's bill to enforce residence had been productive of good.—It was said that the Bishop of London makes great allowance in respect of residence to such of the Clergy as hold livings in the unhealthy parts of Essex,—but Curates must be upon the spot.—The Bishop said, that a Page who had been abt. the Kings person near 30 years said, that the King sleeps sound throughout the night, eats well, & is in uniform good spirits & temper.—

Mr. Twining Junr.* & His wife came to tea & a rubber at whist was made up, with Dr. Cookson, Mrs. Hughes & Mr. Twining Senr.—Abt. ½ past 9 the Bishop's carriage came & He offered to set *me down* which I accepted.

A Husband for Princess Charlotte

He said His family had already felt the benefit of residing in His new House No. 60, Seymour St. Portman Square, the situation & air being

* Richard Twining (1772-1857), son of Richard Twining (1749-1824), head of the old tea business in the Strand and director of the East India Company.
Mrs. Hughes, wife of Dr. Hughes, was an intimate friend of Sir Walter Scott.

much better than *Dover Street*. He sd. it was of importance to Him obliged as He is to a nine months residence in London each year,—owing to His being Preceptor to the Princess Charlotte of Wales.—

Mrs. Hughes pleasantly lamented over the situation of the Princess Charlotte saying she did not see where they could find a Husband for Her.* The Duke of Gloucester was mentioned, but objected to on the score of His being too old, but the Bishop did not seem to think there should be any great objection on account of that difference in their ages.—Dr. Cookson told me that Lord Lonsdale is not popular in Cumberland & Westmorland.—

Dr. Langford, Canon of Windsor, now resides at & does the Church duty at Lewisham in Kent. His Creditors do not molest Him, but an arrangement has been made & His debts are gradually liquidating.—He is 62 or 3 years of age.—

A Dinner every Sunday

The Bishop of Lincoln, Dean of St. Paul's,—Dr. Majendie, Bishop of Chester, Dr. Weston,—& Dr. Hughes are the four principals of the Cathedral of St. Paul's; and each of them keeps His residence for three months in each year.—The Bishop of Lincoln during that time resides at the Deanery on the South side of St. Paul's;—the other three Canons in Amen Corner.—He who is in residence *gives a dinner every Sunday* at Half past one oClock, to the minor Canons &c. & they break up at 3 to go again to public Service.—From 4 or 5 to 8 or 10 attend these dinners. Dr. Weston has 3 daughters only.—The Bishop of Chester has a very large family & when He keeps residence does not bring them with Him.—

[The French having taken possession of Lisbon, of all the Forts & the remaining Ships in the Tagus & hoisted French Colours upon them, the populace on the 12th. of Decr. commenced an attack upon the French & Spanish troops, and great numbers were killed on both sides, and on the 15th. another attack was made by the people in which 5 or 6000 French & Spaniards were killed. To the horrors of insurrection were added the miseries of want.—From small note-book.]

[See Vols. I., II., III., IV. for previous references to Fuseli, Nathaniel Marchant, R.A., Dr. Thomas Hughes (he is miscalled John in Vol. II.), Sir William Scott (afterwards Lord Scowell); Vols. II., III., to Dr. Cookson; Vols. I., III., IV., to the Rev. William Langford, D.D.; Vols. I., III., to George Rose, of the Treasury, and Vols. III., IV., to the second Duke of Gloucester.]

* Princess Charlotte Augusta (1796-1817) was married to the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld on May 2, 1816, and died in 1817.

CHAPTER III

1808

Russians at Tilsit

January 19.—Called upon Lawrence. Yesterday Lord Lewison Gower our late Minister at Petersburgh, was with Him.—His Lordship was with the Emperor of Russia at *Tilsit.* He sd. that the Russians ought not to have fought in the situation in which they were at the last battle fought with the French.—That in the Russian Army there were only 40,000 *regular troops*, the remainder were irregular troops only fit for a pursuit, or to harass an army. On the other hand General Savary* told His Lordship that the French had 90,000 *regular troops.*—His Lordship added, that it was the *Emperor of Russia* that was eager *for a battle :* and that now He is very unpopular in Russia.—

[Dr.] Hayes called. He sd. Adolphus does not consider Buonaparte as the real cause of the predominancy of the *French power :* that He is not a *great General*, & in other respects is defficient.—Hayes is, if possible, for peace *with America ;* but thinks any peace with *France* circumstanced as the *Continent now is*, would lay the foundation for the ruin of this country.—

Lord Trafalgar's Death

Bishop of Salisbury's I dined at.—We dined abt. ½ past 5.—Drank Coffee & tea at 8,—and came away at 9.—Mrs. Fisher, wife to the Bishop, told me she is related to Earl Nelson, & had been with Him & His family today,—and found them in great trouble at the loss of their Son, Lord Trafalgar.—The Bishop sd. He was affected with a Cold immediately after Christmas, which was not much regarded. He became worse & Dr. Carter, a Physician at Canterbury, conceived that His disorder tended to a Consumption, His Lordship being tall, thin, & delicate, and prescribed accordingly ; but the Apothecary who attended was of another opinion & predicted the real tendency of his complaint, viz : a *Typhus fever*, & expressed his sentiments to Lord Nelson, who communicated them to Dr. Carter, He flew out upon it & said that His

* Anne Jean Marie René Savary, Duke of Rovigo (1774-1833), French general and diplomatist.

opinion wd. be supported by the whole body of Physicians. Lord Nelson, however, was anxious to have further advice, & having been informed by Dr. Carter that Lord Trafalgar might be removed to London with safety, it was determined upon, as Lord Nelson sd. shd. a Physician be sent for from London He wd. prescribe & go away not waiting for the effects. Accordingly Lord Trafalgar was brought to London & Doctor Baillie had little hope of His recovery. He daily became worse & on Saturday last was reduced to such a state of lowness that *Madeira & Brandy* were given Him,—and on Sunday Brandy in greater quantities, but on that night He died.—

Five days before He died He gave Himself up & said He *should not recover*, & expressed Himself as being prepared to die as He was not conscious of having committed any great evil. He was sensible to the last & died aged 19.—The Bishop further said, that today He found Lady Charlotte Nelson, Lord Trafalgar's sister, quite overcome with grief, sitting in a state seemingly absorbed in sorrow & incapable of any exertion.—

A Good Kernel

The Bishop then spoke of Lord Nelson & said there existed in the minds of people a very unfounded prejudice *against* Him. He said certainly His manners are rough & coarse, but that under this *Husk* there is a good *Kernel*. He said that Lord Nelson has a good plain understanding & a good meaning, and had been found very useful in conducting the Church affairs of the Cathedral at Canterbury. The Archbishop of Canterbury He said, Had spoken to Him of Lord Nelson's good conduct & management and of the injustice which was done Him by those who are prejudiced against Him,—the Dean of Canterbury, Dr. Powyss, has expressed Himself to the same effect.—The Bishop of Salisbury added that Lord Nelson supports Himself in a manly, proper manner under His present trying affliction.—

The Bishop and Art

The Bishop asked me how matters went on in the Royal Academy ?—I told all had gone on well since Mr. West returned to the Chair, & that there was no longer any dissension.—He sd. Mr. West had been ill used & greatly undervalued as an Artist which posterity would declare.—He gave an instance of the current prejudice against His works. Rebecca had been employed to paint some figures in an apartment at Windsor, and the Bishop happened soon after to go into that room with company, some of whom immediately cried out " Oh do not look at those wretched things by *West!*"

The Bishop told me that Mr. Douglas, Son to the late Bishop of Salisbury, had collected either original pictures or had copies made of all the Bishops of Salisbury from *the Restoration*, to *this period*, nine or ten in number, but of different sizes viz : *Half lengths & three quarters*. He said that it is His intention to have pieces added to the smaller pictures

to make the whole of an equal size & to furnish the great room at the Bishop's Palace at Salisbury with these portraits.—He added that He had never yet sat for a Portrait in Oil,* but shewed me one by a Young Artist of the name of Leaky who has met with much success in the West of England & who now paints Landscape.†

Mrs. Fisher spoke to me of Constable with much commendation. She said His countenance is like one of the young figures in the works of Raphael :—and that His appearance is that of one "*guileless*."

January 20.—[His Majesty plays at Whist almost every evening, the Honble. Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Arthur Stanhope, and Lord St. Helens, have the honour to form the Sovereign's party.—

From the *Moniteur*,—Paris Jany. 6th.—"The Annual prize of 3000 Livres, founded by His Majesty the Emperor and King, for the best experiment made in the course of the year on the *Galvanic fluid*, has been decreed to *Mr. Davy*, member of the Royal Society of London, in consequence of His memoir on the chemical action of electricity, of which M. Gay Lussac,‡ will give an account in the sitting."—From small note-book.]

[See Index, Vols. I., II., III., IV., for previous references to Benjamin West and John Constable; Vols. II., III., IV., to Dr. Hayes; Vols. III., IV., to Dr. Matthew Baillie & John Adolphus.]

* A correspondent says : "I enclose a short note about the pictures at the Bishop's Palace, Salisbury, *apropos* of Farington's statement recording his conversation with Bishop Fisher, which may interest you. The Bishop married Dorothea, daughter of John Freston Scrivener, of Sibton Abbey, Suffolk. There is a portrait of Bishop Fisher at the Palace, which may be the one referred to by John Constable in a letter dated June 10, 1812. The artist and the Bishop were great friends.

"There would appear to be an inaccuracy in the above entry. Bishop Douglas made the collection of pictures, not his son ; possibly the latter desired to continue the search and to fill up gaps. In 1795 the Corporation of Salisbury had in their possession the portraits of four Bishops, Henchman, Seth Ward, Burnet, and Talbot. They gave Bishop Douglas for the collection at the Palace the portraits of Henchman, 1660-63, Burnet, 1689-1715, Talbot, 1715-1721, and lent him their portrait of Seth Ward to be copied. This portrait was by Greenhill, and was painted as a recognition of the Bishop's generosity to the City in contributing the lease of some property for the City Workhouse. Mr. Priaulx, the Steward of the Workhouse, was directed to pay for the picture.

"The Bishop Douglas portrait by Muller was at the Palace. After the Bishop's death it came to be allotted to his daughter, and, curiously enough, instead of leaving it—as presumably her father would have desired—at the Palace, she gave it to the Corporation. In 1828 Archdeacon Macdonald, the Bishop's nephew and biographer, was allowed to have it copied, and this, it is thought, is the copy at the Palace. In 1858 the Corporation gave Mr. Douglas permission to have it copied. There is a tradition that the portrait of Bishop Alexander Hyde, 1665-1667, at the Palace was found in a cottage and brought to the Palace during Bishop Fisher's Episcopate. Possibly it was Mr. Douglas who found it."

† James Leakey (1775-1865), a native of Exeter, who was about to enter the studio of Sir Joshua Reynolds when the great artist died, painted miniatures in the West of England, and his subject pictures were so closely akin to the manner of the Dutch School that Lawrence referred to him as the "English Wouvermans." He had ceased to practise painting long before he died.

‡ Joseph Louis Gay-Lussac (1778-1850), eminent French chemist and physicist. A street in the Latin Quarter, Paris, is named after him.

CHAPTER IV

1808

Art Gossip

January 24.—Northcote said that several drawings were laid before the Council by *Probationary Students*, for Tickets of Admission, & they were *excellent.* He said the *Model Academy* is all the *rage* with the Students, & that the *Life Academy* is deserted.*

Wilkie I met today.—The Duke of Gloucester, through Bourgeois, proposed to give Him 50 guineas for a picture to be painted. Bourgeois has sent a frame for the Card Players now painting.—The £50. is a trifle compared with the value of this picture.—Lord Mulgrave is for Wilkie letting the Duke have it.—I recommended to Him to paint another for the Duke more suited to His offer.—

January 25.—[Daniell] said, Mr. Long takes the utmost interest in what Mrs. Long does in Art, & attends & looks over Her with so constant a habit, that Edridge jokes him upon being a sort of Keeper or Superintendent of the Academy at Bromley.—[The Longs lived at Bomley.]—So much is Mr. Long affected by the pleasure He derives from works of art & comparing them with nature, that lately walking with Edridge at Bromley He said to Him that He would not for 20,000 a year be deprived of the enjoyment which He has arising from such knowledge as He has acquired of the art & taste for it.—

Alexander told us that while He was at Rio de janairo, at the Brazils, on His voyage to China with Ld. Macartney, He made a Panorama view of that City & its vicinity,—which drawings *Barker* of the Leicester Square Panorama, is to have the use of to paint a Panorama view for Exhibition & has engaged to give Alexander 70 guineas for the use of

* Here is what Rodin says on this subject: "In the first place, the Antique is Life itself. Nothing is more alive, and no style in the world has rendered life as it has. . . . It is bad to put the antique before beginners. One should end, not begin, with it. . . . When you want to teach sculpture to anyone set him face to face with Nature, then say to him: 'Now, here is what the antique has done. . . .' Whereas, if you give the antique to the beginner, who has never struggled with Nature, he does not understand anything about it, and loses his individuality over it. You make a plagiarist of him, and instead of making his own prayer to Nature, he will repeat the prayer of the antique without understanding the words of it."

the drawings.—Barker has given *Salt** 100 guineas for the use of a Panorama set of drawings of the Pyramids in Egypt.—

January 26.—Rossi called, & spoke of the death of *Freebairn*† who died at One oClock on Saturday last, aged 42.—During the last Summer He manifested great debility of body, being able to walk only slowly, & with much weariness, when in the country to make views:—but the indication of something serious happened abt. a month ago, when He was seized with a violent headache, for which He was cupped, but recd. only temporary relief, though He was enabled to walk out so far as to call upon Rossi. Abt. a week since He had another attack which was of an Appolectic kind & soon caused His death. He was at first sensible enough to know persons & then, or before, believing He shd. not long survive, He made a Will, & desired to be buried in a *leaden coffin* & in the vault of *St. James's Chapel*. He made a will as if posessed of some property, & had in his life-time spoken to that effect: but it now appears that His circumstances were in a very indifferent state,—Upon examination it does not appear that His pictures, drawings, Prints &c. are likely to produce more than 600 pounds, & there is no money, & several bills due, viz: Butcher £42—Baker,—Brewer &c. in equal proportions. His eldest Son, aged 15, is a Student in the Academy.

A First Commission

West I called upon, & found Him much pleased with a picture which He had just cleaned & varnished. It was painted by Himself in 1765 & was the first commission He recd. in England, the subject *Venus & Cupid*, which He *exhibited that year*. He said it was painted while His mind was full of *Corregio*, as was that of *Pylades & Orestes* belonging to Sir George Beaumont.—He said that having long considered in what manner Corregio obtained that purity of colouring in His flesh, He at last determined that it was by mixing *Ultramarine with his White* so that it should make a part of *every tint*, & by using *Indian Red* only to give warmth, & black in His shadows.—With these colours only He

* Henry Salt, Farington's old pupil, was the Carnarvon of his day. During his term of office as British Consul-General in Egypt he greatly encouraged excavating. With Burckhardt, the German, Salt, in 1816, employed Giovanni Baptista Belzoni to remove the colossal bust of Rameses II. ("Young Memnon") from Thebes, which they presented to the British Museum. Salt himself made discoveries at Thebes in 1817, and in that year he paid expenses incurred by Belzoni in excavating the great Temple at Abu Simbel; enabled Caviglia to continue his researches in connection with the Sphinx and the Pyramids, and under his direction Giovanni d'Athanasi made explorations in 1819.

Salt formed three collections of Egyptian antiquities. The first, he said, cost him £3,000. In 1824 he sold to Sir John Soane the alabaster sarcophagus found in 1817 by Belzoni in the sepulchre of Seti I. for £2,000, and it is now an important feature of Soane's Museum in Lincoln's Inn Fields. The French Government purchased for £10,000 Salt's second collection, formed in 1819-1824; the third was disposed of by auction at Sotheby's after his death in 1835, and the nine days' sale realized £7,168 18s. 6d., of which sum about £4,500 was paid by the British Museum for certain objects.

† Robert Freebairn (1765-1808). He published about forty prints of English and Italian scenery.

painted His flesh & *when finished,* made use of *warm glazing colours* which the cool, pure colours, produced the most charming *effect.*—He would never use *yellow* in painting His flesh.—He then told me that He had been for sometime employed in cleaning & putting into the best condition He could several of His pictures & should proceed to do so, till He shall have restored all those that He wishes should be preserved, & He would employ the Brush & White paint to cover all those which He wd. not wish to have His name attached to.—He said that He wd. now do, that in case He *should drop,* His House may not be found like those of Romney & Opie full of rubbish that it was disgraceful of them to have brought forward to a Sale.—I told Him I perfectly agreed with Him in this opinion, thinking that in this respect a man should be what might be called His own *Executor.*

[See Vols. I., II., III., IV. for previous references to James Northcote, Lord Mulgrave, Thomas Daniell, R.A., Charles Long (afterwards Lord Farnborough), Henry Edridge, A.R.A., George Romney and John Opie, R.A.; Vols. I., III., to Lord Macartney; Vols II., IV., to Henry Salt, and Vol. III., to Robert Freebairn.]

ANN PITT (1720-1799), ACTRESS.
Engraved by Walker, after D. Dodd.

[*To face p.* 12.

CHAPTER V

1808

Mrs. Pitt the Actress

January 27.—Varley spoke violently of the merit of a young man who has been His pupil learning to draw in water colours & Reinagle* said "He had never before seen drawings equal to them." His name Turner.†

January 30.—Mrs. Trotter called to thank me for my interest in obtaining the Housekeeper's place at the Royal Academy. She had seen Mrs. Fuseli who had told Her not to wait upon Mr. Richards‡ on the occasion, but I advised Her to wait upon Him & to say to Mrs. F. that I thought it wd. be proper for Her to do so, He being an Officer of the Academy:—this was also Her own wish.—I gave Her much advice for Her conduct in the Academy situated as the establishment now is.—She spoke very highly of the Character of Miss *Richards* who is daugr. to Mr. Richards by the late Mrs. Pitt the Actress.§—Mrs. Pitt had afterwards several other children by other men.—Mrs. Pitt had a Brother, who was a Broker near Moorfields, in which business He acquired a considerable fortune. After the death of His widow He has left £100 a year to Miss Richards, Her good conduct having induced Him to distinguish Her in this manner from the other Children of His Sister Mrs.

* Philip Reinagle (1749-1833), R.A., animal and landscape painter. He was a pupil of Allan Ramsay, and painted copies of pictures by Dutch Masters so faithfully that they have often passed as originals.

† William Turner (1789-1862), a native of Blackbourton (Oxon), became known as Turner of Oxford, in which city he had a large practice as a teacher. He was a member of the Watercolour Society, and his waters were familiar in exhibitions for fifty years. Drawings by him are at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

‡ John Inigo Richards, R.A., scene painter at Covent Garden Theatre and Secretary to the Royal Academy for twenty-five years. He died on December 18, 1810. Richards was responsible for the restoration of Leonardo da Vinci's beautiful cartoon in the Diploma Gallery at the Academy. See Index, Vols. I., II., III., IV.

§ Ann Pitt (1720?-1799) was born in London. She has been described as an "Old Tabby," and as having an "important pertness in manner and a volubility of Tongue." Her daughter Harriet Pitt, the dancer, became by Charles Dibdin, the mother of Thomas John Dibdin, actor and dramatist.

Pitt, who died poor & in difficulties, but was never forsaken by Her daugr. Miss Richards.

February 1.—Bigg called, spoke very modestly abt. the Academy ensuing Election, hoped a time might come when He might be supported, —said that by oeconomical management He had been enabled to provide for His family viz: A wife & *one daughter* only, and signified that He had made an independance for them.—He spoke of His regular habits of living, going to bed usually at 10 & rising at 7 in the Summer & towards 8 in the winter,—sd. He had been well educated & had read the Classics. I spoke to Him as was due to a virtuous man.*

Payne Knight's Opinion

February 2.—Lawrence came to tea. He told me that on Thursday last at the Dilletante dinner, in the evening standing before the fire with the Duke of Norfolk,—Payne Knight, &c.†—the conversation turned upon the prices given for pictures painted by deceased artists, which occasioned Knight to say "That pictures by *Wilson*, for which He had 30 or 40 guineas now sell for 3, 4, or 500 guineas, though we had *better painters now living*, *Turner* and the younger *Barker* of *Bath*."‡ Lawrence felt the injustice of this reflection on Wilson, & said "Oh! no, not Barker surely."—Lawrence finds great difficulty in bringing Knight to agree that in the picture it is proposed He should paint for the Dilletante Society,§ the figures should be as Large *as the Life*.—Knight objects to it, & says that in the *infancy* of *painting*, in the works of Raffaelle,—Titian, &c. &c.—their figures were of the size of the life, but when painting had arrived at its *maturity* figures of a smaller size were preferred. This He added, is seen in the works of the *Caracchi* & *they* were the men who had carried the art to a *greater height of excellence than any other painters had done*. Such was the opinion of Mr. Knight.—

He then endeavoured to shew philosophically that pictures & figures shd. not be extended beyond a certain size so as to come within certain angles of vision &c.—Lawrence, however, will rather give up the work than paint upon a reduced scale. Rogers has remarked to Lawrence that Knight is of a very obstinate disposition & that the late Mr. Fox. (C. Fox) had said to Him, that when Knight had taken up an opinion He never had been able to prevail against it; Knight would never give up His point. Yet Lawrence remarked that however much otherwise Knight appears when in public He is very different in private, & when with only one person may be worked upon successfully; also that when

* William Redmore Bigg (1775-1828), painted pictures of country life, which were as innocent and virtuous as himself. Engravings after his works are still popular and fetch high prices. He was not elected R.A. until 1814.

† R. Payne Knight, author. See Index, Vols. I., II., III., IV.

‡ Benjamin Barker, an artist, brother of Thomas Barker, of Bath, who painted in the Gainsborough style.

§ Lawrence apparently never painted the projected picture.

He has given a commission to an artist He is satisfied with what is done and is not disposed to propose alterations.—

I was glad to hear from Lawrence that while He was at Sir Francis Baring's the death of Mr. Pitt being talked of, & His pious deportment, the attention of the company was called to consider the manner in which Mr. Fox died as being not *less religious*. It was said that from the time that Mr. Fox saw that His dissolution was approaching, He turned His thought most seriously to a consideration of futurity, He had the Bible read to Him, and at His desire was frequently attended by a Clergyman, Brother to *Dr. Vaughan*, His *Physician.**

With this gentleman He proceeded with pious dispositions to prepare for the change that was approaching & died a *religious man*. This fact was confirmed to Lawrence by *Mrs. Adair*, wife of Mr. Adair, army agent, and an intimate friend of Dr. Vaughan, from whom she had these particulars.—Further, it is known that Mr. Fox complained of being too often intruded upon by that set of companions with whom He had lived much, which it is concluded was owing to his feeling how unfit their society was to His state at that time.—

[See Index, Vols. I., II., III., IV., for previous references to Richard Wilson, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, Sir Francis Baring and Charles James Fox.]

* See Vol. IV., pp. 117-8.

CHAPTER VI

1808

Visionaries

February 3.—W. Daniell's I dined with.—Mr. Magniac* was long in China, the Successor of Mr. Cox. He now resides in Fitzroy Square.—Much conversation took place respecting the Missionaries who had been sent to India to propagate the Gospel, & those who were sent for that purpose were selected by the Thornton's & by Mr. Grant,† Directors of the India Company & inclined to *Methodism*. They were what they stile themselves *Evangelical Preachers*, and carried with them all that enthusiasm & those habits for which that description of persons is remarkable, much danger has arisen from it. Their proceedings have been such as to create great jealousy on the part of the natives that it was intended by the East India Government ultimately to force them to profess the Christian religion. On a people so bigotted as the natives of India are this was certain to produce the most unsurmountable resistance. Accordingly every act that appeared to affect their customs & usages was viewed as a part of a determined systematic plan to effect a change in their habits & religion, & the order given for the native troops to be shaved, & for their wearing European Hats instead of turbans, was considered as one part of this plan, and it caused the dreadful mutiny at *Vellore*.—It seems that the Thornton's,—Mr. Grant &c. instead of selecting Clergymen of good character, on whom they could depend for propriety of

* Hollingworth Magniac, son of Colonel Francis Magniac, of Kensington, and Denton Court, Kent, and Frances, daughter of John Morgan. H. M. succeeded his elder brother, Charles, as head partner in the important firm in China, founded by the latter, Magniac, Matheson and Co., later Jardine, Matheson and Co., Hong Kong. H. M. returned to England about 1820 and lived principally at Colworth, Beds (London, 9 Bolton Row, now Curzon street). He partly inherited and partly collected the remarkable Magniac collection of Limoges enamels, etc., which in 1892 realized £100,000. A hunting horn, by L. Limousin, fetched £6,625.

† Charles Grant, a Scotsman, was a director of the East India Company about thirty years, and its chairman three times. His influence over his colleagues was extraordinary. Sir James Stephen says that Grant was "regarded at the commencement of the nineteenth century as the real ruler of the rulers of the East, the Director of Directors." See "The East India House," by William Foster.

behaviour and for performing the duties of their religion according to the plain & established usage of the Protestant Church, followed their own inclinations in all these appointments.

The effects which have arisen it is said have caused an order to be sent to India to have all these visionary missionaries sent home & that everything should be done to quiet the minds of the people, without which, Mr. Magniac sd. India wd. soon be lost to us.—He remarked that with all the enthusiasm of *Mahomet* to propagate His religion, He found that all His efforts and the weight of his sword could produce no effect upon the Hindoos & Gentoos, and He was obliged to be satisfied with conquering them leaving to them their religious rites & customs.—Major Scott Waring & Coll. Stewart have written & published their opinions shewing the danger of allowing the missionaries to proceed: They have been answered, at least Major Scott Waring has, by the Revd. Mr. Owen of Putney, Secretary to the Bible Society, but weakly.

Buy Modern Pictures

Wm. Daniell said that *Dubost*, the French painter, who painted the picture of *Damocles* now posessed by Thos. Hope, has represented to Mr. Hope that, though He posesses many good pictures, yet His collection cannot be compared with that of the Marquiss of Stafford & several other collections, & that He wd. obtain more reputation by disposing of all His *old pictures* & by filling His gallery with pictures to be painted by the best *modern Artists*, by which He wd. set a great example & probably be followed by others who wd. adopt His plan.—*Dubost* has been lately employed by Mr. Hope at His Country House to paint a whole length portrait of Mrs. Hope & Her Child, for which He is to have 400 guineas, but while proceeding on the picture Mr. Hope was for a time constantly overlooking Him & perpetually interupting Him with criticisms & remarks upon what He was doing, till at last Dubost was wearied out, & laying down His pallet, said, that He would not proceed upon the picture unless Mr. Hope would leave Him to work witht. interruption, but that when He should have finished, He should be very willing to have the picture shewn to the friends of Mr. Hope who were reckoned to have taste, & to make such alterations as might seem necessary.—

Kemble an Imposition

February 4.—Northcote & Taylor dined with me.—Kemble's powers as an Actor were spoken of.—Taylor sd. He "was as great an imposition as Master Betty, the Young Roscius",—and He gave us several instances of His misconception & want of judgment of Character,—He mentioned that Kemble's attempts at alterations in pronunciation, and to give a different sense to passages in Shakespeare from that which had been received, were generally so trifling & affected, that Dr. Wolcot who long since had noticed this in Him ridiculed His attempts, by saying, "He was like a Dog catching flies."—Of his understanding Taylor repeated

what was said of Him by the late Richardson,* member for Newport, in Cornwall, & the friend of Sheridan. "That Kemble was a Jesuit in everything but *ability*."—This Taylor repeated to Sheridan, who sd. it was a true description of Kemble.—After tea Northcote read to us a long Allegory of the Progress of the Arts in Europe, which He has lately completed.—

The People's Errors

Lawrence called to-day.—He dined with the Duke of Norfolk yesterday. In the even'g Mr. Howard† and Dudley North, rose to go to the House of Commons to be at the division, on the Copenhagen business. The Duke & others objected to their going expressing that it wd. avail nothing "That if the people wd. have a weak government instead of a strong [one] they must till they shd. see their error." Lawrence saw they despaired of being able to do anything against the present ministry.—

[Mr. Canning in the debate yesterday, said, "Buonaparte well knew, that the Maritime power of Great Britain was the only impediment to his universal aggrandisement &c."—From small note-book.]

[See Index, Vols. I., II., III., IV., for previous references to W. Daniell, R.A. (nephew of Thomas Daniell, R.A.), Thomas Hope, merchant and art collector, the Marquess of Stafford, John Taylor, author and editor, John Philip Kemble, Doctor Wolcot (Peter Pindar) and the eleventh Duke of Norfolk; Vols. I., II., for Major John Scott-Waring; Vols. II., III., for William H. W. Betty (Young Roscius), and Vol. IV. for Dudley North.]

* Joseph Richardson (1755-1803), author and journalist. See Vol. I., page 137*n*., and Vol. II., page 31.

† Mr. Howard, M.P.

CHAPTER VII

1808

The Well-Informed Duke

February 6.—Howard* spoke of His having been at Woeburn, the Duke of Bedford's, a considerable time this winter, & passed his time pleasantly; painting in the day, & meeting company at dinner.—The Duke is a very well informed man, has read much, & knows a good deal of most subjects. He talks but little, but what He says is sensible.—The Duchess has great spirits, & a disposition to quizzing people, in this following Her mother, the Duchess of Gordon.—She is very useful at table as she contributes greatly to keep up gaiety & conversation.—Lord Holland & several of that party were there. Lord Holland has seen much, and has a great deal of information upon most subjects, and very good-natured.—He grows very like His Uncle, Charles Fox. Lord Ossory was there. He is a conversible man, a lover of the arts, and was a great friend of Sir Joshua Reynolds. Genl. Fitzpatrick His Brother, was there; but did not contribute much to the Society & seemed more an invalid than Lord Ossory.—

Lancaster the School master, was there. He seemed to be a shrewd man, but conceited, & full of himself.—The Duke does not hunt, & shoots but little. He passes His days very much in His Library and in taking a ride for air & exercise.—He lives magnificently. Howard experienced great civility. The Duke & Duchess went to London for a few days & left Howard alone. During their absence He had a handsome dinner, and was attended by the *Butler*, & *two* Servants in Livery.

Fox's History

Miller, the Bookseller, has purchased the History,† written by the late Mr. Fox for £4500.— Longman offered £4000.—There is an apprehension that the work was left in a disorderly state, and that Lord Holland

* Henry Howard, R.A. (1769-1847), succeeded Richards as Secretary to the Academy in 1811, and followed Thomas Phillips in 1833 as its Professor of Painting. See Vols. I., II., III., IV.

† A History of the Early Part of the Reign of James the Second, with an introductory Chapter. To which is added an Appendix. London, 1808, 4to. Published at £1 16s. A Vindication of Fox's History, by Samuel Heywood, Serjeant-at-Law, was published in 1811 at one guinea.

has been, perhaps, too much employed in restoring, or completing it.—Howard copied 4 pictures at Woeburn for Forster's work.*—Forster has 5 Shares of the work & Miller, the Bookseller, one share.—Forster expects to make a fortune by it.

The publication of the late Mr. C. Fox's History purchased by Miller, was spoken of. Mr. Long said He did not believe that Mr. Fox left enough to make up an Eighteen penny pamphlet. He was a very indolent man, unless moved on some particular occasion, as in the House of Commons. His intention was to give a History from the period of the Restoration of Charles 2nd. to the Revolution; but He had written, it is believed, only scraps of what He intended.—

Mr. Long spoke rapturously of His situation at Bromley, & sd. He did not believe another hundred acres could be found in which there was so much beauty, so great variety; & so much picturesque matter of one species of landscape.

Liqueurs and Cape Wine

Mr. Long's, at the Pay Office, Whitehall, I dined at.—Before dinner we adjourned to another room & saw a drawing, a view of buildings at Cambridge, made by Mrs. Long; also some sketches of Trees made by Her with black lead pencil. All far superior to any that I have seen made by an Amateur artist.—We dined abt. a quarter before 7—and were most handsomely entertained. Red & White Hermitage, Champaigne & Claret, were placed in Silver Stands on the table & were drank plentifully,—four or five glasses at least to each person.—Malaga, & Cape Wine, served round at the conclusion of the dinner; and when Coffee had been served *liquers* were offered. Seven Servants were in the room, three of them out of Livery.—The table cloth was never removed, but kept on after the French manner. At past 9 oClock Lord Stafford, Lord St. Asaph, Mr. Knight & the Griffier Fagel† went away; the rest of the company retired to the drawing room & had tea & remained till ½ past 10 oClock.

Sir William Grant's Speech

The Marquiss of Stafford & the Griffier Fagel were listeners; Lord St. Asaph did not say much; and Knight spoke only occasionally; West had his share with moderation. In the drawing-room with our tea we had most conversation. Mr. Long spoke of the speech of Sir Wm. Grant, Master of the Rolls, last night in the House of Commons as the best He had ever made. It was a justification of the Orders of Council, enforcing a General Blockade of the enemy's ports, & was conclusive.—Windham attempted to answer it, but could make nothing of it.—The House attended to the speech of the former with perfect silence.—

* The "British Gallery of Engravings," by the Rev. Edward Forster. See Index, Vol. IV., where the name is wrongly given as Foster.

† Griffier Fagel, Baron Hendrick Fagel, Dutch Secretary of State, who died in 1834.

Mr. Long, sd. Mr. Percival seemed to have defended the measure sufficiently, but that of Sr. Wm. Grant was unanswerable. He then described His manner of *speaking*, sd. He used no action, introduced no Wit, or any of the ornaments of oratory. It was a plain, logical statement & the conclusions were convincing.—

Cobbett was spoke of.—Mr. Long sd. He is a very powerful writer, but is without principle. That He makes war against all offices and emoluments, which in a state like our[s] are indispensible.

The Bias of Reporters

Mr. Long said that *all* the *reporters* of the debates in the House of Commons have a byass in favor of *opposition*, even though they are employed for papers which profess to support government. He then noticed the extraordinary change which has taken place within the last 30 or 40 years, in giving the debates of the House of Commons to the public. He sd. that formerly if a person had been seen to take a note He wd. immediately have been committed, but now, the shorthand writers work witht. disguise. This is a strong proof [of] how much the people, in the mass, interest themselves & press forward to take a part in public affairs, the tendency of which is certainly, when in the extreme, to democracy. Thus, He observed, there will in every state be always a tendency to one extreme or the other, to Despotism or to Democracy, and the business of wisdom is to counteract either propensity.—

February 8.—[The Master of the Rolls (Sir Wm. Grant) in the debate on Friday night last respecting the Orders of Council said, "He thought Europe might be made to feel that a Maritime power is much less dependent upon Europe than the Continent is upon the Maritime power."—From small note-book.]

[See Index, Vols. I., II., III., IV., for previous references to Henry Howard, R.A., John, sixth Duke of Bedford, Sir Joshua Reynolds and William Windham, statesman; Vols. I., III., IV., to Henry Richard Vassal, third Lord Holland; Vol. I., to Lord Ossory; Vols. I., II., III. to the Hon. Richard Fitzpatrick; Vol. IV., to Mr. William Miller, bookseller, Bond Street; Vols. II., IV., to Messrs. Longman and Rees, publishers, Paternoster Row; Vols. III., IV., to Mrs. Long (afterwards Lady Farnborough) and Lord St. Asaph; Vols. I., III., to Sir William Grant, Master of the Rolls; Vols. II., III., IV., to the Hon. Spencer Perceval, Prime Minister, and Vols. I., II., IV., to William Cobbett.]

CHAPTER VIII

1808

An Academy Law

February 10.—Academy General Meeting I went to.—After the minutes had been read, Shee spoke a good deal respecting filling the vacancy of Angelica Kauffman as well as those of Gilpin & Opie,—and required the Law to be read, which had caused the last General Assembly to determine that only two vacancies shd. be filled,—adding that He being in the Council in 1801-2 had, concurring with others, determined that the vacancy of Wm. Hamilton shd. be filled although He died on the 6th. of December, & of course three months notice cd. not be given, but He sd. He had gone by the printed book and did not know of any other law,—& [the] printed book only require[s] one month's notice to be given. —Upon this I read the original law made in 1769 & the repeal of it Novr. 12th, 1770,—& a Law made that three months notice shd. be given.—After a good deal of discussion it was agreed that the printed book shd. be reprinted & corrected,—and that the Ballot for *two* Academicians only shd. take place.—[Henry Howard and Philips were elected.]

[The amount of unclaimed dividends on the 5th of January last was £934,662. 5 8.—The amount of unclaimed Lottery Prizes on the same day was £113,229. Mr. Manwaring stated in the House of Commons, that the Bank of England employed 800 Clerks, of whom 400 Clerks were employed in the business arising from the public debt.—From small note-book.]

February 11.—I called on Daniell who informed [me] of the melancholy event of the death of the Marquiss of Thomond, as it was said, owing to His Horse falling with Him yesterday near Grosvenor Square.—[He was buried at Taplow on the 18th.]*

Westall called.—He had been with Mr. Payne Knight, who yesterday purchased his picture of "Moses in the Bulrushes" for 150 guineas.—Mr. Knight has hung the picture in his gallery between two pictures

* Murrough O'Brien, fifth Earl of Inchiquin in the Irish Peerage. He was Member of Parliament for Liskeard from 1797 to 1800, when he was created Marquess of Thomond, also in the Irish Peerage, and in the following year he was made a Peer of the United Kingdom (October, 1801), as Baron Thomond of Taplow.

by Old Masters, & says He shall be happy to shew that the moderns can stand with them.—Mr. Knight objected to the giving Premiums at the British Institution to young artists, & sd. He shd. propose that instead of so doing they should every year purchase two or three pictures by eminent artists & present them to be placed in some of the Public buildings.—

I had company to dinner.—Carlisle [the surgeon] drank no wine, & talked much against the use of it.—On ages being mentioned, & men who bore their age well, Carlisle said *Dance* had the look of a man older than He declared Himself to be.—Dance sd. He shd. be 67 in April.—Carlisle sd. He looked to be 70. I thought Dance did not seem pleased with this declaration.—Carlisle said Smirke did not appear to be older than He is.—He said, Dr. Baillie who has now a high reputation, has great knowledge of anatomy, & was an excellent Schoolmaster while He gave Lectures in it, but that He had not much *medical knowledge*, & held the power of medicine very cheap. For this Carlisle blamed him, as by attention to the progress of a complaint, medicines may undoubtedly be occasionally employed with great effect.—He spoke of [Dr.] *Reynolds* as being a weak man, & consequently not a man capable of judging in cases where sagacity & penetration are necessary. [Dr.] Lettsom, He allowed to be above Reynolds in understanding, but yet an inferior man.—Dr. George Fordyce, He sd. killed Himself by drinking which habit He commenced after the untimely death of his Son.—[See entry March 9th.]—The Doctor [Fordyce] contended that if drinking caused some disorders it prevented others and in this Carlisle agreed with Him.—Sir Francis Milman He [Carlisle] spoke of as being a man of sense, & very capable; but doubted whether He had had sufficient experience. Dr. Ash He mentioned as being the best informed man of His profession; with the additional advantage of an extraordinary memory.—Dr. Frazer, who died lately, He sd. had injured His constitution by drinking too much which had hurt some of the Viscera: but He had abstained from it latterly.—Dr. Vaughan He spoke of as being a man amiable in His manners, but one who did not seem to posess any great power of mind.—

Never Killed in Vain

After tea He shewed us the drawings viz: a design for a Bedlam, by an insane man in Bedlam, & read some of His mad notions of Himself, & some of His projects.—

Daniell came to us.—Carlisle said that the late Dr. Warren was a man of superior abilities; had great judgment, and strong reasoning powers, so that, said He, "*Dr. Warren never killed in vain.*" That is if He found that medicines which in certain cases were reputed to be specific, & did not produce the effect expected, He wd. not adhere to them as many Physicians do secundum artem, but wd. consider what might be more likely to meet the case with advantage.—He had also the power of *keeping*

up the spirits of His patients, always endeavouring to inspire them with hope even in desperate cases, which greatly assisted His prescriptions.

Dr. Baillie was brought into practise very much by the recommendation of His Father in Law, Dr. Denman, who wd. to many, signify that there was something in their constitution which required a Physician well acquainted with *anatomy*, which afforded Him an opportunity of naming Dr. Baillie.—Hence an Anatomical Physician, has become in some degree fashionable.—

[See Index, Vols. I., II., III., IV., for previous references to Sir Martin Arthur Shee, R.A., Sawrey Gilpin, R.A., William Hamilton, R.A., Thomas Phillips, R.A., Lord Thomond, Richard Westall, R.A., George Dance, R.A., and Robert Smirke, R.A.; Vols. I., IV., to Angelica Kauffman; Vols. II., III., IV., to Dr. Henry Revell Reynolds; Vol. I., to Dr. John Coakley Lettsom; Vols. I., III., IV., to Sir Francis Milman, a physician to George III.; Vol. IV., to Dr. Ash, and Vol. III. to Dr. Fraser, who died Sept. 26, 1807.]

CHAPTER IX

1808

A Noted Traveller

February 13.—Was at home and completed my arrangements of drawings &c. &c. a task which has engaged me many weeks, having been long proposed by me feeling the necessity of placing them in order, & in Classes to be understood by others.

[This even'g died at Gordon's Hotel Willm. Fullerton of Fullerton Esqr. of a violent inflammation on His Lungs, after a very short illness (a few days).—Mr. Brydone travelled with Mr. Fullerton, in His youth, and published an acct. of their travels.—Mr. Fullerton was the Prosecutor of Genl. Picton for His conduct at Trinidad.*—From small notebook.]

A Detested General

February 14.—Lieut: Coll. Guard, was at Buenos-ayres, He did not this day speak upon the subject, but after He left us, which owing to particular circumstances was very early, Baker [lace merchant and print collector] told us that Genl. Whitelocke was detested by the Army; & acted in the most imprudent & unofficer like manner,—& was also brutally coarse in His manners.—Baker sd. Whitelocke it is expected will, at least be *cashiered*.†—On the Army landing they had a morass

* According to the *Annual Register*, "Colonel William Fullarton, of Fullarton (1754-1808), was deeply lamented by his numerous relatives and friends as an irreparable loss. He was much distinguished for all the social virtues, brilliant talents, and most accomplished mind, and his death must be regretted by every friend to his country, to justice, and to humanity. He was buried at Isleworth, his remains being drawn in a hearse and six, preceded by numerous horsemen, and followed by six mourning coaches and four, with about 25 private carriages." General Picton was convicted in February, 1806, before Lord Ellenborough of having tortured a mulatto girl, Luisa Calderon, by making her stand with one heel on a sharp peg. Picton applied for a new trial, at which he was acquitted. See Vol. III., pp. 154-5.

† Lieutenant-General John Whitelocke (1757-1833), son of John Whitelocke, steward to the fourth Earl of Aylesbury and "probably a descendant of Bulstrode Whitelocke (1605-1675), Keeper of the Great Seal."

General Whitelocke, who was cashiered on March 18, 1808, after a trial which lasted seven weeks, was so incompetent that people asked why he came to be appointed commander of the force sent to recover Buenos Aires, which General Beresford had to surrender after gaining possession of the city. It was said that Windham appointed Whitelocke because he, as Inspector-General of Recruiting, opposed Windham's limited enlistment plan. Windham himself, however, mentions in his Diary that his choice was Sir John Stuart, of Maida.

to pass through & the men were often up to their waste in mud, & some of the Serjeants who advanced before to shew the way were lost in the morass.—This caused a *dysentery* among the troops who had long been on Ship board, and of course prevented many of the men from advancing. —Whitelocke was informed of the cause & the effect, but He jeered it, & coarsely said,—" It is my business to fight, while 'tis yours to stay behind." Coll. Guard previous to this expedition & including the voyage was 76 *weeks* on board a *Transport*.—On my way home with Edridge He told me the unhappy situation of Coll. Guard in His domestic capacity. His wife, who He has not seen since He returned from Buenos-ayres, was in Baker's House to-day, but up stairs. She is 5 months gone with Child.—Such are the uncertain & sad events of life.—[See entries on February 23 and March 18 and 21.]

Hewlett of Bath

Edridge mentioned that Mr. Thomas Hope has bought a picture of Flowers by Hewlet of Bath, for 500 guineas.* It was sent to the British Institution. This was mentioned a few days ago at a dinner at Lord Mulgrave's where Hoppner was, & it was added that Hewlet had painted another picture for which He asked 900 *guineas*. Hoppner out of patience sd. " Hewlet ought to be smothered."—Mr. Long was present who sd. that Wilkie & Haydon were there & much entertained with Hoppner's violence.—

Baker shewed us a criticism of Thos. Hope upon Mrs. Damer's bust of Lord Nelson, most extravagant & false & ridiculous. It was published in the newspapers & was so grateful to Mrs. Damer that she had 50 copies of it printed to give away: Baker obtained a copy.—Baker mentioned that Mr. Canning's Mother, after the death of Her Husband, lived with Reddish, the player, & had children by Him.—†

February 15.—Lysons called.—He had been unwell with a Cold & much pain over His eyes, but being *cupped* & 9 ounces of blood taken away, His pulse was reduced from 112 to 70.—He spoke of the extraordinary fortitude & resignation of Mrs. Lysons previous to her death. She talked of all circumstances respecting the care of Her family & gave directions for Her funeral &c.—The day before Her death she passed some time in *knitting garters*. Her Lungs were wholly destroyed

* James Hewlett was an honorary exhibitor at the Royal Academy. His subjects, mainly, were flowers, and his works were highly appreciated in his day for their colour and botanical accuracy. Some of his pictures are at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

† Samuel Reddish (1735-1785), son of a tradesman of Frome, was educated at Frome Grammar School, and while an apprentice to a surgeon he joined the Norwich Company of Players at fifteen shillings a week, after having applied unsuccessfully for an engagement at the Plymouth Theatre. He was not a great actor, nor, according to the author of Theatrical Biography, 1772, was he a particularly honourable man. His acting was characterized by great violence; indeed he, as Castalio stabbed William Smith, who impersonated Polydore. Reddish, who died in York Lunatic Asylum, was married to Miss Hart, a stage beauty of her day, immortalized by Churchill, and it seems he did actually marry George Canning's mother as his second wife.

by an abscess ; formed probably 12 months ago, but its progress suspended *during Her pregnancy*, a circumstance not uncommon.—I walked with Lysons to Sancho's, the Bookseller, successor to Thos. Paine at the Mews gate. He gave Sancho a very high character. He is Son to Ignatius Sancho who lived in the Duke of Montague's family & published a work of His own composing.—*

Daniell I dined with.—Lord Romney† resides at the Mote, one mile & half from Maidstone.—He is upwards of 60 years of age, is fat, & very Lethargic, sleeping whenever He sits down.—He comes to Church, at Maidstone, twice every Sunday, but sleeps there.—The family is esteemed to be proud & associate little with their neighbours.—His Lordship has one Son & 2 daugrs.—He is a widower.—

February 17.—Lawrence I dined with.—He dined with the Princess of Wales on Monday last, at Blackheath,—Miss Heyman only there.—We talked of Politics.—Sir Francis Baring though one of the Fox oppositionists said, "That the School of Pitt was better than that of Fox,"—meaning in respect of their morality in & out of Politics.—Lawrence told me that a few days ago He spoke to *Ward* of the viciousness of stile in painting, & informed Him that it was felt by the members of the Academy.—Lawrence told me He had formed a resolution to abstain from *drinking Wine*, from a firm belief that eventually it will be injurious to the eye sight.—Mr. Perceval told the Princess of Wales that Mr. Canning formed & wrote the declaration to the Emperor of Russia, & brought it to the Council, where it was entirely approved.—

[See Vols. I., II., III., IV. for previous references to George Baker, lace merchant and print collector, John Hoppner, R.A., Lord Nelson, George Canning, statesman, Samuel Lysons, antiquary, Princess of Wales, William Pitt and James Ward, R.A. ; Vols. II., III., to Miss Heyman or Hayman, Keeper of the Princess of Wales's Privy Purse, and Vol. I., to Thomas Payne, bookseller.]

* "Letters of Ignatius Sancho, an African : to which are prefixed Memoirs of His Life," by Jos. Jekyll. With an oval portrait of Sancho by Bartolozzi, after Gainsborough, 1782."

† Charles Marsham, third Baron Romney and first Earl of Romney, entertained George III. and Queen Charlotte at the Mote on August 1st, 1799, when his Majesty reviewed in the park about 6,000 Kentish Volunteers. He was created Viscount Marsham and Earl of Romney in 1801. His wife, Lady Frances Wyndham, daughter of the second Earl of Egremont, died on January 4, 1795.

Their four children, shown in a wood, is one of Gainsborough's finest portrait groups. It belongs to Lord Rothschild.

Beechey painted the portrait of the Earl, which is the property of the Marine Society (there is also a version at Petworth), and it was engraved by Valentine Green in 1803, and later by W. Bromley. The Earl was, like his father, a Fellow of the Royal Society and a Vice-President of the Society of Arts.

His father, Baron Romney, succeeded Lord Folkestone as President of the Society of Arts, and the Society commissioned Sir Joshua Reynolds to paint the Baron's portrait, for which, in 1770, £150 was paid—it still hangs in the Society's Lecture Hall. According to the third volume of the catalogue of "Engraved British Portraits" in the British Museum, a version of the portrait is the property of the Marine Society. By the way, in this catalogue it is stated that the second Baron Romney died in 1794, whereas, according to Burke, he died in November, 1793.

CHAPTER X

1808

Whitelocke's Brutality

February 21.—Mr. Phipps I dined at.—Genl. Phipps informed us that Lord Lake is in a very dangerous state, owing to a cold which He neglected, and an inflammation of His Lungs has been the consequence of it.—He said, Lord Lake is 67 or 8 years of age.—I asked Him what effect it wd. have upon the proceedings of the Court Martial on General Whitelocke. He said, It wd. not stop the proceedings. When a Court Martial is formed *twenty members are appointed*, but shd. they be reduced to Thirteen by any accidents or circumstances, that *number is competent* to decide upon the evidence given, & to pass sentence as may seem to them proper.—

At tea we found Lady Christina Ginkle, daughter to the Earl of Athlone,* with Mrs. Phipps.—Mr Phipps told us that she *sings* with professional skill, & has a remarkably fine voice.—Dance promised to make a drawing of Mrs. Phipps.

February 22.—[Last night, at 7 oClock, died, Gerard Lord Lake,† of an inflammation on the Lungs, the effect of a cold neglected. He was a full General in the Army, Coll. of the 80th. regt. of Foot, Governor of Plymouth, & Treasurer of the Duchy of Cornwall.

The Prince of Wales was so much affected on seeing Lord Lake on His death bed, that the sight quite unmaned him ; He fainted away, and was not restored until a quantity of cold water was sprinkled over

* Frederik Christiaan Reinhart (van Reede—Ginkel was the name by which they were known in England), fifth Earl of Athlone, after the French occupied Holland, accompanied the Stadtholder to England and took his seat in the House of Lords, although, Mr. Vicary Gibbs says, " the decision of the House enabling him so to do is questionable, as it appears that he was an *alien*. The Crown, however, would not have been bound by such decision." See " The Complete Peerage," p. 301. The Earl died on December 13, 1808, at Teddington. His fifth and youngest son, Willem Gustaaf Frederik, who became ninth Earl of Athlone in 1843, died on May 21, 1844, and the peerage became extinct.

† Gerard Viscount Lake (1744-1808) won high reputation in the Mahratta war, and suppressed the Rebellion of Holkar in 1804-5. See entry under February 29, and Index, Vols. I., II.

His face. His Royal Highness paid the utmost deference to the opinions of this gallant Officer, and sincere friend.

Several persons of a religious Sect calling themselves *Free Thinking Christians*, came into Court, at the Old Bailey, and demanded to have the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy &c. administered to them.—The Court on looking into the Act, found that they had not the power of refusing, therefore they were administered to those who lived in London, within the Jurisdiction of the Court, the rest were refused.—From small note-book.]

February 23.—Baker called in the evening. He told me that He was at the Court Martial at Chelsea, on Tuesday last, & saw General Whitelocke on His trial.—Lord Lake was on the Court Martial & was there on That day & the day following; but on Thursday became very ill, having had a cold before, & died on Sunday evening at 7 oClock, aged 62 or more.—Baker observed on Tuesday that His Lordship went twice to the *Fire* to warm Himself.—

Dr. Pitcairne said that a fortnight ago Lord Lake was unwell; & the Surgeon or Apothecary who attended Him, told Him that it was highly necessary that He shd. take care of himself. This His Lordship disregarded, & persisted in attending at the trial of Genl. Whitelocke till Thursday last, when He became extremely ill. Dr. Pitcairne was then called in, but from the time of first seeing Him had no hope of his recovery. An abscess formed in His right side. Dr. Pitcairne [believed] His life to have been lost by His want of care of Himself.—

Lieut: Coll. Guard,* nephew to Baker who had the command of a Regiment employed at Buenos Ayres, gave a very unpleasant account of Whitelocke's behaviour as a Commander in Chief.—Coll. Guard, with His Regiment, had been 32 weeks on Ship board when they were landed in order to proceed to the attack of Buenos Ayres. The place appointed for their landing made it necessary for them to proceed through a marshy country, & the men were often up to their breasts in mud & water. Thus circumstanced it was impossible for them to carry their flannels & such things as were provided for change & refreshment.—The consequence was that when they had advanced to a place where they could rest, the men laid down to repose, but without covering & wearing their wet cloaths.—This caused a Dysentery among them, in which state they were when General Whitelocke came to view them.

The men in this state had leather Caps on, such as are worn when not on parade. He sd. "your men look like Taylors, & I suppose will fight like Taylors."—It happened however that this regiment was particularly distinguished.—Whitelocke added to His brutality the utmost presumption of success; but when His men were checked, He lost all presence of mind, & had no resource.—The Army advanced in sixteen different columns, but with so little plan, that no point of rendezvous was

* See entry, March 18.

appointed in case of failure, or difficulty.—Coll. Craufurd* commanded the division in which Coll. Guard served. Craufurd got into a Convent, & just put His nose out to order Coll. Guard to charge down a narrow street in which He lost most of His Grenadiers witht. being able to effect anything; the Houses being strongly barricaded. Craufurd did not expose His own person.—

Catalani

February 24.—Lawrence told me that in a late debate in the House of Lords after Lord Mulgrave had spoken,—Lord Ellenborough went to the Lord Chancellor (Eldon) and asked Which He wd. rather hear; Catalani *sing*, or Lord Mulgrave speak?—Lord Eldon replied, Catalani.—The Humour was in putting the question, as Lord Eldon had said upon a late trial that "He had never heard Catalani, & wd. not give 5 shillings to hear Her."—

[See Vols. I., II., III., IV. for previous references to the Prince of Wales, Dr. Pitcairne and Lords Eldon and Ellenborough; Vols. II., III., IV., to Mr. and Mrs. Augustine Phipps; Vols. I., III., IV., to General Edmund Phipps; Vols. II., III., to Colonel Robert Craufurd, and Vol. IV., to Angelica Catalani; Vols. I., II., to Lord Lake.]

* Robert Craufurd (1764-1812), afterwards a general. He won great fame as a commander of light troops in the Peninsular Wars. Craufurd, while leading the stormers of Ciudad Rodrigo on January 19th, 1812, was shot through the heart and died on January 24, after great agony. His brilliant services were recognized in both Houses of Parliament and a monument was erected to him in St. Paul's Cathedral at the public expense. Napier refers to his "short, thick figure, dark flashing eyes, quick movements, and fiery temper."

CHAPTER XI

1808

A Fraudulent Artist

February 27.—I called on Mr. West.—He informed me of the death of *Rebecca* who died on Monday last at His lodgings in Oxford road.—West told me that He had last night written an account of Rebecca which wd. be published in the Newspaper, "*The Examiner*," tomorrow.—He sd. He believed no other person could give any acct. of Him.—He knew Him at Rome, where He painted two pictures which were obtained from Him by *George James*, afterwds. an Associate of the Academy, who brought them to England and shewed them as His own work.—This, however, was soon discovered, and of course brought contempt upon James.—It was this circumstance which caused *Wilson* to say to West when He produced some pictures painted by Himself, "If you painted these pictures, remain in England, stay Here, if not, get away to America as fast as you can."*—

I mentioned to West the good observations in Bell's Messenger of Sunday last, respecting the state of the Arts in England & France & sd. Lawrence agreed with me that they were very proper.—He sd. "You know where they come from," meaning Himself,—& added, that "ere long more wd. appear in that paper upon that subject."—Speaking of Public Patronage He sd. *Westminster Hall* for a thousand pounds might be *wainscoated* so that pictures might be safely placed there & that wd. be a truly national depot for works of art.—

The Elgin Marbles

Lord Elgin's I went to with Lawrence, Smirke & Richd. & Robt. Smirke to see the Marble works of Art brought from Athens by Lord Elgin.—The place being cold I did not remain long but left the party there: but I told Lawrence what I really felt, "That it was the highest quality of Art, a union of greatness & nature."†

* Biaga Rebecca (1735-1808), of Italian extraction, was an Associate of the Royal Academy 1771, whose decorations were popular at the end of the eighteenth century.

George James, the first painter to be elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, was born in London. He died at Boulogne in 1795 from the effects of imprisonment during the Reign of Terror.

† In British Museum. See subsequent entries.

February 28.—Mr. Angerstein's I dined at.—Fuseli was last week at Clifton near Bristol & raved abt. the romantic scenery, saying "It was the finest thing in the Kingdom,—sublime &c.—" West repeated what He had often sd. before, "That the Country included within 20 miles of Bath, contained more variety of Landscape, & noble scenes, than any other country that could be mentioned."

Lord Lake's Poverty

February 29.—M. A. Taylor* said, that Lord Lake had left but £40,000 to support the dignity of the title & to provide for a family of Seven children. Lord Castlereagh said that under the Will, Lord Lake's daughrs. would have little more than £750. each.—Sir A. Wellesley sd. that Lord Lake went out to India greatly in debt, A person had, in fact, gone out with him, who recd. all his emoluments, and after defraying His necessary expenses, carried the remainder to the account of his Creditors, whose demands were not satisfied till the year 1804.—There were other debts also settled since the Noble Lord's return. The noble Lord had brought to this country not more than 35 or £40,000. The family estate was abt. £800 a year, & was burthened with incumbrances to the amount of half that sum. Lord Castlereagh moved that £2000 a year shd. be granted to the present Lord, & the two next Heirs, and to commence from the 11th. of Septr. 1803.

For the annuity	202
Against it.....	15
	187

* The Right Hon. Michael Angelo Taylor (1757-1834), M.P., was the son and heir of Sir Robert Taylor, the Architect, the bulk of whose fortune of £180,000 was left for a foundation at Oxford for teaching modern European languages. M. A. Taylor married on August 7, 1789, Frances Anne Vane, daughter of the Rev. Sir Hervey Vane, Bart., by Frances, daughter and heiress of John Tempest, M.P., of Sherborn, County Durham. She died at Combe House, Surrey, on January 4, 1835.

In 1796 Hoppner exhibited the now well-known portrait of her as "Miranda," of which Anthony Pasquin said, "This is his best portrait in the present Exhibition. The figure is drawn with a free and bold pencil, the harmony of the colouring is preserved with greater truth and precision than usual, and the drapery is disposed of in his best manner."

The late William Sharp, in his "Fair Women," says: "But there is beauty, too, rare and convincing beauty, in Hoppner's 'Miranda.' Who was 'Miranda'? All that the catalogue tells is that she was the wife of Michael Angelo Taylor, M.P. This gentleman, it may be added, was a member of Boodle's. That alone meant social distinction. But he was also an intimate acquaintance of the Prince Regent. On a memorable night in 1811, on the occasion of the drafting out the reply to the Address of the Houses of Parliament, George P.R., was kindly put to bed by his solicitous companions, and Michael wrote out this Princely response, while Sheridan and William Adam paced opposite sides of the room till each could find an opportunity of whispering to Michael that the other was the damnedst rogue existing. . . ."

"Miranda" was exhibited at the Fair Women Exhibition at the Grafton Galleries in 1894 by the Marquess of Londonderry, whose relative, the third Earl of Londonderry, was married to Mrs. Taylor's niece, Frances Anne Tempest. The portrait was shown last year (1924) at the British Empire Exhibition.

M. A. Taylor was one of the Prince Regent's Council for the Duchy of Cornwall, but they became estranged in 1811, says the D.N.B.

FRANCES ANN TAYLOR (d. 1835).
Engraved by J. Ward, after J. Hoppner.

[*To face p.* 32.

March 1.—Dr. Monro's I dined at.—Wilkie sd. He had determined to let the Duke of Gloucester have the picture of "*Card Players*" which He has lately finished.—The Duke's commission only amounted to 50 guineas,—a very inadequate price for such a picture. Sir F. Bourgeois brought the Commission from the Duke to Wilkie,—who now said that the Picture He shall next execute having made a sketch for it, He will finish & then leave it open for sale,—feeling that it will be most prudent to do so.—Hearne amused us by denouncing Mr. Whitbread's motion for Peace last night in the House of Commons.—After tea we looked at Gainsborough's paintings on Glass, in a Box by Candle light.—

America's Debt to England

[At a meeting of the Liverpool merchants on Friday Febry. 26th. it was resolved to petition both Houses of Parliament against the Order of Council Bill, in consequence of the unfavourable operations it will have upon the trade of that town with America.—It was stated by Mr. Rathbone, that, "Nearly 500 voyages were made from America to Liverpool alone, in the course of a year, in ships, the burden of which amounted to more than 123,000 tons; that the amount of British manufactures annually exported to America, was more than 10,000,000 £; that government derived from the Liverpool proportion of the trade alone, not less than one million a year; and that the average debt due from America to this country, is not less than Twelve millions, the payment of which is now interrupted by the embargo in the American Ports."—From small note-book.]

[See Vols. I., II., III., IV. for previous references to Lord Castlereagh, Dr. Thomas Monro (or Munro), Turner's patron, Thomas Hearne, eminent water-colour painter, Samuel Whitbread, brewer and politician, and Thomas Gainsborough; Vols. II., IV., to Lord Elgin; Vols. II., III., to Sir Arthur Wellesley, first Duke of Wellington.]

CHAPTER XII

1808

A Beef Steak Dinner

March 4.—Mr. Wolff's, at Sherwood, near Battersea, I dined at.—It was a Beef Stake dinner in a small room appropriated for the purpose the Stakes &c. being dressed in the room. The whole managed in a very agreeable manner.—We dined at a quarter past 6.—Had Coffee and tea at 9.—& came away ¼ past 10.—Mr. Wolff is finishing a large room designed by Robt. Smirke, for the reception of Plaister Casts of the most celebrated Statues.—

The Roxburghe Titles

March 6.—Hayes called.—He told me Valentine Green has lived with Mrs. Charlton who is now called Mrs. Green.—She has a son and two daugrs. by a former connexion.—The Son has been placed in some military capacity. One of the daughters married a Linen draper who has since failed in business.—The other, a young [woman] now abt. 25 or 6 years of age, went into Devonshire to live as a sort of companion to the daughter of Sir James Norcliffe Innes. The Baronet was pleased with Her, and Lady Innes happening to die, she living separate from Him at the time, He, though near 70 years of age, in abt. 10 days after Her death married Miss Charlton, since which time, the Duke of Roxburgh having died, Sir James has put in His claim to the Dukedom & family estate, & it is considered certain that He will obtain the title at least.—*

* Sir James Innes was born in January, 1736. Selling the family estate of Innes in 1767, he married on April 19th, 1769, Mary, eldest daughter of Sir John Wray, Bart., of Fairfax Norcliffe, of Langton, Yorkshire, and assumed the additional name of Norcliffe, which he dropped after his wife's death on July 20, 1807, in favour of the hyphenated name of Innes-Ker. On July 28 of the same year he married Harriet, daughter of Benjamin *Charnwood*, of Windlesham, Surrey, says Burke, and by her had one son, John Henry, who became the sixth Duke of Roxburghe, and was created a Peer of the United Kingdom as Earl Innes on August 11th, 1837.

Sir James's claim to the Roxburghe titles and estates was allowed by the House of Lords on May 11th, 1812. He died on July 19th, 1823, and his widow married Lieut.-Colonel Walter O'Reilly on November 14, 1827, and died on January 19th, 1855. When she was married to Sir James Innes-Ker her name was given as "Miss H. Charlewood" in the *Annual Register*.

March 9.—Hayes called.—He spoke of the late Dr. George Fordyce, a most able Physician. He died at abt. 70 years of age, & for 20 years before that period had been in the habit of drinking much wine. It was his custom to go to a certain Coffee House & ask for Half a pint of wine, which wd. be followed by calling for another Half pint, the exhilarating feeling caused Him to go on.—One evening He desired to know what He Had to pay. The waiter replied, "Sir, you had two *Half pints, a Pint,* and a *Bottle.*" Thus showing the gradations of His desire for more liquor.—

March 10.—Hayes read a letter recd. from a friend at Demerera, stating the vast number of British Seamen who are on board American Ships, & the iniquitous proceedings & want of principle in the American Captains.

Farington's Prices

March 11.—At Eleven Messrs. Cadell & Davis called and staid with me till one o'Clock, & looked over several of my drawings, & expressed *their desire* that I wd. let them have drawings of such subjects as they shall require, & that I wd. speak to Hearne for the same purpose. I mentioned *Seven guineas* to be the price of such drawings as I may make from subjects in *my posession,* and they seemed highly satisfied, and Davis said "That was abt. the Sum they had in their minds, thinking upon it." It was also allowed that a proper addition should be made when subjects are to be sought for *on the spot,* on acct. of the extraordinary expence of travelling to the respective places.

March 12.—Hayes called. He spoke highly of Richd. Smirke's abilities, & of the high opinion which *Cooke** His Father's late pupil has of Him. But Richard says When He paints pictures He does not find people disposed to purchase them, & what signifies painting under such circumstances. Mrs. Smirke says they see little of Him. At breakfast He has a Book,—and except at dinner they see no more of Him till 12 at night, as they usually go to bed at that time.—

Efficacy of Medicine

Lawrence came in the even'g. He was at Mr. John Angerstein's yesterday when Dr. Baillie came to see Mr. Lock [of Norbury], who, with His family, is there. He observed that at once you see that Dr. Baillie is a man of a strong & clear understanding.—Mr. Lock's illness commenced with a cold & cough, which has been attended with fever & loss of appetite.—Dr. Baillie said That considering His time of life, 76—or 7,—there was danger. Dr. Baillie spoke concisely but in a few words conveyed a clear meaning. He sd. that the fever must *have its way;* that medicine could do nothing against it, but that medicine might do good by counteracting some of the effects of fever. If the Bowels shd. be disordered, medicine might give relief;—If the stomach

* Richard Cook (1784-1857), historical painter.

shd. be affected, medicine might ease that symptom, and so on, & thus assist the constitution.—Mr. Lock's fever is of a low kind, & accordingly the endeavour is to raise Him, not, as Dr. Baillie sd., minding the Cough, which may be dealt with if worse symptoms should abate.—

We talked of painting, & of Shee's judgment. Lawrence sd. that while considering pictures painted by others S. determined their merit according to the Philosophy of His own painting. He & Stothard, have worked too much upon their own ideas witht. looking sufficiently at the works of great masters, & have accordingly become systematic.—

Lord Wellesley's Wife

It is said Lord Wellesley first saw His wife, the Marchioness, accidentally. She is a foreigner,* & was a friend, when young, of one of His men Servants, *who now lives with Him.* His Lordship still associates with the woman who lived with *Rouvelet.* She now lives on the Edgware road. While she was in Green street, He had his table of papers there.

Lawrence dined yesterday with Mr. Adams, Secretary to the Duke of Portland.—They dined at 8 *oClock*, which is the usual hour, as Mr. Adams goes every day at Eleven oClock in the forenoon to the Duke & remains till 8 or ½ past 8 in the evening; and, after dinner, at *Eleven* oClock, He goes again to the Duke & remains till one, two, or three in the morning. Such is the life of a Secretary to a Prime Minister.—The Duke sits up to the time mentioned, & is often up again at Eleven, notwithstanding He is so much an Invalid.—

[See Vols. I., II., III., IV. for previous references to Cadell and Davis, publishers, and William Locke, of Norbury, art collector; Vols. III., IV., to Jens Wolff, Danish consul and art collector, and to Valentine Green, A.R.A., engraver and keeper of the British Institution; Vols. II., III., IV., to Richard Smirke and Richard Wellesley, first Marquess Wellesley.]

* Richard, second Earl of Mornington and first Marquess Wellesley, married first in 1794 Hyacinthe Gabrielle, only daughter of Pierre Roland, of Paris. She died in 1816, and in 1824 he married Marianne, daughter of Robert Paterson, whose sister Elizabeth became the wife of Jerome Bonaparte, King of Westphalia.

CHAPTER XIII

1808

Lawyers and Honesty

March 14.—[At the British Forum, No. 40, Brewer St.—On Friday last 11th. inst. after a long & interesting discussion, a large majority decided, that " It is impossible for a Lawyer to be an Honest man."—From small note-book.]

Sir Joshua's Parsimony

March 15.—Marchi called,—had seen Mrs. Woodward, Lady Thomond's maid, who informed Him that Her ladyship is better, but has not seen anybody, but talks of going to Taplow.—I asked Marchi When Tom's, the Drapery painter, first began to paint Draperies for Sir J. Reynolds.—He said, When Sir Joshua lived in Newport street.—Toms had fifteen guineas for painting the Drapery to a *whole length* figure.—Sir Joshua, Marchi sd. " Was never pleased with anything that was done for Him."—He sd. Sir Joshua hated to pay money.—Lady Thomond (then Miss Palmer) would, at breakfast-time, day after day, ask Him for money to pay the House Bills, witht. obtaining it from Him.—

Wm. Offley told a whimsical story related of [the Rev. Mr.] Simeon.—His affected manner gave occasion for it. A Person told Him that " if He did not learn to turn in, instead of turn out his toes as He does, He wd. never be able to enter the straight gate."

[Pedestrian Extraordinary.—Yesterday morning at 7 oClock, a young man, an apprentice to a Hatter in the Borough, started for a Wager of 20 guineas, to run 19 times round the railing of St. Paul's Cathedral, within the Hour, which He performed with much apparent ease in 55 minutes, being 5 minutes under the time. He performed the first 4 rounds in 10 minutes, & then finding He had so much the best of it, He rather slackened His pace, & came in the distance, which is moderately rated at 9 miles, in the time we have mentioned.—From small note-book.]

Married in Haste

March 18.—[George] Baker said His family had been in much confusion for sometime past. The Sisters of Coll. Guard, & the Revd. Mr.

Guard were in town having come to meet their Brother the Coll.—who has been in much trouble on acct. of the misconduct of His Wife.—The Coll. is only 36 years of age & has had that rank 9 years.—Mrs. Guard, His wife, is an Irishwoman, Her mother a sister of Lady Kinsale.* She is only 28 years old. He met with Her at an Assembly at Kinsale & after seeing Her two or three times, proposed to Her & married Her.—He has three children by Her.—

She is now 5 or 6 months gone with child by the Son of [an] Apothecary in the Town in the West of England where with Her Husband the Colonel's friends, she resided. She came up to Bakers House & was there a fortnight or three weeks, but Baker never saw Her, & she is now in a Lodging; —& a process has been instituted,—to lead on to a Divorce.—On His arriving in England, not knowing of Her infidelity, the Coll. wishing to live with, & enjoy domestic happiness, was on the point of applying to the War Office to be put upon the Home establishment, that is upon Half-pay.—

March 20.—Singleton† called at breakfast time & complained of *Oliver* having been elected Associate before Him. He told me He was born in London & had His early instruction from an Uncle who was a Miniature painter; and He became a Student of the Royal Academy & availed Himself of opportunities of going to Sir Joshua Reynolds & to other places where He cd. see pictures, & thus advanced Himself in His profession, & by industry & care had saved money enough to be able now to practise His profession with comfort to Himself.—He sd. that abt. twelve months ago He married a young woman, His cousin, who paints miniatures. He said He shd. be 38 years old in October next.—

Traitors or Cowards

March 21.—Cade called. He told me He was at Buenos ayres at the time the British forces quitted Monte Video. Having a passport from Genl. Whitelocke He went up from Monte Video to Buenos ayres, abt. 100 miles, & there was introduced to Genl. Liniers (the French Commander) on business, & dined with him. He said Liniers is a man in his person rather inclined to be fat, has an easy good humoured countenance, & full as much the look of an Englishman as of a Frenchman. Liniers had certainly acted with humanity towards the English & prevented violence on the part of the Spaniards.—Buenos-ayres is very large, & contains abt. 60,000 people. Monte Video is a handsome town, & the situation beautifully picturesque. It contains abt. 14,000

* Lady Kingsale was Susan, daughter of Conway Blennerhassett, of Castle Conway, County Kerry.

† Henry Singleton (1766-1839), painter, exhibited at the Society of Artists in 1780 a pen drawing made when he was ten years of age; four years later he won a silver medal at the Royal Academy School, and in 1788 a gold medal for a painting of "Alexander's Feast," from Dryden's Ode, which was specially commended by Sir Joshua Reynolds in his Presidential discourse. Singleton, who was a prolific contributor to the Academy exhibition, failed to fulfil his early promise, and never was elected an Associate.

people.—He did not arrive at Monte Video till after General Whitelocke had signed the Articles for withdrawing the British troops; and He found the Army in a state of great irritation against Genl. Whitelocke, & Genl. Gower, the Second in Command. Upon doors, & window shutters, &c. in many places was written "*Genl. Whitelocke & Genl. Gower two traitors or Cowards.*"—At a sort of Table d'Hote at the *Three tuns* in Monte Video many Officers assembled & expressed their disgust with great freedom.

The General's Errors

Genl. Whitelocke certainly did not act upon the Plan he had first formed when proceeding to attack Buenos-ayres, it was then intended that in the attack the Navy shd. in some way be combined with the Army, which might have been done with light vessels to some effect. The Plan that was adopted was imputed to General Gower. When the English Army approached towards Buenos ayres Genl. Liniers concluding they wd. attempt to pass over a Bridge over the River Chicully; & accordingly, He advanced to that point with the principal of the military force of Buenos ayres, having 60 pieces of Cannon;—but the English passed the River at a Ford, higher up the River, and had Genl. Whitelocke advanced the rear of the Army in time to support Genl. R. Craufurd, and proceeded immediately to the town it might have entered & posessed witht. difficulty, as Liniers wd. then have been behind them, & the town witht. an organised preparation. But the opportunity was lost by the unaccountable delays of Genl. Whitelocke, who caused that part of the Army to halt repeatedly witht. any obvious reason for it.—The attack when it was made, in the manner of it was an act of madness.—It did appear that when Genl. Whitelocke left Monte Video to proceed against Buenos-ayres He was inflated with self importance; & perfectly assured that the place wd. be His.—Cade had some conversation with Him, & He then spoke with great irritation against Sir Home Popham for having deceived the English government & the people by false representations of the disposition of the Spaniards towards the English.*

His Spirits Fell

Cade had conversed since their return with two Officers, Aid du Camps, to Genl. Whitelocke, who told Him that during the greatest part of the voyage home, the General was in very good spirits, & seemed to rest confident from having acted to the best of His judgment; but abt. a fortnight before they reached England, they met an English Vessel of War & these officers went on board to obtain information of what was passing in England. Here they were told of the irritated state of the publick mind. On returning to their own Vessel Genl. Whitelocke requested them to inform Him what they had heard, & on being told what had been communicated, His manner from that time became

* See Vol. IV. for the Popham court-martial.

changed, His spirits fell, & He wd. walk silently for an Hour or two together. Genl. Auchmuty* was very popular with the Army & with the *Spaniards* on acct. of His having prevented the effects which might have been expected, when Monte Video was stormed.—The British Army that went with Whitelocke made so fine an appearance both men and Officers, that the Spaniards concluded they had been picked from the whole of the British Forces.—

Artists' Prices

March 23.—I called on Collins Junr.† to see a whole length picture He was painting for the Exhibition, of the Hon: Mrs. Hare,—very indifferent. *His Prices* were in a frame,—Three quarters 5 guineas—Kit cat 8 gs. Half length 15 gs. Whole length 30 gs.—Two whole length in same picture 50 gs.—He did not seem conscious of the inferiority of His painting.

March 24.—Lawrence came in the even'g much disappointed at the failure of Turner, the engraver, in the portrait of Mr. Pitt.—

Fuseli's History of the Arts

March 25.—Fuseli I called on. He was employed in writing "A History of the Arts of Painting," Commencing with the Italian Schools, & His plan He said, was, to take each of those Schools separately viz: The Neapolitan, Roman,—Bolognese—and Venetian, and to bring down His History to the Commencement of the *last Century*.—He sd. He thought He shd. be able to publish [it] in abt. 2 years, having completed His work to the period of Michl. Angelo & Raphael, from which time it wd. be comparatively "plain sailing."—He thought His work wd. be comprised in two quarto volumes, to be published by Johnson, who urges for the completion as otherwise He may die before it is finished.—

He told me that Soane & His Wife had done all in their power to obtain the Housekeeper's place in the Royal Academy for Mrs. Cooke, but having been disappointed He sd. that on His sending a *Print of the Milton work* to Soane, which work He before subscribed to, Soane returned the Print with a note declining to take any more and as He in His note expressed Himself "*for this simple reason, That He had more Prints than guineas.*"—Fuseli did not think it worth while to make any reply to Him, but wished me to mention to Dance this additional instance of Soane's peevish & little mind expressed in a manner which might only have been expected from a Footman.—

[See Vols. I., II., III., IV. for previous references to G. F. L. Marchi, one of Sir Joshua Reynolds' assistants, and Lady Thomond; Vols. II., III., IV., to William Offley, wine merchant, and Sir John Soane, architect; Vols. III., IV., to Admiral Sir Home Riggs Popham and the Rev. Charles Simeon; Vols. II., III., to Joseph Johnson, publisher, and Vol. IV., to James Archer Oliver, A.R.A. See also footnote to Chapter LXIII.]

* Sir Samuel Auchmuty, G.C.B. (1756-1822).

† Afterwards R.A. and father of Wilkie Collins, the novelist. See Vols. III., IV.

[*National Portrait Gallery.*

WOOD SCENE, VILLAGE OF CORNARD, SUFFOLK.
By Thomas Gainsborough.

[*To face p.* 40.

CHAPTER XIV

1808

Two Great Paintings

March 26.—Boydell called. He told me that in May next He proposed to bring forward & try the question in the Court of King's Bench "Whether the Subscribers to the Shakespere work are not bound in law *to complete their Sets.*" He desired me to prepare Mr. West upon the subject, as He wd. be subpoenad to give evidence as to the excellence of the *engraving of Lear* by *Sharpe* after His *picture.* He proposed to subpoena other Artists to speak to the merit of prints after their pictures.—He shd. employ Garrow & the Attorney Genl. Sir V. Gibbs.

He told me that He was treating for the sale of His House at *West-End, Hampstead ;* and shd. dispose of many of His pictures.—He wished me to assist Him in the disposal of the Portrait of Ld. Heathfield by Sir J. Reynolds—He wd. take 300 guineas for it, and 150 gs. for the landscape by Gainsborough.* The Marquiss of Stafford had declined

* George Eliott (1717-1790) was a native of Roxburghshire, and in 1743, as Aide-de-Camp to George II., was wounded in the battle of Dettingen. He fought in the Seven Years' War, and is famous for his memorable defence of Gibraltar, for which he was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Heathfield and Baron of Gibraltar in June, 1787.

As will be seen in a later entry, the Heathfield portrait was purchased by Sir Thomas Lawrence and is now in the National Gallery Collection, where also is Gainsborough's splendid "Wood Scene, Cornard, Suffolk," first known as "Gainsborough's Forest."

From the *Morning Herald* of March 12, 1788, I give the following interesting (and correctly transcribed) reference to this Gainsborough painting :

"MR. GAINSBOROUGH.

"A *Landscape* by this distinguished artist, having been lately purchased by Alderman Boydell, for seventy-five guineas, it may not be unacceptable to mention a curious anecdote relative to it which cannot fail but to enhance the value.

"This is one of the first pictures Mr. Gainsborough produced ;—he painted it at Sudbury in the year 1748, at which time he was a *schoolboy.*—This early proof of genius determined his father to send him to London to study ;—but he appeared to have found a preferable school in sequestered nooks,—woody uplands,—retired cottages,—the avenue of a forest,—sheep, cattle, villagers and woodmen.—These were the true sources for the cultivation of a mind so strongly impregnated with the seeds of fine fancy, attached to the wild beauties of nature ;—and whose inclination for *landscape* was drawn forth by

the picture of Lord Heathfield saying "He did not mean to purchase any more pictures." Wm. Smith [M.P.] also declined it.—

A Democratic Bookseller

He told me that Philips, the Bookseller, now one of the Sheriffs of London, came from Leicester, where He kept a small shop & sold stockings & pamphlets.—He was a Democrat, & was convicted of publishing "Paine's rights of Man" for which He was imprisoned twelve months. He came to London & began with publishing a Magazine & some other small works & published the Copyright of *Pizarro** by the sale of which He became more known.—The Recorder of London (Mr. Sylvester) who has observed His conduct, has a very bad opinion of Him, & says severe things to Him.

A Strenuous Life

March 27.—Drummond called upon me to ask whether He cd. have a few days indulgence for sending a picture to the Exhibition beyond the time specified. I told him it wd. not be granted if applied for.—He said it was a picture representing the taking of a French Privateer by the Windsor Castle *Packet*, Captn. Rogers, a very gallant action in the West Indies.—He told me He did not know where He was born, but

these *rustic objects*,—rather than by the example of the laboured *pictures* of any master whatever.

"It may be worth remark, that though there is no great idea of *composition* in this picture, the *touch* and close imitation in the study of the parts and minutia are equal to any of Mr. Gainsborough's latter productions: we must also observe, that this picture has been eagerly sought for, and been at intervals in the possession of various dealers for the last forty years."

In this full summary of a letter which Gainsborough wrote to the Editor of the *Morning Herald* on March 11, 1788, it is obvious to all who know Gainsborough's life that the writer had misread the letter. What Gainsborough meant was that he had made either a sketch for the picture or had actually begun to paint it before he went to London in 1744. In any case the canvas was not finished until 1748, two years after his marriage in London on July 15, 1746.

The letter itself also appeared in the *Morning Herald*, probably in March, 1790 (when the picture was shown by Boydell in the Shakespeare Gallery), and is reproduced in Mr. W. T. Whitley's "Life of Gainsborough," from which I quote the lines bearing upon the last sentence of the above summary. The artist says: "It is full forty years since it [the picture] was first delivered by me to go in search of those who had taste to admire it! Within that time it has been in the hands of twenty picture dealers, and I once bought it myself during that interval for *Nineteen Guineas*. Is not that curious?"

From Boydell the picture passed to David Pike Watts (Constable's uncle), about whom much unknown information has recently appeared in the Diary. At his death in 1816 his daughter, Mary, inherited his property. She was the wife of Mr. Jesse Russell, M.P., who added Watts to his name, and at the sale of his pictures in 1875 (he died in that year) the Gainsborough was bought for the National Gallery for £1,207 10s. See C. R. Leslie's "Memoirs of the Life of John Constable," "Some Account of David Pike Watts" (1841), and a reference to Ilam Hall in a history of Ashbourne, Derbyshire.

* R. B. Sheridan's melodrama produced in 1799 at Drury Lane.

He believed in Scotland ;* That He was put apprentice to a Seafaring Man at Whitby in Yorkshire, & served several years. That He had been in three engagements at Sea.—That at 20 years of age He married a Widow who had 5 children. By Her he had two children but she died at [the] end of two years & a half from the time of their marriage. That He married a second wife abt. 14 years ago, & has now 5 Children by Her. The children by His first [wife] died.—

He said He is abt. 41 years old. He maintained His family by painting portraits, which He can do very expeditiously, in an Hour and a Half and at one sitting.—He has 5 guineas for a *Head only :* Eight guineas for a three quarter portrait.—His desire, however, is to paint History, & He has devoted so much time of late to this Study that He is £500 out of Pocket by it.—He sd. His application has been very great ; working from morning till 10 oClock at night, & sometimes till one oClock. He finds of late that His constitution has suffered in some degree from this application. He expressed the disadvantage He laboured under in not being a Member of the Royal Academy ; it caused people to doubt his abilities.

The Duke and Wilkie

March 28.—I called with Dick [Farington's brother] upon Wilkie to see His picture of Card-Players painted for the Duke of Gloucester. He sd. it took Him 4 months to paint the picture. He carried it to the Duke abt. a fortnight since & Bourgeois who had brought the Commission to Him from the Duke, accompanied Him. The Duke on seeing the picture & having been informed of the long [time] which Wilkie had been employed upon it was conscious that 50 *guineas* the sum which He had commissioned Bourgeois to offer Wilkie to paint a picture was too little. He *therefore took Bourgeois on one side* & expressed this to him, & asked Bourgeois for His opinion, which Bourgeois declined to give. Since that time Bourgeois has called upon Wilkie & informed Him that the Duke sensible that 50 guineas was too little for that picture was willing to give Him 50 *guineas* for the picture He is now painting " The Sick Woman " which not having so much work in it wd. make up for the over work in the other.—

Wilkie sd. to me that He felt indignant at such a proposal which shewed so little sense of what was due for His labours. He declined it.—This instance of a mean, foolish, & wretched mind in the Duke excited the contempt both of Dick & myself.—Wilkie sd. He communicated these particulars to Lord Mulgrave who felt as *I did*, & having engaged Wilkie to let him [have] the small studies of all the pictures He may paint.—He told Wilkie, that as He reckoned the value of the " *Card-Players* " at 200 guineas & meant to pay Him at the rate of 10 per cent for all the small studies, on the prices He may put upon the finished pictures, He should pay Him 20 *guineas* for this small study, which He

* Samuel Drummond, A.R.A., was born in London. See Vols. II. and IV.

did.—Wilkie told me that henceforward He would not paint any pictures on Commission.—He shewed us a picture containing portraits of His Father & Mother.—His Father is a Scotch Clergyman.—

[See Index, Vols. I., II., III., IV., for previous references to Josiah Boydell, Sir William Garrow and Sir David Wilkie, R.A.; Vols. II., III., IV., to Sir Vicary Gibbs; Vols. I., II., III., to William Smith, M.P. and art collector, and to Thomas Paine.]

CHAPTER XV

1808

Mrs. Tom Sheridan

March 28.—Callander called to speak abt. Parish business.—He told me His Brother, Colonel Callander,* married Lady [ ] O'Donell, daugr. of the Earl of Antrim,—& that one of their daugrs. Miss Callander, married Tom Sheridan, & had a fortune of £6000 & will have £5000 more.—They now reside near me [in] Charlotte St. Sheridan, the Father, has not [at] *present any House*, as were He to take a House, His goods wd. be seized.—He at present lives with Peter Moore, the Member for Coventry, at His House in Great George St. Westminster; but Mrs. Sheridan is not with him there.—Callander spoke of himself,—sd. that His Constitution is in the best state,—that He is 62 years old,—that He never took a grain of mercury in His life; & has always abstained *from wine beyond a certain quantity*,—not exceeding 6 glasses. He walks witht. a great Coat in severe weather & appears to be completely healthy.—

March 29.—Landseer† called & spoke to me of His difficulties occasioned by Sir Henry Mildmay not paying Him 130 guineas due for two plates, views of Sir Henry's House, which Landseer had engraved for Him. He had written to Sir Henry,—& at last had employed an attorney, but no answer had been given.—

* James Callander, of Craigforth, assumed the name of Campbell on succeeding in right of his mother, to his cousin-german, Sir Alexander Campbell, to the estate of Ardkinglas. He married as his third wife on August 22, 1777, Lady Elizabeth MacDonell, daughter of the fifth Earl of Antrim.

Sir James Campbell fought in the Seven Years' War, and, under Sir John Acton, he was Inspector-General of the Forces at Naples. He was the author of "Memoirs: Written by Himself."

His daughter Caroline Henrietta Callander (1779-1851) was married to R. B. Sheridan's only son, Tom, in 1805, and she became the mother of four sons and "the three beauties"—Lady Dufferin, afterwards Countess of Gifford, the song writer; the Hon. Mrs. Norton, afterwards Lady Stirling-Maxwell of Keir; and the Duchess of Somerset, Queen of Beauty at the Eglinton Tournament. Mrs. Sheridan, "more beautiful than anybody but her daughters," was herself the author of three novels that won considerable popularity. See Index, Vols. II., III.; also Vol. IV., p. 167 and footnote, for reference to Tom Sheridan.

† See Index, Vols. II., III., IV.

Edridge I dined with. Hearne only there.—Hearne sd. that He usually rises at half past 10 oClock,—puts His tea in the Pot, & while it is drawing washes His face & hands, then drinks a cup of tea & eats a piece of toast, after which feeling Himself refreshed by it, He sits down & draws a while, then takes another cup of tea & some toast, which completes His breakfast.—He is not able upon an average to work more than from two hours & a half to three Hours a day.—He dines at 5,—drinks from half a pint to a pint of Port at & after dinner,—has tea and between 9 & 10 goes to Mills's Coffee House where He remains till ½ past 12 oClock & from thence returns home to bed immediately. He complained of slow circulation & cold feet which Lamb's wool stockings worn in the night & Cloaths heaped upon him will not warm.

Sublime Sculpture

March 30.—Philips I dined with.—Humphry* sd. He had been to Lord Elgin's & seen the marbles brought from Greece & seemed to be disappointed. He said there certainly was something great & of a high stile of Sculpture, but the whole was "a Mass of ruins."—West upon this gave His opinion. He sd. that they were sublime specimens of the purest sculpture, & that when the summer arrives He means to devote much time to study from them. He sd. that this He wd. do though in His 70th year, & had on this acct. a wish to be again only 20 years of age & that He might labour to profit by them.—He sd. that certainly many parts which might have been injured had been very badly restored probably abt. the time of *Adrian*, but it was at once seen that these parts were not the original work.—He sd. that *Michl. Angelo* in His *Moses*, & in some other works, had approached nearer to this species & degree of excellence than any other man.—Daniell sd. He was at Lord Elgins on Sunday last 2 Hours & felt *as I had* done, & in concurrence with West.—

When West came to England

West told us that He arrived in Italy on the 9th. of July, 1760 & that the following year He had a fever, which was followed by some humours in his constitution falling upon one of His legs near the ancle. He was confined with His complaint Eleven months, & in the course of that time was removed first from Rome to Leghorn, & then for better advice to Florence, where He was put under the care of a very able Italian Surgeon, who laid His Leg open & by a process caused the wound to close apparently *healed* but on examination the Surgeon found that it was a false surface, & He then told West that the Bone of the Leg was injured, & that He must undergo another & a painful process.

West said "He could bear pain."—The wound was again laid open & a *caustic* applied to the *Bone* for 48 Hours during which time the pain was excessive. The Caustic was then removed & with it came the *exfoliated bone*, on seeing which the Surgeon told Him all wd. now be

* Ozias Humphry, R.A. See Index, Vols. I., II., III., IV.

well which proved to be the case after a little time.—West said that He was confined 6 months to His bed, & 2 months more to his Chamber, & that during this confinement He principally studied the *human figure* by having a machine made to enable Him to draw, which He did from Hands, feet & other parts of the figure. He came to England the 20th of August 1763.—

West told me privately that Fuseli had been with him to-day to speak abt. raising His salary. West told him that He had talked with me on the subject & only wished to intimate the intention to the King to make all run smoothly.—He told us that He was surprised by a visit from *Copley* a few days ago, who after all that has passed, called upon him to speak abt. obtaining a place over the Chimney for a picture He has painted for the Exhibition, The subject, "Lady Jane Grey."—

Philips spoke very highly of Lord Pembroke, & of the Countess Worenzow, who He has married, saying they are excellent people.*

March 31.—Liddell I dined with.—Sir Robt. Wigram† was spoken of as being worth probably £200,000. He has 21 Children living viz: 15 daugrs. & Six Sons two of whom are in parliament. The eldest Liddel said, Has a taste for *engraving* & practises.—

* The eleventh Earl of Pembroke (1759-1827) married as his second wife Catherine, only daughter of Simon Count Woronzow, Russian Ambassador, and their only son, Sidney, became an eminent statesman and was created Lord Herbert of Lea. See Index, Vols. I., II.

† Sir Robert Wigram, first Baronet, was a merchant and shipowner, and M.P. for Wexford. See Index for later entries.

CHAPTER XVI

1808

Wilkie and Haydon

April 1.—Constable called to desire me to call upon Him to see His pictures intended for the Exhibition.—He spoke of *Haydon* having great influence over the mind of *Wilkie*, that the latter after every day's work is desirous to have Haydon's opinion of his proceeding & is affected by it accordingly as it is approval or the reverse.—Constable remonstrated against it, & justly observed to Wilkie that "if He continued to do so He would at last come to paint from Haydon's mind rather than from his own."—Constable sd. Haydon is a man whose manner is such that He will naturally have influence over those with whom He associates. He has a decided manner of giving His opinion & with authority.—I afterwards called on Constable & saw His pictures intended for exhibition.—

April 2.—I called on Collins Junr. & saw His picture of the Hon : Mrs. Hare.—He told me Mr. Hare* wished to see my Brother, Dr. Farington with whom He was at College.—Mr. Phipps called & told me that it was Miss *Anne* Bowles that was married to Mr. Stourges Bourne.†—Laura Bowles is the only one unmarried.—Mr. Bourne is son to the late Revd. Dr. Stourges, of Winchester, & nephew of the late Mr. Page, member for Oxford. He is an able & a worthy man.—Robt. Smirke called & had a long conversation with me abt. Family affairs. He now *pays Clerks* who assist Him to the amount of abt. £700 a year. The buildings now carrying on at the *Mint* will cost abt. £80,000, upon which He shall receive 5 per cent.—

* James Hare (1749-1804), who is said to have written the "best 'Bacchus' exercise ever known at Eton," was a wit and politician. On January 21, 1774, he married Hannah, only daughter of Sir Abraham Hume, first Baronet. See Vol. I., pp. 178-9, and Index, Vol. II.

† William Sturges-Bourne (1769-1845), politician, was the only son of the Rev. John Sturges, Chancellor of the Diocese of Winchester. On the death of his uncle, Francis Bourne (who took the name of Page), the bulk of his fortune came to Sturges, who assumed the name of Bourne.

A great friend of Canning, he held various offices, and was responsible for the Act (1818) known by his name, for the Regulation of Vestries. He married on February 2, 1808, Anne, third daughter of Oldfield Bowles, of North Aston, Oxford. See Index, Vols. III., IV.

April 3.—Went early to Hearne's to obtain information respecting Poor Marchi, who I was told died last night before 7 oClock.*—He had had a Cold upon him sometime, but attended His evening party at Mills's Coffee House, Gerard St. and was there on Wednesday even'g last; but on Thursday was much worse & remained at home & on Friday Hearne called upon him & insisted upon His having medical advice, which He had before refused. Accordingly Mr. Campbell of Princes Street came to Him and ordered a Blister to relieve His breathing which was difficult, His disorder being on the Lungs. On Saturday morning Mr. Campbell called again but *doubted* of the *Blister having risen* & on examination found it had not, from which He was considered to be in a hopeless state. He had his senses throughout the day & died witht. pain.—Mr. Edmonds, not knowing of His illness, called upon him that day to invite Him to dinner on the following day, to which He replied "You will bury me next week."—More than a week before His death *Mr. Dickens* the Surgeon, recommended to Him to bathe His feet in warm water, & drink some White wine Whey at night which He did for one night only.—

Painters and Pictures

April 5.—Lawrence came to breakfast & being anxious abt. the situation of His pictures in the Exhibition, I went with Him to Holylands Coffee House† but stopped only a short time. Lawrence in consequence went to the Academy & spoke to Woodforde, who was very attentive to Him. Lawrence's pictures for Exhibition are, whole length of Hon: Lady Hood,—4 children of Mr. John Angerstein,—Half length of Mr. Pitt, a Kitcat portrait of *me*, & a ¾ portrait of Lord Aberdeen.—

April 6.—Lawrence was with me last night having seen West respecting the arranging [of] His pictures.—West sd. that Woodforde had made an advance in His art, so had *Arnald*;—but Calcott had not, nor any other.—Turner had been attempting to rival Wilkie.—Wilkie's picture inferior to that of last year.

Hoppner Angry

April 7.—Peter Cox‡ I met, & He told me of His having incurred

* Giuseppe Filippo Liberati Marchi (? 1735-1808) was brought to England by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and became his most intimate assistant. After Sir Joshua's death Marchi was kept busy copying and restoring his master's paintings. He has figured frequently in the Diary. See Index to Vol. I.

† See Vol. I., p. 23*n*.

‡ Peter Coxe, who died in 1844, was a son of Dr. Coxe, physician to George II.'s household, and brother of the Venerable William Coxe, Archdeacon of Wiltshire. Educated at Charterhouse School, which he left at the age of fifteen, he later, becoming an auctioneer, dispersed some important collections of pictures. Coxe, who made a fortune and retired from business, was the author of the poem which irritated Hoppner. Published anonymously in 1807, it was entitled "Another Word or Two; or Architectural Hints in Lines to those Royal Academicians who are Painters, addressed to them on their re-election of Benjamin West, Esq., to the President's Chair." He also wrote "The Social Day: a Poem in Four Cantos," 1823.

Hoppner's displeasure by having written poems respecting the Royal Academy, & expressed opinions which Hoppner does not approve and will not now speak to Him.—

April 9.—Sir Geo. Beaumont & Mr. Phipps called.—Sir George sd. the *Connoisseurs* say that the picture of the Woman taken in Adultery sd. to be by Rembrant, is a Copy.—

April 10.—Northcote I called on & found him preparing to go to dinner with the Bishop of Salisbury. He told me that a Kitcat portrait of himself sent to the Exhibition had been declared by West, Fuseli, Tresham, &c. to be the finest portrait that had ever been sent to the Royal Academy.—He spoke highly of Lawrence's *Lady Hood*.—Woodforde I called on, & had much talk abt. the Exhibition.—Shee is much disatisfied with the situation of his portrait of Mrs. T. Hope* ; but wd. not interfere to have it changed.

April 11.—At 3 oClock I went to poor Marchi's lodgings where I found many persons assembled to attend His funeral. He was interred in the Vault of St. Anne's Church at 25 minutes after 4 oClock, & His Coffin was placed next to that of the late Lord Camelford,†—as Hearne observed "Men of very different characters."

[See Index, Vols. I., II., III., IV., for previous references to Henry Tresham, R.A., and B. R. Haydon; Vols. II., III., IV., to Samuel Woodforde.]

* Thomas Hope (1770 ?-1831) was the eldest of three sons of John Hope, of Amsterdam, who was a member of a wealthy family of merchants in that city. Thomas, who settled in England about 1796, devoted himself to literature, the collection of pictures, statuary, and other works of art. He took a great interest in architecture and house furnishing. Byron referred to him as "House Furnisher withal, one Thomas hight," and told the Countess of Blessington that he wept bitterly on reading Hope's "Anastasius," for two reasons—one that he had not written it, and the other that Hope had.

Hope married on April 16, 1806, Louisa Beresford, daughter of William de la Poer Beresford, Lord Decies, Archbishop of Tuam. See Index to Vols. I., II., III., IV. of the Diary for other references to the Hope family.

† Thomas Pitt, second Baron Camelford. He was killed in a duel by Mr. Best. See Index, Vols. II., IV.

CHAPTER XVII

1808

Lady Thomond's Fortune

April 12.—Mr. Malone I called on.—He told me that He had not seen Lady Thomond since Lord Thomond's death, & that she had been much affected by it.—She went to Taplow abt. 3 weeks ago, & from thence to visit Mrs. Burke at Beaconsfield. Lord Thomond did all He cd. for Her in the way of settlement. She has Her own fortune at Her own disposal viz: £40000 in the 3 per cents.—£1,000 a yr. on the Irish estate,—all the personalty at Taplow & in town, including rents which were due,—money in Bankers Hands, and 5 or 600 guineas in gold which His Lordship had at Taplow,—making up altogether what will produce £2600 a year.—Mr. Malone thinks she is 54 or 5 years of age.—

Edinburgh Reviewers

April 16.—I went early to Sir George Beaumont's & found Lady B. employed in placing some of *his* pictures, & in putting into frames several small pictures in oil, painted upon *paper board*, last Summer at Keswick &c.—which she proposes to place in a small room at Cole-Orton.—Sir George also shewed me his pictures by *Old* and by *Modern deceased Masters*, and told me He shd. have them removed to His House at Cole-Orton where He will make them an *Heir loom.*—

Sir George's little Cousins, 2 fine boys, were there. The eldest will be his Heir.*—He defended Wordsworths poems against the Edinburgh reviewers & sd. Coleridge had supported that taste of *simplicity* which they condemned, and said that all men who write in a new & superior stile must *create a people capable* of fully relishing their beauties, & that at present, prejudice and an established habit of admiring certain works prevents the works of Wordsworth from being duly appreciated.—

The new Water Colour drawing Exhibition in Brook St.† we went to a private view, and there met several Artists & Connoisseurs.—Mr. T. Hope bought a drawing by Wm. Westall for 50 gs. "a view in China"—& Lord Buckinghamshire bought "a view in Bombay" by Him.—

* Sir George Howland Willoughby Beaumont, eighth baronet.

† See Index, Vols. III. and IV.

Beechey's Manners

April 18.—Constable called.—He spoke of Beechey's manners at His Uncle Mr. Watt's, who, being a formal man, is not suited to such familiarity.—Beechey at the table of company sd. It was intended by the Royal Academy to limit *their Exhibition to their own members*, that they may not be degraded by the bad works which are annually sent. Artists, not members, may form an Exhibition of their own, & from the best of them vacancies in the Academy may be filled up.—He spoke of the authoritative manner of Haydon & His forwardness in conversation, saying "He is posessed with a notion that the eyes of all the world are upon Himself."—The Academy I went to & saw Woodforde, Owen & Daniell & stated to them how much I felt it a duty, as an Auditor, to object to the demand of *Richards* to be paid for His Exhibition attendance, & also to the wasteful expenditure at the Academy annual dinner. It was agreed that I shd. write to the Council requesting that the Auditors might be heard respecting the expences of the Academy at this period. I delivered the letter to Owen to be read at the Council.—

I dined at home. Lawrence called in the even'g in raptures with the Water Colour drawing Exhibition in Bond Street.—

Sir N. Dance-Holland and Nature

April 20.—The Water Colour drawing Exhibition in Bond street I went to,—& there met Sir G. & Lady Beaumont. She proposed to drink tea with me on Sunday evening next.—Thompson & Mr. Swinburne were there, & with them I went to Turner's exhibition.—Sir N. Holland (Dance) saw me in the street & followed me to ask me to go to His House to see a landscape which He had finished. I went with him & thought it the best He has painted.—He said it had cost Him much trouble in changing it from one thing to another before He could satisfy himself. He believed there were two or three pictures under that which now appeared on the surface. He said that in the light parts of His Sky He used *light red* & a little yellow.—He said that in His trees He used *Antwerp yellow*, which He much liked, it being deeper than oker.—In his trees He uses black,—Antwerp yellow, & Blue.—His parts in shade being made out equally with those in light, He said, That however nature might appear to others, to Him nature appeared as He represented Her.—He told me that in the House He is building in Piccadilly He shall have a room in which He proposes to place all His Landscapes where they will have a good light upon them.—We looked at the landscape He exhibited in 1791. He sd. *it was too cold*; but He wd. not alter it; but on His other landscapes He intended to do something.—

The Swan of Lichfield

J. Offley's I dined at.

Saville, the *Choir Singer* at Lichfield, died abt. 4 years ago, since which time Miss Seward has never been in the Cathedral, saying she cannot now

go.*—She is towards, if not quite 60 years of age.—During the last 8 or 10 years she has again been visited by the respectable families in Lichfield, which on acct. of the footing she had been upon with Saville, had long been interrupted.—Her singularities continue. She still is in her countenance handsome, and dresses in a fanciful manner like a girl of 15,—also paints Her face & eyebrows. She has bad health,—& has a habit of sighing deeply.—She is agreeable in conversation;—expresses Herself with a good choice of words—& is a great flatterer.—She has at present a great attachment to a young Officer Captn. H. [ ] who is only 27 years old & married. It is supposed He looks to inheriting part of her fortune which is a handsome one, & it is thought He will not be disappointed.—

A Drawing Master

Miss Moserby [whose father lived at Stow near Lichfield and was a colonel of a volunteer corps] has taken lessons from *Glover* in the Country. He resides at Sutton near Lichfield during most part of the winter, & has a wife & 10 children. His two eldest sons instruct in drawing.—In the country He goes from family to family, & has 2 guineas a day at each House. He begins a drawing His pupil standing by and having proceeded as far as He considers it to be a lesson leaves it with the pupil to copy. The next visit He advances the drawing, & so goes on till He has finished the drawing, the pupil also gradually advancing the copy to completion. —When He begins a drawing He first *finishes* the Sky which He does with proper colours, but all the other parts of the drawing He first washes with bluish & grey tints made of Indigo & India Red & towards the foregrounds of a warmer tint. In this manner He produces almost a finished effect before He lays on any colours; which is His last act.—The drawing He makes for His pupil to copy remains His own property which He disposes of at a large price.—He gives lessons in London in the same manner, but has—*two guineas* for a lesson of *three Hours*.—Havil came to Glover's the other day while Miss Moserby was there. She sd. He is a well looking young man, but appears to be conceited.—

[See Index, Vols. I., II., III., IV., for previous references to Edmund Malone, W. Owen, R.A., and John Glover; Vols. I., II., to Mrs. Edmund Burke; Vols. II., III., IV., to William Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge and William Westall, R.A.; Vols. III., IV., to David Pike Watts (Constable's uncle) and William Havel (artist), and Vols. II., IV., to Sir Nathaniel Dance-Holland.]

* Anna Seward (1747-1809), authoress, known as the "Swan of Lichfield," was the elder daughter of Thomas Seward, Canon of Lichfield and of Salisbury, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. John Hunter, head master of Lichfield Grammar School and teacher of Dr. Johnson. She was engaged to a "Colonel T." before her attachment for John Savile, Vicar-Choral, and when he died she erected a monument to his memory in the Cathedral. Miss Seward knew most of the eminent men of the period. She published uncomplimentary letters about Dr. Johnson in the *Gentleman's Magazine;* in 1807 Scott paid her a visit, and, speaking of her beauty, said that "her eyes were auburn, of the precise shade and hue of her hair, and possessed great expression." See Diary, Vol. I., page 23.

CHAPTER XVIII

1808

Painter and Poet

April 21.—Westall I dined with. He told me Murray, the Bookseller, of Fleet Street is to publish His poems, abt. 1800 lines. The principal subject " A Day in Spring."*—The Poems are to be illustrated by 4 plates from His designs.—The terms are, that Murray is to *pay for the designs & the Plates* & all the expences of *paper & printing ;* and further that the first edition shall consist of 750 Copies, of which Westall shall have half the profits.—After the above number are sold shd. a second edition be required, Westall to be the sole proprietor of the Copy right & the plates to make the best bargain He may be able with Murray or *any other Bookseller.*—Mr. Knight saw 2 of the poems 6 years ago & then advised Westall to publish.—Murray told Westall that the first edition of Shees " Rhymes on Art " consisted of 250 copies. The second edition of 500 Copies ; the third edition of 750 copies, of which 250 have been sold making together sold 1000 Copies.—

The Bookseller *Johnson* allows *Grignon,* the *engraver,* one guinea a month ; and Heath, the engraver, allows him Half a guinea a month. —Heaphy, whose drawings are now in the Bond st. Exhibition, was a pupil of Meadows, the engraver ; after which He was employed by Westall to colour prints for Him.—Westall sd. He is about 28 or 9 years old, and is a heavy man.—

Nollekens in a Passion

April 22.—Daniell told us of Nollekens coming to the members of Council a few evenings since in a great passion abt. the placing of Six Busts. He told Tresham " That He was a Jack in Office, & wanted to play Him a dirty trick : that He knew what His character was before He came from Rome &c."—Beechey, Woodforde, Owen, Tresham & Daniell were present.—They got rid of Him as well as they could.—Mrs. Nollekens told Beechey to take care that they did not put him in a passion.—He wished the *bulk Head* in the Life Academy to be enlarged ; but they wd. not do it, though they did not tell him so.—

* The full title was " A Day in Spring, and other Poems " (1808), and the price six shillings.

A good deal of conversation took place abt. Nollekens behaviour the other evening.—Tresham stated what Nollekens had sd. to Him,—& sd. that when He went home to bed, He was in a sort of Hysteria—crying &c.

The Council desired me to stay; & they did some business.—It was resolved to invite *Caleb Whiteforde*, who had never before been invited.—West, I saw, was much pleased with it.—They also resolved to allow the Exhibiting members 3 days for varnishing &c. their pictures, & Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday next were fixed upon.—Tresham sd. when it was first proposed to extend the time He objected to it, but had afterwards thought it proper. It was unanimous.

R.A. Secretary and his Salary

April 23.—The Academy Council I went to.—I stated to them that Mr. Richards the Secretary had His Salary raised in 1800 from £50 to £100 a year. That in 1803 He in some way operated on the Council not to admit His claim to be considered one of the Committee of arrangement, a claim which from the period of the institution had never been made, but they *voted Him* that year £21 for business done during the arrangement or to that effect. That in consequence of this in 1804 He put Himself down as a *Member of the Committee* & charged for Himself upwards of £41.—That in consequence of it I being then in the Council, did in 1805 object to such a claim, and in consequence He was not paid anything either in 1805, or 1806, but that when I audited the accts. in November last (1807) I found He had that year claimed & been paid upwards of £98 for the years 1805 & 1806; and for 1807 £58. 8. 6. which was within £8 as much as was paid to the whole of the other members of the Committee, viz: Messrs Owen, Northcote, Sandby & Garvey.—It thus appeared that He had gradually increased His demand & wrote Himself down what He pleased.—That His Claim was unprecedented & unwarranted; that it was in fact raising the salary of an Officer of the Academy without the consent of the General Assembly & the sanction of the King; and that to allow any Member of a Society to write Himself down what sum He pleased annually was what no other Society wd. suffer.

To all this He had nothing to say.—I then delivered a statement to them of the Sums paid &c. for their future consideration.—Having done this, I represented to them the shameful waste of wine for the annual dinner day—& that for 175 persons there had been charged 274 bottles of wine the cost of which was £116.—We then went to Fuseli's parlour to dinner.—Mr. West went to dinner with the Society of Antiquaries.—Tresham sd. that the Ball He gave at His House in Brook St. sometime ago cost Him 90 guineas, which He pd. out of the first receipt for His picture painted for Mr. Davidson.—

Tresham today spoke highly to me of Mrs. Pope (Wheatley) saying she had produced a great alteration in Pope [the actor], who though not

cured altogether of his passionate manner is much more regulated. He also spoke of Her constant gratitude to Her former friends, often talking of them; and that as such He sd. she frequently mentioned *me*.—

April 26.—Lord Mulgrave & His Son I met. He spoke highly of Lawrence's portrait of *Lady Hood*, saying it was the best that had been painted since Sir Joshua Reynolds practised.*

A Whimsical Effect

April 27.—I went to Sir George Beaumont's at breakfast time. When we were alone together I stated to Him the acct. I yesterday recd. from William [Farington's nephew] respecting Lord Gardner's dangerous state of health, & how much on every acct. we were interested in it,—particularly with regard to William's hopes of promotion.—I requested Him to use His interest with Lord Mulgrave on this occasion, & it having been settled between us, I wrote a letter to Him stating Williams late & present situation, and desiring Him to represent it in such a way as He might think proper to Lord Mulgrave.—Having finished my letter below stairs, I carried it to Lady Beaumont who read it & said it was just the thing proper, & suggested that it shd. be considered whether Sir George shd. shew it to Lord Mulgrave, or leave it with Lady Mulgrave for His Lordship to read at a time when He might be most at leisure.—She was quite hearty in the business.—

The Bishop of Norwich came in, and I went to the picture room to Sir George where I found with Him Varley,—Heaphy—& another Artist, & Chrystal afterwards came.—Varley not knowing me spoke of me as an Artist who had been bred at Westminster, and formed connexions &c. &c.,—and of the effect of Artists being independent.—Sir George told Him *I* was the person He was speaking of, which produced a whimsical effect.—I left them together after conversing with Varley & assuring [him] of His having been in many respects misinformed.—

Lawrence called in the evening. He said He had worked upon His pictures on Monday—yesterday & today. *Ten Hours each day*.—

[See Index, Vols. I., II., III., IV., for previous references to Sir William Beechey, R.A., Joseph Nollekens, R.A., sculptor, Caleb Whitefoord (wit, diplomatist and wine merchant), Mrs. Wheatley (afterwards wife of Alexander Pope, the actor-artist), James Northcote, R.A., and Paul Sandby, R.A.; Vols. I., II., III., to Edmund Garvey, R.A.; Vols. I., III., IV., to Alan Hyde, second Lord Gardner; Vols. I., II., to Charles Manners Sutton, Bishop of Norwich; Vols. III., IV., to John Varley, artist, and Alexander Davison (or Davidson), contractor and art collector; Vol. IV., to R. M. Meadows, engraver; Vols. I., IV., to John Murray, publisher, and Vol. III., to Charles Grignon, junr., engraver.]

* Mary, daughter of Francis MacKenzie, Lord Seaforth, was born in 1783, and was married, first in 1804, to Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, secondly to the Right Hon. James Stewart, and died in 1852. She was mother of Louisa Lady Ashburton. The portrait, a full length, was shown by the Marquess of Northampton at the Royal Academy Old Masters Exhibition in 1904.

CHAPTER XIX

1808

Tom Moore

April 28.—I called on Westall.—John Aytoun* there, who a few nights since was at Sir John Carr's Chambers in the Temple to where a party of between 40 & 50 gentlemen assembled. A Supper on side tables was set. Anacreon Moore sang,—so did Tom Sheridan,—the company did not break up till 4 oClock in the morning.—Carr brought an action against Verner & Hood Booksellers for a libel on Him, a *ridicule of His tours* with *Caricatures*.—

Lawrence, Hoppner and Soane

April 29.—I dined alone.—Lawrence came to tea.—He had been to the Exhibition in the afternoon & there met the Marquiss of Stafford & Lord Mulgrave. The latter continues firm in support of Wilkie's merits. —Hoppner was in the room but they did not speak.—Lawrence conversed with Shee abt. Mr. Pitt's picture.—Shee sd. that as Hoppner had a picture of Him & had many copies of it bespoke,—He (Shee) should not have painted a picture of Mr. Pitt.—Lawrence related all the circumstances which caused Him to do it,—viz: Being with Mr. Pitt at Lord Abercorn's,—being there told He shd. paint a whole length of Him —in consequence studying His face,—afterwards Mr. Angerstein's wish that He shd. attempt it.—In conclusion Shee expressed himself satisfied.—

April 30.—Daniell told us that yesterday Soane was in a furious state of Jealousy which was at last perceived to be owing to Robt. Smirke's drawing of "the Acropolis of Athens *restored*" being placed in a more favourable situation than his works. He sd. he saw through it,—and that the disgrace wd. fall upon the Academy;—that there was nothing in what Robert Smirke had done, as the remains pointed out the restorations.—

Ward told me He never saw Loutherburgh before. I asked what He thought of Him. He sd. He appeared to Him to be a man whose constitution *was breaking* up.—W. Daniell afterwards told me that He thought

* A water-colour painter.

that Loutherburgh appeared to be *made up* dressed to make the most of a decaying appearance.

May 2.—I recd. a note from Lord Mulgrave informing me that Lord Gardner had recommended Lieutenant Farington [William, the Diarist's nephew] for promotion & that His Lordship (Mulgrave) would have great pleasure in complying with the Admiral's wishes.—This agreeable information gave a tone to our meeting that was very convivial & they remained with me till Eleven oClock in high spirits.—*

Union with Ireland

May 5.—Lawrence I dined with.—Lord Reddesdale sat to Him this day.—His Lordship spoke of the Union with Ireland as being necessary.—The late Lord Clare said to Him "*That the government of Ireland was worn out,*"—meaning by the excessive corruption which prevailed, in the parliament of Ireland, everything being carried on by purchasing the Members.—Lord Reddesdale blamed the government of this country for not having completely put a stop to this practise when the Union was formed; it might have been attended with some difficulty for a year or two, but wd. have settled into fair proceeding. —He lamented the *apathy* which prevails in this country at this period, saying the people seem to be insensible to the dangers which threaten them from the French power.—

May 8.—Robt. Smirke called having arrived in town this morning. —He had been with Lord Lonsdale at Lowther & at Whitehaven. He travelled with His Lordship to & from the North. He travels with great expedition; 9 or 10 miles an Hour, in a Carriage; & sometimes on Horseback goes a great distance in a day.—He told Robert that He once rode from Swillington in Yorkshire to Whitehaven, 150 miles, in one day.—At Lowther, Lord Melville† passed two days with His Lordship & they with Robt. Smirke, dined each day; no other company.—They dined at 6 & sat till abt. 10,—during which time Lord Melville talked much & chiefly upon Political matters. He was in high spirits upon the state of this country at present: sd. that we now stood an independent nation and were able to shew the world that we cd. do without the Continent, that we had resources sufficient.—That Sweden we assisted from kindness, otherwise it was of little importance to us to interest ourselves in that contest.—He spoke of the establishment of the Royal Family of Portugal at the Brazils with rapture as being a blessing on this country, & in its nature something almost too romantic to be thought of. It is a good [omen] which hope wd. not have ventured to cherish.

* Farington's dinner party consisted of Sir George Beaumont, (Sir) David Wilkie, the Hon. Augustus Phipps (brother to Lord Mulgrave), W. Daniell, R.A., George Dance, R.A., and H. Edridge, A.R.A.

† Henry Dundas Viscount Melville was born in 1742, and died in 1811. See Index, Vols. I., II., III., IV.

Of America He spoke in the most decided manner. In the dispute with Her he wd. have settled the question in half an hour. We have nothing to fear from War with Her, but it wd. be Her ruin.—He sd. It had been the advice of Washington " That America shd. for two centuries think of Agriculture only, & disregard commerce." He sd. this was good advice; but the Americans did not attend to it. Agriculture has comparatively been neglected & Commerce has been their object.—The consequence is that 5 or 6 large maritime towns sway the country;— & in these towns a French Faction exists. He sd. were we to be at War with America we shd. through the Northern provinces, and down the great Rivers which He named, be able to pass our manufactures, & at a cheaper rate, to the Inland people, by 20 per cent, than they have them at present.—He hoped our ministry wd. not give way to the Americans in any respect, & wished they had been more decided,—by giving a final & determined answer at once.—

He spoke of Buonaparte as posessing great abilities, but did not think He would be able to cement the government He was attempting to form. The interests of the people are so various & different it cannot, in His opinion, be held together.—

Lord Melville and Wine

Lord Melville is now 69 or 70 years old; but is very hearty & has great spirits. He drank wine liberally. One day, their party only three, Four Bottles were emptied of which Robt. Smirke drank moderately, and Lord Lonsdale much less than Lord Melville. He told them that about ten years ago He was attacked by a complaint which caused a sensation near the Heart like that of a blow, so that He could hear the stroke, & this was frequently repeated & continued till abt. 2 years ago when He happened to go into His stable at Wimbledon to look at a Horse, where He suddenly dropped down as lifeless. This was followed by a violent bilious fever, from which having recovered He never had the least return of the above complaint.—He was now proceeding to Scotland.—

Robt. Smirke was told by Lord Lonsdale that Lord Melville was considered when in the Cabinet to be *overbearing* which probably caused Him not now to be taken into the government. Lord Lonsdale wished He was employed as His abilities & experience wd. be useful.—Robt. Smirke was surprised at Lord Melville speaking such broad Scotch that for sometime He cd. scarcely understand Him.—

[See Vols. I., II., III., IV. for previous references to Sir John Carr (traveller and author), Lord Abercorn, Philip de Loutherbourg, R.A., Lord Redesdale and Napoleon, and Vols. II., III., IV., to Anacreon (Thomas) Moore.]

CHAPTER XX

1808

Hastings

[**May 10.**—The Great Oak at Ruyton in Shropshire, was sold by auction on the 22nd. ult. for 145 guineas.—From small note-book.]

May 11.—Ward called to invite me to dinner on the 21st. instt. —He spoke of Chrystal, the Artist, who He sd. had been almost in a state of despondence which His medical attendant thought wd. endanger His life. This was owing to want of success (encouragement) in consequence several artists put down their names for 5 guineas each to make up a Sum for Him.—In consequence of Crystall's drawings made last Summer having been much admired, Ward sd. a Host of Artists are preparing to go to Hastings.—

May 12.—Lawrence came to tea.—He shewed me a paper on which He had drawn up a statement to publish in every newspaper, the same day, giving the circumstances which related to His painting the picture of Mr. Pitt,* viz: from memory—Nollekens Bust, & the Mask,—& that *doubtless* He might have derived advantage from pictures which had been painted of Him (meaning Hoppner's & Edridge's) but had not thought it proper so to do. I objected *to His publishing anything on the subject*, but particularly *that passage*.—Kemble at first was against His publishing anything, but on reading the paper withdrew His objection.—

[The Sword that Francis 1st. King of France, surrendered in the famous Battle of Pavia, in the reign of the Emperor Charles V. of Spain, in 1525 was delivered to the Grand Duke of Berg, at Madrid, the beginning of April, it having been intimated that Buonaparte would be pleased in the posession of it.

On Sunday, the 10th inst. a Boxing Match between Gulley & Gregson took place in Sir John Sebright's park, near Market St. Hert's.† They fought one Hour & a quarter, when Gregson could no longer stand to His opponent.—From small note-book.]

* This portrait is the property of the Earl of Rosebery.

† Sir John Saunders Sebright, seventh Baronet, M.P. for Herts, 1807-1834, was born on May 27, 1767, and married on August 6, 1793, to Harriet, only daughter and heiress of Richard Crofts, of West Harling, Norfolk. He died on April 15, 1846.

The *Morning Post* for May 11, 1808, in giving a description of the rounds, refers to the fight as "this disgraceful exhibition."

May 13.—Called on Hansard to urge Him to print the life of Edwards for which I sent Him the last part of my manuscript on Tuesday last. —He shewed me His work shop & I was surprised at the great scale on which He carried on His business. He spoke of the different faculties of His men, for employments seemingly very simple. Some of them He said, who had a mechanical turn, did their business with great ease & address, while to others it *was labour*.—

Minor Artists

May 14.—Arnald called in the evening.—He sd. He was born at Farndip in Northamptonshire, on the Bedfordshire side, abt. 12 or 13 miles from Northampton;—That in early youth He was little disposed to play but His chief pleasure was in drawing. That when He discovered a desire to practise it as a profession His friends opposed it; but He persisted & being encouraged by one person, He began to attempt portrait painting. After a time He came to London, & was made known to Pether the landscape painter, from whom He recd. some instruction, but irregularly, owing to the singularity & unfixed habits of Pether, who divided His time between painting,—mechanicks, & musick.—He however copied many of Pether's pictures & took great pains to imitate *His touch* in which He so far succeeded as to be able to paint pictures which passed for Pether's.—He then felt the necessity of studying from nature, which He did, and did all in His power to divest Himself of Pether's manner, for which purpose He also copied pictures by different masters. —Edridge introduced Him to Mr. Bernard some years ago.—Mr. Herbert, who resides near the Lake of Killarney, has invited Him to go there, & offered to pay His Expences, and also to give Him Commissions for pictures. He studied for a time in the Royal Academy.—The young man, Jameson, of Ambleside, has talents, but is too confident.—

Pether is abt. 50 years old. He has been twice married: Had 2 Children by His first wife, & 7 by His present wife. He is a harmless man, but very singular. He made a Telescope, Eleven inches diameter, witht. any assistance. The Brass work & every other part was made by Himself.—He has knowledge of the Theory of musick, & considerable power in the practise of it.—

Dinners and Dining

May 15.—Went to St. James's Chapel.—Robt. Smirke called. He mentioned that Lord Lonsdale had complained of the Crowd assembled at the Annual Academy dinner last year, that He had scarcely room to use His arms, & that Mr. Knight could never get more than one hand to His plate. He added that with proper arrangement it might be made a very fine entertainment, but as it then was He shd. go but never stay [to] dinner again.—Baker called with His printed acct. of poor Marchi, published in the Gentleman's Magazine.—

Sir Abraham Hume's I dined at.—2 Courses—Champaigne &c. Six Servants waiting.—I thought Lord Dartmouth's appearance altered. —Person thinner, His legs much reduced,—but He seemed to be well.— Others thought as I did.—Sir F. Baring looked very well,—drank wine with me.—A Chearful man & perfectly unassuming.—Mr. Henry Hope told me that He (Mr. Hope) is a great friend to *fires*, thinks they purify the air,—Has a fire *morning* & *evening* even in this weather.—Lord St. Asaph while looking at the portrait of Lady Hume by Sir Joshua, said, He did not think the colours wd. have appeared so pure & bear out so were not the picture painted on *Pannel*.—Lord & Lady Bridgewater came in the evening.—

May 16.—Northcote dined with me. He has had many sitters in consequence of having the approved portrait of himself,—Lord Cowper, —The Revd. Mr. Simeon. &c.—Haydon's grandfather was a stable Boy or something of that kind, afterwards became Parish Clerk of Plymouth, and eventually having some abilities, painted signs &c. and set up a sort of Booksellers Shop, in which He was succeeded by His Son, Haydon's Father.*

Coleridge and Dr. Johnson

Haydon dined lately at Sir G. Beaumonts with *Coleridge* & Wilkie —Coleridge spoke of Dr. Johnson with little respect, said He had "*verbiage*" meaning words & little more; Lady Beaumont acknowledged she had been impressed with a high idea of Johnson but now thought differently. This Haydon told to Prince Hoare,—who estimated it duly.—

Prince Hoare attended one of Coleridge's Lectures at the Royal Institution. When Coleridge came into the Box there were several Books laying. He opened two or three of them silently and shut them again after a short inspection. He then paused, & leaned His head on His hand, and at last said, He had been thinking for a word to express the distinct character of Milton as a Poet, but not finding one that wd. express it, He should make one "*Ideality*." He spoke extempore.—

[See Index, Vols. I., II., III., IV., for previous references to Sir Thomas Bernard, Sir Abraham Hume (art collector), Henry Hope (art collector) and Prince Hoare; Vol. III., to Joshua Cristal, William Pether and Earl Cowper.]

* Here is Haydon's own story of his parentage: "My father was the lineal descendant of one of the oldest families in Devon, the Haydons of Cadhay. The family was ruined by a Chancery suit, and the children were bound out to various trades. Among them was my grandfather, who was bound out to Mr. Savery, of Slade, near Plymouth. He conducted himself well, and gained the esteem of his master, who in time made him his steward. In a few years he saved money, and on the death of Mr. Savery set up a bookseller's shop in Plymouth, where he died in 1773 from disease of the heart.

"My grandfather (who was very fond of painting) married Mary Baskerville, a descendant of the great printer. She was a woman of great energy and violent prejudices. She hated the French and she hated the Americans, and once, when an American prisoner, who had escaped, crept into her house and appealed to her for protection until pursuit was over, though alone in the house, she told him 'she hated all Americans,' and turned the poor fellow out into the street."

CHAPTER XXI

1808

Hoare, of Bath

May 16.—Willm. Hoare [R.A.] left a fortune of £37,000—Of which to Prince Hoare £25,000;—to His eldest sister Mrs. Hoare a widow of 64 witht. children 8,000;—and to His youngest Sister, who is unmarried and resides at Bath £5000.—He has left to His Housekeeper 100 guineas a year for Her life.—She had lived with Him many years & Her health had been impaired in His service.—He left another maid servant £400—& to a Footman £200.—To Northcote £100.—He was by His own direction buried in St. Paul's.—

Northcote regretted the death of Opie. He had a test by which He knew the strength of Opie's mind, in remembering more of *His sayings* than of those of most other men.—It proved their weight & their impression.—Lord Cowper hates affectation, & said He was disgusted with the acting of L[awrence] at Lord Abercorn's.—

A Costly Dinner

May 17.—Sir George Beaumont called. He spoke of a splendid entertainment, a dinner, given by Mr. Henry Hope [merchant] a few days ago, which for costliness & the admirable manner in which the *waiting* was conducted, exceeded everything He had seen before.—It must have cost £100.—He spoke of the altered manners of *E.**—Said He had become so *loud* in conversation,—& presented himself with so much confidence of manner that it will certainly disgust people, and that it wd. be well if somebody wd. apprise Him of it.—It is impossible that Mr. C. L.† can like it,—and Lawrence must have wished Him away when He sat next to Him at dinner.—

* Probably Henry Edridge, a successful miniature and landscape painter, who was born at Paddington in 1768, the son of a tradesman. After serving his apprenticeship with William Pether, a landscape painter and engraver, he entered the Royal Academy Schools, and was encouraged by Sir Joshua Reynolds. He was elected an Associate of the Academy in 1820, and died in April of the following year.

† Charles Long, politician, afterwards Lord Farnborough.

Poets and Painters

He remarked on the hard lot of Poets,—how little Milton got; & that Butler was starved:—He sd. Wordsworth has not got £200 by all He has written,—& has lived upon £70 a year at Grassmere.—

He was sorry [for] the sort of encouragement which is given to Artists, much money being laid out for indifferent performances, which will be an encouragement to many to attempt to paint though witht. talent; which will make it a trade.—He wd. have nothing admitted for sale at the British Institution but works of *real merit after inspection*.—He complained of *Lassitude* which He thought indicated *Fever;* in other respects He had nothing to complain of.—

Lawrence I dined with.—Lord Whitworth* told Him today, that notwithstanding the *embargo in France*, & the orders of Council in England, there is a great deal of trade carrying on with the Continent; that He had seen for a considerable time past 40 licences a day issued permitting vessels to sail to the Continent, which they do under the Kaiphausen & Pappendick Flags.†

May 18.—Lysons called & read to me a Memorial from Mr. Collard His Brother-in-Law, to the Lords of the Treasury, stating that His *Father* now deceased, was the person who suggested the Plan of Mail Coaches, proposed His scheme to the *Postmaster General* who said it was impracticable. He then or before mentioned it to Mr. *Palmer of Bath*, who was struck with it, & desired to be in some [way] concerned in the undertaking.—Palmer afterwards effected it, by interest & assiduity, but left Collard unnoticed in His proceedings.—Collard was an Alderman of Bristol, & there are many persons in that City who know that the Mail Coach Plan was Collards.—Freeling of the Post Office once acknowledged to Lysons that they knew of Collard's Plan, but that it *was not the same with that of Palmer*. Freeling is Palmers friend having been brought forward by Him. Lysons is doing what He can to bring it before the House of Commons in hope of some remuneration & Mr. Seymour, Solicitor of Margaret St. has sent a copy of Collard's memorial to Major Palmer.

Lysons dined with Mrs. Dixon,‡ widow of the Bishop of Down, on

* Previously British Ambassador to France.

† Hanoverian: Napoleon did not occupy the northern region of Hanover until 1810.

‡ Mr. Wm. F. Symes writes: "Mrs. Dixon was Miss Henrietta Symes, of Kilcommon, Co. Wicklow. Her brother, who died in 1824, was Rector of Kilcommon; her father, Jeremiah Symes, was also Rector of Kilcommon, and her grandfather, Michael Symes, was also Rector of Kilcommon. Mrs. Dixon's grandmother, who married Michael Symes, Rector of Kilcommon, had a sister, Mary, who married John Symes, who built and resided at Coolboy, Co. Wicklow, and who died in 1757.

"This John Symes, of Coolboy, who was grandfather to my great-grandfather, Glascott Symes, of Killester, Co. Dublin, had a son, Abraham Symes, who was Rector of Carnew, Co. Wicklow, who died in 1781. He married, as his second wife, Anne, second daughter of Thomas Le Hunt, of Artramond, Co. Wexford, in 1769. This place, Artramond, was, as the *Irish Times* says, burned down in February, 1923, during 'the settlement of Ireland' by Mr. Lloyd George, the Prime Minister of England, in the reign of his Majesty George V."

Sunday last, & was told that the late Mr. C. Fox (the Minister) had kept a Journal all His life, and in it had written the Characters of many of His friends, & among them that of the Bishop of Down.—

On [the 18th] inst. Lady Borringdon (Lady Sarah Fane) quitted her Husband's House in Portland Place with Sir Arthur Paget K.B., son of the Earl of Uxbridge. She is abt. 22 years old & was married in 1804.*

Constable and Haydon

May 19.—Constable called.—Haydon asked Him "Why He was so anxious abt. what He was doing in art?"—"Think, sd. He, what I am doing," meaning how much greater the object & the effort.—

Sir George Beaumont took Hearne & Constable in His Carriage yesterday to the Marquiss of Stafford's.—Constable remarked "That the Old Gentleman (Hearne) seemed to have a very good judgment of pictures."—Jackson, the late élève of Lord Mulgrave, is good natured but

* In the *Morning Post* for May 20, 1808, this event was referred to first under the heading: "A Fashionable Elopement."

"An event has just taken place in high life, which has excited more interest than we ever recollect any similar occurrence to have produced—namely, the sudden disappearance of a Lady of title and great beauty (who ranks among the most distinguished females for intellectual endowments); from the family residence in the neighbourhood of Portman Square," &c.

Then on the following day the same journal headed a second statement: "The Faux Pas in High Life."

"The extraordinary elopement from the vicinity of Portman Square (*i.e.*, Cumberland Place), mentioned in our last, was the subject of general conversation at the West-end of the town yesterday. The Lady, who was long the envied object of her own and the toasted belle among the other sex, first charmed her seducer, by the exhibition of her picture in the midst of a groupe of portraits of beautiful women, painted on one piece of canvass, expressly for a great Personage, by a celebrated Artist. How long the amorous flight was in agitation is not known, but from the preparatory steps taken by the Lady, it is supposed her mind was long since made up. To give facility for her departure, her waiting woman was discharged three days previous to her going off; and all her cloaths were secretly conveyed away.—About an hour before Lady B——'s departure, Sir A—— P——, called at Lord B——'s house, and finding, on inquiry, that the husband was absent, he sent up his name: the servant was desired, after some hesitation, by the Lady, to admit Sir A. Shortly after, a few minutes only, they walked out of the house together, and have not since been heard of. The absence of the Lady did not excite any surprise until the hour of dinner. Lord B. was then much agitated. Lord M——th dined with him, to whom his Lordship communicated his suspicions, after having ascertained that his wife had not been detained at her father's house. Their Lordships devoted that night and the following day in endeavouring to discover the place of their retreat. Couriers were dispatched to all the postmasters and hackneymen in the neighbourhood. The fugitives could not be found, but there are good grounds to believe that they have not left London. Yesterday morning [May 20], Lord B. and Lord M. went together to consult a certain great luminary upon the subject."

The marriage contracted on June 20, 1804, between Viscount Boringdon, afterwards the first Earl of Morley, and Augusta (not Sarah), second daughter of John Earl of Westmorland, was dissolved by Act of Parliament on February 14, 1809. There was no surviving issue. Lady Boringdon, who afterwards married the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Paget, was the younger sister of Sarah Sophia Fane, who became the wife of the fifth Earl of Jersey.

has no dignity. He seems to be upon a footing of equality with Lord Carlisles Servants.*

Hearne I called on & read to Him the proof sheet of my "*Life of Edwards*"—He said it was faithfully given & well expressed. I left it with Him to read to Baker, & Edridge at Edridge's dinner to them today.—

[See Vols. II., III., for previous references to the second Lord Boringdon; Vols. I., III., IV., to Edwards, A.R.A.; Vols. I., II., III.,IV., to William Hoare, R.A., and Noel Joseph Desenfans; Vols. I., II., IV., to John Palmer, M.P. for Bath.]

* John Jackson, born at Lastingham, in Yorkshire, in 1778, was able to study at the Royal Academy through the generosity of Sir George Beaumont. He was also a protégé of Lord Mulgrave, and very soon became one of the principal portrait painters of his time. Elected an Associate in 1815, he became a full Academician two years later. Jackson married as his second wife a daughter of James Ward, R.A., and died in 1831.

CHAPTER XXII

1808

Lord Lonsdale

May 19.—Robert Smirke I dined with. He spoke highly of Lord Lonsdale.—He said His Lordship rises at 7 oClock in the *winter* & earlier in the Summer, & to bed between 11 & 12, and does a vast amount of business. His private amusement is hunting & He keeps about 50 Hunters.—When Robt. Smirke was ill with a fever at Lowther, the last autumn, He was confined to His room a fortnight during which time Lord Lonsdale came to His room regularly three times a day, viz: in the morning,—at noon, & before He went to bed at night, and sometimes sat with Him an Hour at a time.—He has very good spirits, and enjoys conversation, anecdotes, &c. & tells pleasant stories Himself.—

His income is supposed to be from 80 to £100,000 a year,—but He has vast expences. He has 4 establishments, one at Lowther, also at Whitehaven, Cottesmere in Rutlandshire & in London; and at each House a complete service of Plate &c. &c.—He told R. Smirke that He had 34 Pipes of Port in His Cellar.—When He has only R. Smirke with Him Port & Madeira are the only wines put upon the table, but when He has company there are all kinds of wines. He directs to His Steward, Richardson Esqr. but never invites Him to His table.—

Mr. Graham, the Solicitor told R. Smirke that among his other singularities the late Lord Lonsdale had a passion for collecting *guineas*, and that after His death there was found £16000 in guineas tied up in Bags of 500 gs. each Bag. The guineas were nicely *sorted*, & the Bags labelled,—On one *indifferent*,—on another *very perfect*,—on another *super excellent*.—Mr. Graham is a great favorite with Lord Lonsdale, is very open in His manner, & speaks His opinions in a plain way.—

The Whitehaven Collieries produce abt. £25,000 a year & the Whitehaven estate is abt. £15,000 a year. All this property was *entailed upon the present Lord Lonsdale*, & did not depend upon the will of the late Earl.—

The Ideal and the Real

May 21.—West gave His opinion "That Artists ought to *represent their own Country* as it is, and not represent that of which they could

only have an idea." He said that several of those artists who have been of late distinguished for their *water colour drawings*, have obtained their popularity by it.—Glover,—Chrystal,—& Heaphy,—are of this class,—while, Ward observed, Havil & Varley run more into the ideal.—West said He had never seen a gallery of pictures appear to so much advantage as that of the King of Sardinia at Turin, which was owing to the *colour* of the wainscoat or wall on which the pictures were hung being jet black. The consequence was that the pictures however dark, appeared clear.*

West said "It is the *Times* which make *Artists*. The feelings of the people for works of art made *Phidias*, because every stimulus was given to excite genius to the utmost exertion."—"The *Times* made Michl. Angelo & Raphael."—He sd. though 70 years of age He wd. in July & August next again begin His studies, in the collection of the works of Phidias brought to England by Lord Elgin.—There was to be seen the perfection of art, where nature predominated everywhere,—and was not resolved into & made obedient to system.

Humphry shewed me that He had His coat, *Six waistcoats*, & His Shirt upon His body, and that Dr. Pearson some years ago told Him that by *warmth alone* He might hope to counteract a weakness of the stomach & an habitual *disposition to diarrhea*.—Humphry told me that Mr. Penn had let His House in Spring Gardens to Lord Orford, furnished for £1200 a year.

Blackwall Docks

May 25.—Wilson's I dined at.—Wm. Wells told me that He & His Brother, John Wells, had purchased the Blackwall Docks from Mr. Perry,—& that they had since sold them to Sir Robt. Wigram,—That His Brother wd. probably continue to have a connexion with Sir Robert, but *He* wd. retire at Xtmas next.†

Students at the British Museum

May 28.—Daniell told me what the Council of the Academy had been doing respecting appointing a Member of the Academy to superintend such Students as shall be admitted to study from the Antiques at the British Museum.—The days of study are proposed to be every Friday in the months of April, May, June & July,—and every day in August, Septr. except Wednesdays & Saturdays,—not more than 20 Students to be upon the list at one time.—It was proposed that the members of Council, for the time being, should, in rotation, be the members deputed

* Some years ago Sir Charles J. Holmes, when Keeper of the National Portrait Gallery, tried a similar experiment in several of the rooms there with considerable success.

† Sir Robert Wigram (1744-1830), first Baronet, was a merchant, shipowner, and M.P. Twice married, he had twenty-three children, three of whom became eminent. Sir James (1793-1866) was a Vice-Chancellor and author of two useful legal works; Joseph Cotton (1798-1867), Bishop of Rochester, author of sermons, pamphlets, works on arithmetic, geography, &c., and his younger brother, George Vicesimus (1805-1879), an exegetical writer.

to attend, and that on each day of attendance the Member shd. be paid 2 guineas.—

May 30.—I had company to dinner.—Cadell & Davis repeated that they considered their publication of views in the Counties of England as being under my superintendance.—I shewed them a considerable number of outlines reduced by me to their scale.—Davis mentioned Landseer & Middiman as the two engravers who they thought of, but were not acquainted with any other engravers of Landscape.—We talked of a proposal of Davis which He left with me to publish engravings viz : Portraits of remarkable persons now living ;—an idea similar to that of *Dance**—and expressed a wish to have a communication with Him on the subject, & an agreement with Him, for what He had done, if it could be.—I shewed them His Academy portraits, & several of the etchings from His drawings.

Riots at Manchester

[Great riots, on acct. of low wages, have taken place at Manchester, in the course of last week. The military were called out, & some persons were killed.—The Riot Act was read.—

Mr. Pitt's Birth day was kept at Merchant Taylors Hall on Saturday last, the 28th inst.—The Duke of Beaufort presided at dinner, which was attended by upwards of 900 persons.—Mr. Quin recited an Ode,—and Mr. Fitzgerald† " a Tribute to the memory of Mr. Pitt."—From small note-book.]

May 31.—Lawrence came to breakfast.—At a dinner at Sir F. Baring's a few days ago Rogers sd. " There were now only three good speakers in the House of Commons, viz : Grattan,—Windham, & Canning." —He spoke of Canning's eloquence & His fancy, & sd. His information had become much more extensive.—Lord Lonsdale, yesterday, spoke to Lawrence of the dinner on Saturday last, Mr. *Pitt's birthday*, at Merchant Taylors Hall.—When Lord Carrington applied for a Ticket He was refused, & He came at last with a *borrowed Ticket*,—It was remarked, & not approved, that Wilberforce came with Him.

Enemy Movements

William dined with Rear admiral Gardner at Captn. Wm. Gardners. In the afternoon Rear Adml. Gardner recd. a letter from Lord Mulgrave, signifying to Him That the movements of the enemy rendered it necessary to send an additional force *off Flushing*, & that *He* wd. be appointed to that station with *Six Ships of the line*.—

Sophia Cozens‡ called & told me she had now 32 scholars. That

* George Dance, R.A.

† James Quin, the actor, and W. T. Fitzgerald, the poet.

‡ Sophia Cozens was the daughter of J. R. Cozens, the famous water-colour painter. See Vol. I., pp. 193-4.

for the smallest Children she receives 4d. a week each,—and for the girls who learn to *Sew* 6d. a week.—

Dr. Johnson a Mannerist

June 1.—Mr. Phipps I dined with.—Sir George [Beaumont] dwelt much upon the unfortunate situation of Poets compared with that of Painters.—He sd. that two of our principal Portrait Painters had got more money within the last Seven years than all the Poets in this country had obtained.—I mentioned that I had heard that Coleridge had spoken lightly of Homer; & of *Dr. Johnson.* Lady Beaumont expressed Her change of opinion of Dr. Johnson as an Author,—Sir George sd. That He had always disapproved the stile of Dr. Johnson, but allowed that He had great power of mind.—Lady Beaumont, (no doubt speaking from Coleridge) sd. that the age of *Charles the Second* was the period when the authors had the *purest taste.*—

Sir George sd. Johnson, in writing, " was a *mannerist,*" which always being a false thing wd. not be a lasting example.—He left the room with a declaration " *That Poetry was superior to Painting.*"

Mrs. Phipps sd. Coleridge is no favorite with Mr. Phipps, & He sd. He was in company with Him the other evening & was oppressed by Him.—Mrs. Phipps told me that Lord Mulgrave could not read Milton with any continuance,—but when He took up a work of *Pope* He cd. not lay it down.—

[See Vol. III. for previous references to the sixth Duke of Beaufort; Vols. I., II., III., to Lord Carington; Vols. I., III., to Rear-Admiral Alan Hyde Gardner, afterwards second Lord Gardner; Vols. I., II., IV., to Henry Grattan, Irish patriot; Vols. I., II., III., IV., to Dr. Samuel Johnson.]

CHAPTER XXIII

1808

The Rage for Water Colours

June 1.—Sir George Beaumont reprobated the rage for Water Colour drawings but it was sd. that the passion is subsiding. Haydon said, That a gentleman had laid a wager of 20 guineas that in *three years* there will be no Water Colour Exhibition.—*

In the course of conversation, Sir George spoke of the merit of Arnald's large landscape in the Exhibition, & sd. it ought to have been in the great room, instead of Ward's large view of Harlech Castle, as it was "twenty times over a better picture." He spoke much in praise of a small picture, a view near the Thames, by [John] Linnel, but sd. the colouring was rather muddy.—He sd. Lawrence generally failed in His *Backgrounds*, making them too much of *one colour*, wanting that variety and richness which is seen in the pictures of Sir Joshua Reynolds. —In *my* portrait,—in that of Lady Hood,—and in that of Mr. J. Angerstein's children, this fault prevails.—

Lady Hardwick's Grief

Sir George spoke of the distress of Lady Hardwick in consequence of the untimely death of Her Son, Lord Royston, who was lately drowned in the Baltick [near Memel].—Lord Hardwick having intimated to Sir George that He now saw His friends from 8 till 12 in the evening, Sir

* There were at the date of the discussion two societies existing solely for the purpose of exhibiting drawings in this medium; it would be very difficult to compute how many exist to-day—they flourish in most civilized countries. And Sir George is now chiefly remembered as one of the founders of the National Gallery and with gratitude for his handsome gift to the nation of the pictures by Claude, Richard Wilson, and Rubens, whose "Autumn: the Château of Steen" is one of the chief treasures in the Gallery at Trafalgar Square. To Sir George's generosity we owe, also, the beautiful bas-relief of the "Mother and Child" in the Diploma Gallery of the Royal Academy. See entry under June 17 and National Gallery Catalogue.

At the period of Sir George's reprobation the Cozens, father and son, and Thomas Girtin were dead; Turner was adventuring toward the second stage of his evolution; Cotman, David Cox, Peter De Wint, and a host of other artists of less brilliance were producing works that laid the permanent foundation of the British School of Water-colour Painting, and fresh lustre is being added to its glory by the best achievement of our own era.

George called upon Him & found a Circle of several persons. He did not perceive Lady Hardwick till on enquiring of His Lordship of her she lifted up her veil, & shewed Her face which was reduced to apparently half its natural size, & Her eyes "*looked like beads*" having lost all lustre. When she first heard of Lord Royston's death she was for three days *silent* & as one in a state of stupefaction, at the end of that time she was relieved by tears.—

[This day a History of the Early part of the reign of James the Second with an introductory Chapter on the History of England, from the accession of the House of Tudor to the death of Charles the Second. By the late Right Hon : Charles James Fox with an appendix & preface by Lord Holland, was published by Wm. Miller, Albemarle St. Demy quarto 36s. boards.—Royal quarto (large type) £2. 12s. 6d. boards.—All the copies on elephant drawing paper, price 5 guineas are bespoke.—From small note-book.]

June 3.—[Sir George Beaumont's] recommendation that the mutilated fragments brought from Athens by Lord Elgin should be *restored* as at present, they excite rather disgust than pleasure in the minds of people in general, to see parts of limbs, & bodys, stumps of arms &c.—

Lord Mahon and Pitt

June 4.—Lord Lonsdale told Lawrence yesterday—That on Mr. Pitt coming into power the last time, Lord Mahon, His nephew, to whom He had been very kind, went to Lady Fortescue, Sister to Lord Grenville, & told Her that He shd. not act *with Mr. Pitt* but with Lord Grenville.—Lady Fortescue replied that He wd. do well to adhere to Mr. Pitt, for that they had hangers on enough, like Him, already.—*On the day of* Mr. Pitt's death, Lord Carrington father in law of Lord Mahon, went to Mr. Rose & desired to know when the first payment wd. become due of a place given by Mr. Pitt to Lord Mahon.—Rose disgusted at his want of feeling for such a friend as Mr. Pitt had been to Him (Ld. Carrington) rung His Bell & told His servant to direct His Lordship to a person more fit to give an answer to such a question than He was.—

Lord Lonsdale had been over Lord Grosvenor's House with Robt. Smirke,—& said it was most expensively furnished, but in a bad taste.—Mrs. Kemble told Lawrence that Kemble had sat up till 3 oClock in the morn'g, the night before, reading the History by C. Fox.—

Law against it

June 9.—Thomson called—Edridge had been again with him on the subject of putting down His name to be an Associate, & sd. Lawrence, Shee, Beechey &c. had given Him the warmest encouragement.—I told Thomson, that it was a point upon which I had not spoken to members of the Academy, but that in my own opinion it ought to be duly considered before anything is resolved upon,—that upon the merits of His *drawings* He could not be admitted, there being an express law

against [a man who was not a painter]—& that whatever there was in His miniature of Dr. Monro, it was not such as wd. induce the Members to elect the Artist unless they had otherwise a strong prejudice in his favour. This He admitted—saying the miniature of Dr. Monro was *manner'd*.—

Wm. & Mrs. Wm. Offley I dined with.—Mrs. Wm. Offley told me that Her Father, Mr. Everitt [the banker], is 12 years older than Her mother, who is 60 years old. He has uniform good health & only complains sometimes of Rheumatick sensations.—He usually rises between 7 & 8 oClock,—breakfast at 9—eating meat with His tea &c.—goes to the Banking House,—dines at 5,—drinks, *when alone*, 3 or 4 glasses of wine, but in company as others do,—goes to bed at 10 oClock, & when in the Country at 9.—While in the country He walks,—in His garden &c.—reads the newspaper—writes letters—but never reads Books—and frequently goes to bed at 9.—His family reside in Hampshire abt. 6 months in the year, but He seldom is with them more than a fortnight at a time.—

[Mrs. Mattocks, the Actress, retired from the Stage on Thursday last the 7th inst.—She first appeared on the Stage in 1761 or 2. I saw Her in Lucinda in Love in a Village in 1763,—His Majesty has settled £200 a yr. upon Her.—From small note-book.]

[See Index, Vols. II., III., IV., for previous references to William Wyndham first Lord Grenville and Lord Grosvenor; Vol. IV., to Lord Hardwicke and to John Linnell, artist.]

CHAPTER XXIV

1808

A Famous Hydrographer

June 10.—Lysons told us that Lord Mulgrave had done a thing much complained of at the Royal Society Club yesterday in removing Mr. Dalrymple from the situation of Hydrographer to the Admiralty to which, when that Office was established He was appointed by Lord Spencer, with a Salary, Lysons believes of £500 a yr. It was proposed to Mr. Dalrymple by Mr. Wellesley Pole, Secretary to the Admiralty, that *He should resign* upon a Pension of half the Salary, which was the utmost the Admiralty, under an Order of Council, could give. Dalrymple refused to resign saying [he] was competent to the duties of the Office, & being so, wd. not accept a Pension. A little time elapsed, after which He recd. a written notice signifying that arrangements in that office were making & that a Pension was at His service, but another appointment would be made.

Dalrymple again refused the Pension, though He sd. He cd. not well afford it, ascribing the above motive.—He has written & printed a strong statement of His case; putting it, "whether He is not as fit for the situation He filled as Lord Mulgrave to be first Lord of the Admiralty.—*

Greek Sculptors and Anatomy

June 11.—Lord Fitzwilliam sd. to [Lawrence], "What an admirable likeness you have painted of Mr. Pitt!" He then spoke of Mr. Pitt, & said His Father, Ld. Chatham, had a striking person, & great eloquence, but that Mr. Pitt was a greater man.—[Dr.] Carlisle, this even'g, talked a great deal abt. the Greek sculptors not producing their admirable works by means of *Anatomical knowledge* but by their knowledge of *Geometry*.†

* Alexander Dalrymple (1737-1808) was the first hydrographer to be appointed to the Admiralty. That was in 1795, and he held the post until May 28, 1808, when, it is said, through excess of zeal, he was dismissed and died broken-hearted three weeks afterwards (on June 19). See Vols. I., II.

† See Vol. IV., p. 182.

June 12.—Trinity Sunday—I went to St. James's Chapel where Dr. Andrews preached. He very much enforced the necessity of our *Faith* being perfect; not with our finite understandings to doubt & to hesitate because we are not able to comprehend every declaration which is made to us.—Being *Trinity Sunday*, I conceived that He had in His mind the Creed of St. Athanasius.—

June 15.—Lysons I dined with.—Lysons told me that He was yesterday with the King at Windsor, and had an audience of half an hour, no other person present.—The King looked very well,—& was in very good spirits. He spoke of Lord Chartley (Leicesters)* expected divorce, & observed that it had been attempted to deny it in the newspapers.—Lysons told His Majesty that He had seen the process of declaration of Lady Chartley (Leicester) in which she accuses Him of impotency & of not being formed as a man shd. be.—His Majesty remarked on the strange manner of signing His name which Ld. Townshend had adopted—viz: Two titles united, *Leicester* & *Townshend*.—

A Disappointed Bishop

June 17.—Breakfasted with Lysons.—Dr. Majendie, Bishop of Chester, extremely depressed in consequence of not having been translated to Worcester, in the room of Dr. Hurd [who died on May 27, age 87].—He sometime ago applied to the King who sd. He wd. do what He could for Him, but on the death of Dr. Hurd His Majesty told the Bishop of Salisbury that He had spoken for Dr. Majendie but "*it would not do*." Dr. Luxmore, Bishop of Bristol, is removed to Hereford, in room of Dr. Cornwall who is appointed to Worcester.—He was tutor to *Lord Dalkeith*, & has His promotion through the Duke of Buccleugh.—Dr. Mansel, Principal of Trinity College, Cambridge, is pressed by *Mr. Perceval* [Chancellor of the Exchequer] to be the new Bishop, against Dr. Hall, of Christchurch Oxford, Professor of Divinity, supported by the Duke of Portland [Prime Minister], Mr. Perceval insists upon it, on the ground that the last Bishop was an *Oxford man*.

New Illustrated Book

Davis I called on, He had called on me this morning & left a paper viz: a List of the subjects provided for Cheshire and Cornwall.—We talked over the whole plan of proceeding. He had no objection to the number of subjects for Cumberland being extended to fourteen; & for other Counties the same number if judged proper. I said the *medium number* might be considered *twelve* to be added to if adviseable which He approved.—He wished me to get three or four more subjects in *Cheshire*.—I spoke to Him about the *manner of making the drawings*,

* Afterwards third Marquess Townsend. On May 12, 1807, he married Sarah, daughter of William Dunn Gardner, but by her he had no issue. He died on December 31, 1855, and she married James Laidler on January 10, 1856, and died in 1858.

& recommended that they should be done with *gradations of one colour*, viz: India Ink with a little blue in the distance. He said He understood that it was settled to be so when He & Mr. Cadell looked over my drawings & saw those done in that manner.—

The Beaumont Pictures

Sir George Beaumont's I dined at.—Before dinner we looked at the pictures which were to be sent to Cole Orton. They had been arranged by *Segar* for that purpose,—the frames new gilt.—I reckoned what many of them cost Him.*

Large Claude	£630	0	0
Small do.	210	0	0
Small trees do. abt.	40	0	0
Niobe by Wilson from Wilton	73	10	0
Mecenas's villa by Wilson from Ld. Thanet through Vandergucht	100	0	0
Large landscape by Rubens	1,470	0	0
Landscape by N. Poussin	44	2	0
His own portrait by Sr. Joshua	36	5	0
Lady Beaumont do.	52	10	0
Upright large Landscape Gainsborough	315	0	0
Large landscape by Seb: Bourdon bequeathed to Him by Sir Joshua Reynolds.			
Large picture by Canaletti			
Blind Beggar, Wilkie	52	10	0

[See Index, Vol. IV., for previous references to Lord Chartley, afterwards third Marquess Townsend; Vols. I., II., III., IV., to the first Lord Chatham; Vols. I., II., IV., to Lord Fitzwilliam; Vols. I., II., III., IV. to the second Lord Spencer.]

* Those of the pictures noted below were presented to the National Gallery by Sir George Beaumont: The large Claude ("Narcissus and Echo"), the small Claude ("Goatherd and Goats"), and the other small landscape ("The Death of Procris"); "Mæcenas' Villa," by Richard Wilson, the magnificent large landscape, "The Château de Steen," by Rubens, the Sebastian Bourdon ("The Return of the Ark from Captivity"), the Canaletto ("A View of Venice"), and Wilkie's "Blind Fiddler."

CHAPTER XXV

1808

Likeness in Portraits

June 17.—We talked of Lawrence's portrait of Mr. Pitt.—He [Sir George Beaumont] sd. that there was a look in Mr. Pitt's face, as in those of most others more or less that was not the look His friends *wished to have represented*, meaning that which expressed scorn and Hauteur.—That on this acct. perhaps,—He wd. venture to say that take a dozen of Mr. Pitt's intimate friends and a dozen other indifferent persons, & He wd. venture to say that the former would be less satisfied with the likeness than the latter. I objected to this by mentioning the entire approbation of Mr. Pitt's intimate friends *Mr. Rose & Mr. Long*.—He sd. Lord Mulgrave and Genl. Phipps, did not think it like.

He then spoke of His own portrait painted by Hoppner, who He sd. had applied to Him to have a print made from it.—That picture He sd. Lord St. Asaph thought admirably like, & *Children* remarked the likeness.—Lord Mulgrave did not think so which caused Sir George to sit to Lawrence, but His Lordship does not think that like.—

Fox's Party History

Taylor spoke of Mr. Fox's History very unfavourably, both as to the principles it inculcates,—and the moderate degree of ability with which it is written.—Sir George sd. He apprehended Mr. Fox's friends do not think highly of it. Mr. Price spoke of it as a work not made so perfect as Mr. Fox intended, not so finished in stile. Stourges Bourne who we found with the Ladies, spoke of it as being a thorough *party* History; and that it inculcated some of the worst principles, such as were favorable to insurrection & rebellion; that Lord Holland had treated His Uncle's memory with great disrespect in suffering it to be published.

Robt. Smirke told me that Lord Lonsdale speaking of C. Fox's History, lately published, sd. It manifested the strongest spirit of party.—That it was unfavourable not to monarchy, but to *Kings*,—not to Religion, but to Bishops, and that it justified or at least was favorable to insurrections of the People, that which constitutes Rebellion, upon popular dislike.—He did not think Mr. Fox ever intended to publish it, at least in that state, & He thought Lord Holland had not acted kindly

to His memory in publishing it, as it wd. not raise the Character of the Author.—Lord Lonsdale remarked that He thought C. Fox in writing the Character of the Duke of *Monmouth* wrote from His *own feelings*, His *own experience*, & in describing the Duke described *Himself*,—in several respects.

Fox an Aristocrat

Lord Lonsdale has been blamed for publishing some writings of His Ancestor Lord Lonsdale, an eminent man at [the] period of which Fox wrote. He has been blamed by some of Fox's friends for publishing them as it were in opposition to what was announced to be published written by Fox, whereas they say it wd. have been more handsome in him to have communicated those papers to Fox, knowing that He was writing a History of that period. Now His Lordship sd. The fact was, That abt. the year 1804 having found those papers He communicated through a friend that He had such papers, & that if Mr. Fox chose to examine them they were at His service.—To this Fox sd. coldly, that He was not disposed to undertake the task of going through them, That He was too indolent for it &c.—And Lord Lonsdale thought He did not do what might have been expected as He never acknowledged to Him the civility shewn him on this occasion.—Lord Lonsdale sd. that Fox was an *Aristocrat* in his Heart.

Kemble and Young Betty

Lady Armitage, 2nd daugr. to Mr. Bowles, was with the party at tea; also Her Sister, Mrs. Stourges Bourne.—After dinner the *Stage* was a topick of conversation.—Taylor called Kemble a *manufactured Actor*, in which Sir George concurred.—Mr. Bowles sd. the farce of *Young Betty* was nearly over. He is now at His last gleanings, being acting in a sort of *Barn Theatre* at Banbury.—Sir George was silent upon the subject.—Taylor had always protested against His claim to the popularity which He enjoyed.—Sir George spoke of Kemble having said, "That He had been told by good judges, that *Powell* was only about as good an Actor as *Whitfield*,* & some others of that Class."—This, we, who had seen Powell act, knew to be a very false acct. of His merit as an Actor. Garrick, was the theme of Praise of all of us, and comparisons were made chiefly by Taylor, of the manner of acting certain parts by Garrick, and the same parts & passages by Kemble, shewing the misconceptions of the latter.—Sir George, last night, saw *Young* the Actor, in Hamlet, & particularly approved him in the scene after the murder.—

Candidates

June 18.—We talked of Edridge's desire to be elected an Associate. Thomson sd. He had mentioned it to Hoppner who protested against it, saying, That if Edridge were to be elected, Glover, Heaphy, &c.—a Herd of Water Colour painters wd. have a right to offer themselves.—

* Whitfield, the actor.

I told them that Lawrence also did not consider Edridge to be in a line to be admitted, though He thought Him better entitled to it than Bone.—We talked of filling the next vacancy of an Academician & of the difficulty of doing it.—I remarked on the feeble performance sent by Westmacott to the Exhibition & sd. that if He shd. be elected after such a proof of want of ability the Academy wd. be disgraced.—They sd. that friends as they were to Him they could say nothing in opposition to my sentiments.—Thomson, jokingly sd. He thought it wd. be best to elect Elias Martin,* who being nobody knows where abroad, the vacancy wd. only be nominally filled to be voted again the following year.—Calcott's name was mentioned faintly,—& Marchant as a question by me Whether as He is old & Has reputation, it wd. not be best to elect Him for the remainder of His life.

[See Index, Vols. I., III., IV., for previous references to Charles Oldfield Bowles; Vols. I., II., III., IV., to Sir Augustus Callcott and David Garrick; Vols. I., III., to William Powell, the actor, and Vol. IV., to C. M. Young, the actor.]

* Elias Martin (1740-1818?), a painter and engraver, who was elected an associate in 1770. He never became a Royal Academician, but went back to Stockholm in 1780.

CHAPTER XXVI

1808

A Gay Voluptuary

June 19.—R. Price's I dined at.—We talked of the death of Sir John Day, late Advocate Genl. of Bengal. R. Price sd. He resided at Richmond and towards the latter part of His life was posessed with an apprehension that He should die poor & in a work House.—He pined over the loss of £20,000 owing to Him by the *Nabob of Oude* whose debts the India Company refused to pay.—He still was able to live handsomely & for many years kept a Coach &c.—He was rather pompous in His manner.—To this acct. I added a remark on the change in His Character. I remembered Him abt. the year 1772 a gay voluptuary in the temple, remarkable for His festive disposition & for singing a good Bonvivant song.—He married Miss Ramus, sister of Ramus the King's Head Page, who Price sd. is a very agreeable woman of abt. 61 or 2 years of age.—

The Archbishop's Power

D. Lysons told me that the Archbishop of Canterbury upon being appointed to that See Has the privilege of fixing upon any one living in each *Bishoprick* in His *Diocese*, to have the reversion of it whenever it might become vacant, & that He has the power of bequeathing the reversion by *Will;* in consequence Mrs. More, widow of the late Archbishop, has several reversions to nominate to as they become vacant. The Archbishop of York has a similar power.—

The Pugilist's Beauty

June 20.—Carlisle's I went to at ½ past 12 & found a room filled with company at Breakfast,—after which He showed us into His Front Drawing room where we found Gregson, the Pugilist, stripped naked, to be exhibited to us on acct. of the fineness of *His form*. He is 6 feet 2 Inches high,—all admired the beauty of his proportions from the Knee or rather from the waist upwards, including His arms, & small head.—The Bone of His leg West sd. is too short, & His toes are not long enough, & there is something of *heaviness* abt. the thighs,—knees, & legs,—but on the whole He was allowed to be the finest figure the persons present had seen.—He was placed in many attitudes.

He told me He was born in Lancashire, abt. 3 miles from Chorley, and shd. be 30 years old in August next.—He sd. Gully with whom He lately fought, though not so tall, is nearly as strong as He is, and a more skilful Pugilist. He sd. the first blow He recd. from Gully was upon the left cheek bone near the eye, which instantly blinded that eye, & nearly closed the other, so that He never had more than a glimpse of sight afterwards during the battle.—He sd. Gully gave this blow irregularly & not as He wd. have done upon a *scientific principle* but He had been privately informed by one who pretended to be a friend of Gregson & knew how He had been trained to fight, that He might hazard anything in that way, as Gregson did not mean to strike with that hand that wd. otherwise prevent it, & wd. not be properly upon His guard.—

We made a Collection of 5 shillings each from several persons & a few gave each a guinea.—Mr. Hamilton, Son of Dr. Hamilton, invited the whole party to meet Gregson at Lord Elgin's on the 30th inst. at 12 oClock to compare His form with some of the antique figures.—

Mental Pleasure

June 21.—Mrs. Nixon spoke of Mrs. Poggi with much commendation.—Her maiden name was *Lewis*. She had a fortune of from 7 to £10,000, little of which is now left, Her Husband [an art dealer] by speculations having reduced it to that state.—He is abroad & it is long since she heard from Him.—She now, assisted by Her daughters, educates young Ladies.—

Sir George Beaumont called & brought a sketch which he made *yesterday* & *to-day* to give to Mrs. C. Long. He had shewn it to Hearne & desired me to point out anything that might improve it. I did so in a trifling instance or two which He soon altered.—Sir George read me some verses sent to Him by *Taylor* the author of them. Some on Windham, & some on Fox's History, & thought both very good. Lord Lonsdale had seen & praised those on *Fox* witht. knowing the author.—Taylor wrote of the mental pleasure He had at Sir George's on Friday last, on which Sir George laughed & observed that the *mental pleasure* Taylor might attribute to Himself as He had three-fourths of the conversation.—He invited me to Cole Orton both going & returning from Lancashire.

June 23.—Sherlock called. He did not succeed as a Candidate at [the Military School] Marlow. Sheckly, from Oxford, recommended by Lord Harcourt, was appointed. Mather Brown, & 8 others were Candidates.—Marlow resides at Twickenham, with a man whose name is Curtis. He was a Butcher when Marlow first became acquainted with *His wife*, who He met at Vauxhall. He has lived more than 20 years with them, & there are now 6 or 7 children, some of them very like Marlow,—a strange instance of infatuation.—He still applies to painting, but with very little of His former power.—

Buonaparte Annexes Rome

June 25.—[In the papers of this day Decrees of Buonaparte were published, one annexing Rome & the Papal territories to the Kingdom of Italy,—the other annexing Tuscany,—Parma & Placentia to the Empire of France.—These great & extraordinary events are received with indifference, such is the effect of a long continued course of great changes any one of which at a different period wd. have astonished & confounded the whole world.—From small note-book.]

June 27.—Lane called.—He told me a note for £10. from [the] late Sir Roger Kerrison on Barclay's House had been refused payment, —no effects. Report is, That Sir Roger had been purchasing estates with the money of other people.*—

Wit or Bloated Buffoon

[Lord Alvanley ran against time this day on the Edgware road. The bet was that He would not run a mile in 6 minutes; but He performed it in 21 seconds less than the given time. Lord Frederick Beauclerck was the Umpire. The original bet was for 50 guineas with Arthur Shakespere.†—From small note-book.]

[See Index, Vols. I., II., III., IV., for previous references to the second Lord Harcourt; Vol. I., to William Marlow, topographical draughtsman; Vol. IV., to Richard Price, and Vols. I., II., III., to Mr. Poggi and John Taylor, author of "Monsieur Tonson," and once editor of the *Morning Post*.]

* The *Annual Register* said of Sir Roger, who died on June 5th, 1808: "Much lamented, sir Roger Kerrison, banker, at Norwich, by a sudden and instant stroke of apoplexy. He was a rare instance of the good effects of exemplary conduct and character in commercial life, having, from small beginnings, realized immense property, both real and personal, the principal part of which devolves upon his only son."

† William Arden, second Baron Alvanley, was the son of Richard Pepper Arden, the first Baron and Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, who, according to the "Rolliad," once "blundered into a joke." The second Lord (1789-1849), who was a soldier, spendthrift, and wit, asserted that Daniel O'Connell, the famous "agitator," had been "purchased" by Lord Melbourne, and O'Connell called him "a bloated buffoon." Alvanley challenged him to a duel, which he declined in accordance with a vow he made after shooting D'Esterre. Morgan, O'Connell's second son (1804-1885), accepted the challenge, and the pair exchanged two shots without effect on May 4, 1835, at Chalk Farm.

Charles Greville, in his "Memoirs," January 23, 1850, writes of Alvanley: "His constant spirits and good humour, together with his marvellous wit and drollery, made him the delight and ornament of Society. He was naturally of a kind and affectionate disposition, good-natured, obliging, and inclined to be generous; but he was to the last degree reckless and profligate about money; he cared not what debts he incurred. . . . For the last four years of his life he was afflicted with painful diseases, and his sufferings were incessant and intense. He bore them all with fortitude and a cheerfulness which excited universal sympathy and admiration."

CHAPTER XXVII

1808

Forgotten

June 28.—Mrs. Day called to solicit a subscription.—Her Husband studied at Rome, as an Artist, 12 years.—He died 6 months ago aged 75.*—He had been employed by the Duke of Bedford to clean pictures,—also by Sir Henry Mildmay,† & together with another person or two, they supported Him during the last 3 years of His life.—Sir H. Mildmay has also placed two of his daughters as apprentices & paid 100 guineas for them.—She told me Her Husband passed much of His time in preparing vehicles for painting, & varnishes, & was sometimes called "*Macgilp Day.*"—He married Her when she was only 18 years old.—He was much acquainted with Gavin Hamilton.‡—Her hope was to go into the country, provided she could obtain an Annual allowance from the Academy.

Barbarous Taste

Mostyn§ came to tea,—wishing to be of the party tomorrow at Lord

* There was an Alexander Day who studied in Rome about 1790. He was a miniature painter, and may be the Mr. Day recorded by Farington on March 4th, 1801, as having brought from Rome "some pictures of extraordinary merit," including the "celebrated Gaspar Poussin from the Colonna Palace—valued at 4,000 guineas; Also a Venus and Adonis, by Titian, 4,000 and a Ganymede by Do,—4,000." All three paintings are in the National Gallery. The "Ganymede," however, is now attributed to the "School of Titian," and the "Venus and Adonis," previously described as "largely studio work," was partially cleaned some time ago, and is believed by Sir Charles Holmes to be a genuine first study by Titian himself for the painting of this subject in the Prado, Madrid.

It may also be again recorded that Benjamin West declared that "there is very little in this Venus and Adonis in the state in which Titian left it, and in the Ganymede, which is the better of the two, there is not that colour which Titian left." See Vol. I., May 9, 1801.

† Sir Henry Paulet St. John-Mildmay (1764-1808) was M.P. for Westbury, 1796-1802, for Winchester, 1802-07, and for Hants, 1807-08.

‡ Artist and author. See Index, Vol. I.

§ Probably the Mr. Mostyn who married Miss Cecilia Thrale, daughter of Mrs. Piozzi, who on April 4, 1820, wrote: "This moment brought me an agreeable letter from Mrs. Mostyn. She and her youngest son are very gay at Florence, acting English plays, &c. . . . All among Lord and Lady performers, of course." After Mrs. Mostyn's death in 1857 a collection of relics of her mother were sold at Sillwood Lodge, Montpelier Road, Brighton.

Elgin's.—Also to see Mr. Angerstein's pictures.—He was at Mr. T. Hope's last Monday, & did not like the stile of His House & furniture.—He said much of it was in imitation of a *barbarous taste*, not of that which is deemed Classical.—We talked of the situation of *Spain*, now contending with Buonaparte for freedom.—He sd. the Spaniards have spirit, but being undisciplined, He feared they wd. not be able to resist the marshalled troops of France.

June 30.—Lord Elgin's I went to at 12 oClock. Much company to see Gregson naked among the Antique figures.—We remained till 2 oClock during which time He was placed in many attitudes.

Grosvenor House

July 1.—I went to Lord Grosvenor's at 4 oClock, it being the last day of shewing the House this Season.—Phillips told me that the House, furniture, pictures &c. as it now appears cost Lord Grosvenor £120,000.—

Owen told me today that Harris, the picture dealer, bought the Altieri Claudes of Mr. Beckford for 10,000 guineas, & yesterday sold them to Mr. Davis of Bristol, Member for Colchester, for 12,000 guineas.*

Cobbett and France

July 2.—[(William) Cobbet, in his paper of this day observes,—"Turning now to the Patriots of Spain, there really does appear to be some prospect of their final success. There seems to be a general spirit of resistance against France. The language of the several addresses is that of men *resolved.* All this noble spirit lay smothered under the incubus of Despotism. That removed, up it bounds with the quickness of lightning. Lightning, forked Lightning, may it prove to all those, be they Who they may, who would wish to smother it.—This is the *only* fair opportunity that has offered for checking the progress of Napoleon. It is the only cause to which the people of England have heartily wished success. In all probability it is the last opportunity that will offer for enabling us to give a turn to the long flowing tide of success, and if we neglect this opportunity; if we waste the precious hours that are now given us for action, in doubts, hesitations, & delay, we, or at least those amongst us who shall be found to have been the cause of such conduct, ought to perish, or, which would be better, to linger out a life of misery, loaded with the curses of all good men."

July 3.—Sir Edwd. Pellew, on the 5th. of December last, destroyed the following Dutch Ships at Griesse on the Island of Java, 2 of 70 guns, 1 of 68 do., a company's ship—40 guns, together, with the battery of Sambelangen on the Island of Madura.—From small note-book.]

* Subsequently these two paintings, entitled "The Sacrifice to Apollo" and "The Landing of Aeneas," passed to the Miles family, and in the Sir P. Miles sale they fetched £6,090 and £3,990 respectively.

CHAPTER XXVIII

1808

Success to the Spaniards

July 4.—Mr. Wm. Smith's I dined at.*—Mr. Smith gave a Bumper toast "Success to the Spaniards."—He sd. He had a good hope that they wd. succeed.—That Buonaparte after such a tide of success, & posessed of such immense power, might be supposed to feel that everything wd. bend before Him; and in this instance to have overshot his mark. He sd. that on Saturday last He was at Wimbledon, Lord Spencer's where a "Dejune" was given to a large company of fashionables.—The Spanish Deputies were there, & He remarked that they seemed to pay little attention to the scene, but appeared to be engaged in considering the situation of their Country. He observed, that they happen to be men of no striking or noble appearance.—Viscount Matterosa is a youth of 19,—& seems to have been sent on acct. of *His rank* to give dignity to the Deputation.

Windham

He sd. Mr. Windham sat with them, & to be sure appeared to great advantage, but then certainly Windham is one of the most gentlemanly men in appearance that is to be found in England. He sd. Ministers were encouraged to make every exertion for the Spaniards; the sentiments of the Houses of Parliament were unanimous upon the subject.—Mr. Combe† sd. the Population of Spain is estimated at *nine milions*. Mr. Cope [or Coape] sd. Buonaparte had taken great pains to distribute throughout Spain Declarations of His friendship & good wishes for Spain; many of them had been brought to England, & Mr. Cope had seen *heaps* of them.—Mr. Smith sd. at the time when it was known that

* William Smith (1756-1835) was a politician who took a great interest in literature and art. He was a friend of Sir Joshua Reynolds, for whose Mrs. Siddons as "The Tragic Muse" he paid £320 at the Calonne sale in 1795, and sold it to Mr. G. W. Taylor for £900. At the Taylor sale in 1823 the picture cost Earl Grosvenor £1,837. It passed recently to America along with Gainsborough's "Blue Boy."

† William Combe ("Dr. Syntax"). See Vols. I., II., IV.

Buonaparte had arrived in France from Egypt, Mr. Fox wrote to Him (Mr. Smith) & noticing Buonaparte's return He added "Is He come over to conquer Italy again?"—Mr. Smith, alluding to Buonaparte's adventurous spirit, sd. "He wd. have crossed the Mediteranean in a Wherry."—

Thomson was at Woolwich yesterday. He sd. vast exertions were making to send off Ordnance stores to Spain.—Thirty six milions of *Ball Cartridges* had been sent; also Muskets, and Cannon of various sorts.

No Buildings in Hyde Park

The plan proposed for erecting buildings in Hyde Park in the space between Grosvenor Gate & the Bason, which had been noticed in Parliament & opposed by Messrs. Creevy,* Windham, & Sheridan,—was spoken of,—Mr. Smith sd. He thought the Plan a good one; and that it wd. not deprive the people of anything of which they wd. be sensible as a loss.—It wd. have converted a space of ground which does not produce one shilling into an estate the annual rent of which wd. be, from *ground rents* £2250 a year, the land being to be let at 4 *guineas a foot.* The Duke of Bedford was included in the plan, to build a large Mansion, & His ground rent wd. have amounted to £750 *a year.*—Lord Ponsonby,† & others were also to have built houses.—From the opposition made, as it has become a sort of popular question, it is not likely that anything will be done in the business.

Mr. Cope, *Brother to Mrs. Smith,* objected to any ground being granted in Hyde Park for building. He said that situation is the greatest value to London; all feel the benefit of it. As Hyde Park is approached from any quarter Eastward, a sensible difference is felt,—even in passing from *Hanover square* to *Grosvenor Square,* the latter being much preferable as a situation from its vicinity to Hyde Park.—

The Tragic Muse

We looked at the Picture of Mrs. Siddons by Sir Joshua Reynolds.—Lawrence sd. "It was His best picture."—I said, "It was a high refinement of Rembrant."—Mr. Smith said He gave £320 for it,—which was not half what Calonne paid.—[It cost the latter £800.]

Thomson spoke to me of the distressed situation of Bartolozzi's Son, who is in debt to the amount of £700 & has been confined in the Kings Bench. He wished me to sign a paper to obtain a donation from the Academy. Hoppner &c. have promised to sign.—Beechey came to

* Thomas Creevy (1768-1838), M.P., whose "Papers" were published by John Murray in 1903. The opposition to house building was effectual. The Eastern boundary still follows the line shown on Rocques map, 1741-45. Apsley House was built by Earl Bathurst, who died in 1794.

† See Index, Vols. II. III., IV.

us & spoke highly of Him & sd. He had been ruined by His wife, a vain imprudent woman.*

July 6.—Edridge called in the even'g.—Davis had been with [him] upon the business of making drawings of persons of distinguished rank & ability for a work *which has been advertised* by Cadell & Davis. He sd. that He shd. be willing to make drawings for them,—that His price for drawings *of Heads* is 8 guineas, but that for this purpose He wd. *if necessary* execute them for 6 guineas. He spoke to me abt. putting down His name to be an Associate of the Academy.—I told Him Thomson had informed me that Hoppner was against it, & Had sd. He wd. tell Him so.—I sd. Hoppner was not single in His objection; & that it wd. be a *matter of discussion*.—I said that having exhibited the miniature picture of Dr. Monro He might put His name down, but members might hesitate to vote for one who may never again produce a work in the Exhibition in a line of art which alone the Academy acknowledges to intitle an Artist to become a Member.—Our conversation concluded with His saying that "*He shd. not put His name down.*" [He was not elected A.R.A. until 1820.]

Spain Declares War

July 9.—[On the 6th. of June 1808 at the Royal Palace of Alcaszar at Saville, the Supreme Junta of Government, In the name of Ferdinand the 7th. King of Spain & the Indies, Declared War against Napoleon the First, Emperor of France.—It was also declared "that there shall be an open & free communication with England; that we have contracted & will keep an Armistice with Her; & that we hope to conclude a durable & lasting Peace."—From small note-book.]

* Gaetano Stefano Bartolozzi (1757-1821), son of the engraver of that name, was born in Rome. He was clever, but indolence and Bohemian habits and love of music made him neglect his business as a printseller and brought him to the condition referred to in the Diary.

He was married to Theresa Jansen, daughter of a dancing master of Aix-la-Chapelle, and their daughter, Lucia Elizabeth, who was born in London in January, 1797, became known as Madame Vestris, the actress (1797-1856). One of Gainsborough's best portraits represents her husband, Auguste Armand Vestris, the celebrated dancer and ballet-master, who died in 1825.

CHAPTER XXIX

1808

A Blackheath Dinner Party

July 13.—Mr. Green's, at Dell Lodge, Blackheath, I dined at.—We dined abt. ¼ before 6,—and sat till ¼ past 10, when the Company adjourned to the Lawn & had tea & Coffee in the open air.—The Singers were placed in different situations on the Lawn & sang glees with good effect.—Many toasts were given by Mr. Green,* judiciously applied,—Very cordial wishes in favor of Spain.—Lord Somerville told us that the first expression of the publick feeling against France was as follows—Mr. Hunter, who as British Consul had resided at Cadiz or *Seville*, 16 years, being at Madrid when the French got posession of it was ordered to be imprisoned. He desired that it might be at *Seville* but they sent Him to St. Andero, where He was imprisoned. The populace being informed of it a great number of them arose, & went to the *prison* & *released* Him.—This act, in opposition to the French, was quickly communicated to other parts of Spain, & a spirit of insurrection & a determination to relieve themselves from the French yoke became general.

Taylor [the well-known comedian] gave imitations of the manner of singing of Kelly—Braham,—Incledon, & Dignum—very well.—Lord Somerville staid till towards 10 oClock, & was very social & companionable.—I went to Mr. Green's in a Coach with West, Northcote,—Westall & Rossi.—We left Mr. Green's a little before 12 oClock.—On our way, in the Coach we had much conversation respecting the War in Spain, & Northcote no longer stood inclined to Buonaparte, but was enthusiastic in favor of the Spaniards in their opposition to Him.—West also said that when a people act for themselves & are determined to be free, they cannot be conquered.

July 16.—[Master Betty, took His final leave of the Stage, on Monday even'g last, the 11th. inst. in the Character of Young Norval at Stratford upon Avon; thus closing His Theatrical career upon the

* Probably George Green, of the firm of Green, Wigram, and Green, well known as builders of East Indiamen.

spot which gave birth to Shakespeare.—Tuesday He became a Student of Christ College, Cambridge.

The Spanish Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Council of Seville to conclude a Treaty of Peace & Alliance with this Country landed at Portsmouth, on Thursday last the 14th. inst. and arrived last night at Mr. Mandry's Hotel, Leicester square.—The Commissioners are Admiral Don Apodaca, and Major General Don Jacomie. His Majesty's Ship *Revenge* Sir John Gore, brought them from Cadiz.

July 20.—The following is an exact statement of the extraordinary height of the Thermometer in the last & present week, exposed to the open air, in a northern aspect in James St. Buckingham gate.—

Monday	July 11th ..	80 degrees.
Tuesday	„ 12th ..	88½ „
Wednesday	„ 13th ..	94 „
Thursday	„ 14th ..	91 „
Friday	„ 15th ..	77 „
Saturday	„ 16th ..	86 „
Sunday	„ 17th ..	83 „
Monday	„ 18th ..	94 „
Tuesday	„ 19th ..	92 „

On Thursday [Wednesday] July 13th. we understand the Thermometer at Hayes, Middlesex, was 92¼—in Kent at 98—in various parts of London near 100,—& exposed to the Sun at its greatest heat 147.

Lady Emily Best, daugr. of the late Lord Aldborough, wife of Mr. Best who in a Duel killed Lord Camelford, eloped from Her Husband with Mr. Henry an intimate friend of Lady Aldborough, Her mother.

Monument to John Locke

An advertisement appeared this day [July 20] in the Morning Post for subscriptions to erect a monument in St. Paul's to the memory of *John Locke*, under the direction of the following Noblemen & Gentlemen

Earl of Chichester.
Lord King.
The Lord Mayor.
Sir Saml. Romilly.
Sir John Henderson.
David William Esq.
Revd. Mr. Rees.
Robt. Hibbert Junr. Esqr.
Dr. Adams.
Willm. Frend Esqr.
Revd. Mr. Aspland.
John Mason Goode Esqr.
C. Stower Esqr.
John Nichols Esqr.

From small note-book.]

July 21.—Sophia Cozens called.—Her income is as follows,—

	per annum.
Thirty Scholars produce Her per week 9s.	£23. 8. 0.
From £40 in the funds	2. 0. 0.
From £82 in my hands	4. 2. 0.
From the Royal Academy	8. 8. 0.
	37. 18. 0.

She pays 12 guineas a yr. for Her rooms,—& lives upon the remainder,—is now 18 years old, & hopes when she arrives at the age of 21, she may not stand in need of the Academy Donation.—

Fuseli & Northcote this even'g to me execrated the conduct of Buonaparte towards Spain.—Fuseli sd. it was "The brutality of domestic selfishness"—Northcote rubbed His hands with joy at the hope of the Spaniards effecting their independence.—I talked with West upon it on our way home.—He was long silent, & then sd. "The event wd. depend upon the people of France going with Buonaparte in His wishes, if they should there wd. be a dreadful war."

[See Vols. II., IV. for previous references to Captain Best and Lord Somerville; Vols. I., III., to Charles Dignum; Vol. I., to C. B. Incledon and Michael Kelly.]

CHAPTER XXX

1808

Author and Publisher

July 22.—J. Aytoun called, & told me Sir John Carr's trial against Verner & Hood, Booksellers, wd. come on Monday next at Guildhall.—The *Frontispiece Print* is the point to be called a *Libel*,—against *the Book* He cd. not have hoped for success. The Print was not in the *first edition*. He will prove injury sustained by the evidence of Sir Richard Philips, Bookseller, who wd. have given Him £600 for His *Scotch Tour*, had not the ridicule thrown upon His publications lessened their value.—Sir John afterwards offered the work to another Bookseller, who proposed to have given £400 but, apprehensive that the Sale might be injured by the ridicule, declined it.—Lord Erskine interests himself for Carr, & has it is understood, signified His wish that *Garrow* will attend to the matter.—The Attorney General is on the opposite side. Sir John offered to compromise the matter with Verner & Hood, upon condition of their taking the work, but they declined it.

July 25.—Before 8 went to the Guildhall Coffee House, & from thence with J. Aytoun to Guildhall to Hear the Cause between Sir John Carr & Verner & Hood, Booksellers, for a Libel on Sir John's publications.—The trial began at 9 oClock & was over at 10 minutes past Eleven, when the Jury *instantaneously* gave a verdict for the Defendants.—Dampierre, Bailey & Garrow were Council for Sir John,—& Adolphus & Sir Vicary Gibbs for Verner & Hood.—

Liberty of the Press

[Lord Ellenborough at different periods, & *early*, shewed that He did not think the publication of Verner & Hood *libellous*.—He contended that the public taste shd. not be allowed to be vitiated by foolish publications & that they were fair objects of ridicule; & that while the author was identified *with His work*, & not attacked *separately* from it in respect to His Moral character, or in other respects foreign to the publication thus ridiculed, there was no ground for an action.—

He sd. that shd. this be admitted to be a Case where an action for a libel wd. lye, He did not know that anything wd. be more fatal to that liberty of *the Press* which it was so proper to maintain.—Still He left

it to the Jury [to] consider Whether in the publication by Verner & Hood there was anything in the nature of the attack upon Sir John Carr but what strictly belonged to and arose out of *His publications;* anything that could be justly sd. to affect Him but as an *Author,* If they did they wd. give their verdict accordingly. He observed that Sir John might have the sale of a work prevented by ridicule thrown upon His former publications; but that was a consequence He must submit to, when He presented Himself to the public as an author, if such should happen.—*Locke* wrote down *Filmer*;—many other instances had been known;—and it was fit that the *religion,* the *morals* & the *taste* as well as the judgment of the people upon all subjects shd. be preserved by everything relating to them which might be published being open to Criticism & exposure if thought to merit it.—From small note-book.]

Garrow's business is prodigious. He does not now go a *regular Circuit,* but is retained to go to 9 different places where the Assizes will be held, to be paid 300 *guineas* for each trial, so that He will in the course of Six weeks put 2700 guineas in His pocket.—

John Aytoun, after the trial, lamented to me that Sir John had been moved to bring it on, saying it wd. be of bad consequence to Him by lowering Him in the opinion of those to whom He looks up, & probably disappoint Him of a *place under government* which He had reckoned upon obtaining.

July 27.—Westall called & told me Sir John Carr was assured by His Council, Messrs. Garrow, Dampierre & Bailey, that He wd. have a decission in His favor.—Some persons have urged Him to move for a new trial, on account of the conduct of Lord Ellenborough who prejudged the cause before evidence had been heard. I told Westall it wd. be very foolish in Him to attempt doing anything more in the business.—

A Sparring Match

July 29.—Lord Elgin's I went to at one oClock to a Pugilistic Sparring match.—Gulley sparred with Belcher—Dutch Sam with Belcher Junr.—Jackson with Gulley.—Dutch Sam whose figure was much admired by Rossi on acct. of the *Symmetry* & the *parts being expressed*—told me that He measured 5 feet 6 Inches & ½—& that His *weight* was 9 Stone 7 pounds & a Half.—Gulley told me that He measured 5 feet Eleven Inches.—

Lawrence called, I spoke to Him respecting the proposed publication of Heads by Cadell & Davis.—He sd. He did not think it wd. be adviseable for Him to appear as an Artist employed in that work,—or that if He had a few Heads which He could give them the use of, that it wd. be prudent for Him to seem to be doing the same thing that to Edridge is a profession.—He also objected to drawings being made from pictures painted by Him, unless the *whole picture* shd. be faithfully imitated, and not a *Head copied* & a slight indication to be given

of the other parts.—He sd. *Schiavonetti*, the engraver, had demanded 500 guineas, if employed to engrave in *stroke* the portrait of Mr. Pitt.—

August 1.—Mrs. Nixon called having come to town to prepare for their removal to Devonshire.—She sd. Nixon [A.R.A., engraver] eats & sleeps well, can feed Himself, & amuses Himself with reading.—Mr. Hearne has informed Her that the Executors of Marchi will pay Her the whole of the legacy which, deducting the Duty of 10 pr. cent will leave to them £135.—We talked of the Academy *Pension Fund;* I gave my opinion that it wd. not be prudent for Her to expect the Council wd. do more than make up the Pension, now £36 a year, £80.—I stated to Her the large Sum which Nixon has recd. from the Academy,—at one time £150—& since so much as to make the whole towards £500. She sd. she had not heard these particulars before, and that He did not seem sensible that He had recd. more than others have done, & mentioned *Rebecca* as an instance. I told Her Rebecca [A.R.A., who died on Feb. 23, 1808], had abt. £42 a year allowed to Him.—Northcote, I called on [August 4th] for information respecting the Academy donations. He sd. £25 had been voted to Mrs. Edwards, & He insisted that she ought to be considered as having a right to it.—[Bartolozzi] Junr. 15 guineas.—Gill, reduced from 12 to [6] guineas,—Sophia Cozens 8 guineas,—Mrs. Carver, 15 Guineas.—In all abt. £260 voted.—

August 3.—Westall told me that *Rogers* [the poet] was the only person to whom He had *sent His Poems* lately published, who had not acknowledged the receeit of them.

The Colleton Family

August 6.—Mrs. Nixon told me Sir James Colleton* recd. £10,000 from Government as a compensation for what His family lost in America. He is abt. 60 years of age, & has 7 children. His eldest son is a Captain in the Artillery, & a good young man.†—Sir James purchased an estate with the £10,000, it is near Hemel Hempsted in Hertfordshire. Having been a Clerk in the Secretary of State's Office He has a Pension of abt. £80 a yr. from thence.—Lady Colleton is abt. 52 years old.—

* Sir James Nassau Colleton (1752-1815), sixth Baronet, was married at St. Pancras on December 3, 1778, to Susannah, daughter of William Nixon, of Lincoln. According to Burke's Peerage Sir James had eight children (three sons and five daughters). His widow died in 1830.

† Sir James Roupell Colleton (1783-1848) was baptised at St. Michael's, Charleston, South Carolina.

Sir John, the first Baronet (1608-1668), took an active part as a Royalist in the Civil Wars. He raised a regiment within ten days, and spent some £40,000 in the King's service, besides losing a larger sum by sequestration. Obliged eventually to go to Barbados, he returned after the Restoration, and was made a Baronet in February, 1660-1. Sir John received a grant of large dominions in North America.

The present Baronet (the ninth), Sir Robert Augustus William Colleton, acted as Brigadier-General in the Great War, 1915-17.

She spoke of Mr. Turner, an old acquaintance of Nixon, being a native of Lincoln, & now near 70 years of age. He was agent for the late Prince of Hesse for property left the Prince by His Aunt the Princess Amelia.—He proved to be a very unprincipled man. He defrauded the Prince and many others, among them Major Thomlinson of Lincoln having sold His Commission confided to Him £1500 to be placed in the Funds, which He pretended was done, & the interest He paid regularly, till His difficulties caused an exposure of His conduct when it was found that He had never placed that money in the Funds & thereby the Major was reduced to distress.—

Sir George and Lady Beaumont

August 9.—Owen called; Had been at Dunmow with Sir G. Beaumont three weeks, in which time He had nearly finished a whole length of Old Lady Beaumont now in Her ninety-first year. She rises at 7 & associates with the family, & continues up till Half-past 9 at night, is chearful & as Owen sd. *strong*.—Sir George is much pleased with the picture, & will have a whole length of His Wife painted by Owen the next winter. Owen was much delighted with Sir George, who He found quite a different man from what He seemed to be in London,—very entertaining—playful even Boyish. They parted, Owen believes, very well disposed towards each other.—He thought Lady Beaumont more to His liking than He had expected,—She has whims, & fanciful notions,—but is grateful when attention is paid to Her observations.—Dance is a prodigious favorite with them.—They left Dunmow on Saturday last to go to Haverhill in Essex to pass a few days with Mrs. Howland, Sister to Old Lady Beaumont,—& were to be at Cole Orton on Friday the 12th inst. to take posession of their new House.—Sir George mentioned a very rude attack made upon Him by Sir Wm. Beechey who having painted a Portrait of Lord Mulgrave for Sir George expected that Sir George wd. have sat to *Him* & not to Lawrence though this was done at Lord Mulgrave's desire.—

August 11.—Smirke called.—He spoke of *Westall's Poems* having read them.—He sd. they had very much the character of His works as a Painter,—not much originality or strength of conception—but express an amiable feeling and will not lessen His general character in respect of talent.—

CHAPTER XXXI

1808

By Coach to Manchester

Sunday, August 14th. 1808 I left London with my nephew William Farington R.N. and proceeded to Lancashire where after [making] an excursion to Cheshire & Cumberland, I remained till February 4th. 1809 when we returned to London accompanied by my Brother Richard, and arrived in Charlotte Street on Monday February 6th. 1809.—

August 14.—Rose at 5, and at 6 was taken up at the end of Howland St. by a Coach which goes from Golden Cross, Charing Cross to Liverpool, carrying Four persons.—William Farington accompanied me, and the Coach had its full number, which made our journey in this respect very disagreeable as it was scarcely possible for Four grown up persons to be squeezed into it.—We breakfasted at Redburn, beyond St. Albans, dined at Northampton, and got to Leicester at half-past Ten oClock. The Fare to that place was £2.—We slept at the Bell Inn which is an excellent House.

August 15.—At Half-past 10 we left Leicester and proceeded in the Mail Coach to Derby, where we arrived at Three oClock,—went to the Bell Inn, a House we had not much reason to approve, but allowance was to be made for the Derby races happening to be at this time.—No waiters—only maid Servants. After dinner I walked in the vicinity of the town and fixed upon a situation from whence to make a view of Derby for Messrs. Cadell & Davis. The owner of a House near that spot told me that a view had been made from it some time ago.—

Derby Races

August 16.—At 10 oClock began to draw the view of Derby, the South west, and was closely employed till past three oClock, and completed it.—The situation I took it from is called the Abbey fields. I was afterwards engaged till 5 oClock in making notes in my sketch book of particular parts of the different steeples to enable me to give its proper character to each, knowing that without a knowledge of the parts, however reduced the scale of the drawing it cannot be done.—The Town was now all hurry & bustle, carriages & Horses & footpeople hastening

to the race Course in every direction. The Races begin abt. 5 oClock.—In the evening an Assembly to which William went,—much company, but a much greater proportion of men than of Women.—The Marquiss of Hartington was there being one of the Stewards of the Races. After dancing till one oClock when a supper is set out for everybody,—the price of admittance to Gentlemen 7 Shillings.

August 19.—Called on Mr. Harland.* He spoke in favor of *Red Port* in preference of *White Wine* saying in the latter lead is used in preparing it which renders it a slow poison,—I finished the view of Ashbourn; & after taking some refreshment, at three o'clock set off for Dovedale. The evening was fine. We passed through the Dale, the length about a mile & a Half, and were attended by an Old Woman who inhabits a Cottage near the entrance of the Dale, & accompanies persons who visit it. We found Her at the age of 73 or 4 very active, & good humoured, I made two sketches in the Dale; and began to ascend from it at the opposite end abt. 7 oClock. This ascent is steep and the walk was to me very fatiguing. We arrived at Hanson Grange the Habitation of a respectable person apparently one who farms His own estate.—The road to Buxton passes at the distance of near a mile from Hanson Grange, & the Driver remained on the road, while we were expecting Him at the Grange, where the owner, Mr. Gould, aged 85—told us He would give us beds shd. we stand in need of them.—At length we learnt where the Chaise was stationed, which, coming through *the fields* from the road, we took leave of the good Old Man, & His niece & proceeded in it to Newhaven 5 miles distant, an excellent Inn, at ½ past 9 oClock.—

A Buxton Landlady

August 20.—Proceeded to Buxton, where I made a view of the place, and dined at the Eagle & Child, where we experienced a sharp look out for what she could get in the Landlady. She charged 18 pence for the Chaise having stopped at their Inn witht. our taking one from thence,—and put it in the Bill as *fare for the Driver*.—She sd. it was their custom to do so. At ½ past 4 we left this place in the Manchester Coach & proceeded to Stockport where we arrived at 7 & took a chaise to Parrswood, and at 8 oClock found Dick & Eliza there well & witht. company.†

August 21.—Went to Didsbury Church to morning and afternoon Service. Mr. Gatcliffe a fellow of the Collegiate Church at Manchester officiated.—This day, as it afterwards appeared the Battle of Vimiera was fought in Portugal.—

August 22.—I began to work on drawings for Messrs Cadell & Davis for the Topographical publication to accompany Lysons's Brittania.—This day—in Portugal, Sir A. Wellesley signed the disgraceful Armistice with Kellerman. [See next chapter and footnote.]

* Surgeon and apothecary, Ashbourne.

† Farington's brother Richard and his wife.

ORIGINAL DRAWING.
By Joseph Farington.

[*To face p.* 96.

August 26.—William Hardman* & His Son John called [at Parrs Wood]. There are many collectors of pictures at Manchester at present. Wm. Hardman has about 70 pictures. He noticed Prince Hoare having in a publication mentioned Him as a Collector of modern art.—

September 1.—We dined at Mr. Withingtons.—Mrs. Withington told me that two nieces of Mrs. W. are at Mrs. Broadhurst's (Frances Whittaker) at Bath.—They pay each £120 a year, and all private expenses. —No carriage kept,—Mrs. Broadhurst has now seven grown up young Ladies, wd. take Ten.—They breakfast at 9.—are afterwards employed two Hours with Mr. Broadhurst, the Husband, in His Library, where He reads and explains.—He is a dissenting Clergyman. They afterwards pass two Hours with Mrs. Broadhurst in the Drawing room,—at two oClock walk—dine at four,—and in the evening in turn go out with Mrs. B.—

A Bath Schoolmistress

September 2.—Mrs. Harrison spoke of Mrs. Murray Aust.† Mrs. Murray while a young woman was patronised by Mrs. Montagu, author of the reply to Voltaire on His attack upon Shakespere,—She kept a school at Bath, and at Kensington and saved £8000. She then married the Honble. Mr. Murray. He had only a Pension, and Her income contributed much to His comfort.—Five or six years ago she married Mr. Aust, Secretary or Treasurer to Chelsea Hospital and formerly in the Secretary of States Office. He settled £1200 a year upon Her in case of Her Surviving Him. His income is £3000 a year. Their ages are nearly equal; abt. 64. He had a daugr. by a former marriage but she died. Mrs. M. Aust is a great Fossilist,—She has lost one Eye, the effect, she thinks, of over application to study. Her maiden name was Mays.—

* A Manchester merchant.

† Sarah Maese (1744-1811), known as "The Hon. Mrs. Murray, of Kensington," was married on August 11, 1783, to Hon. William Murray, a captain in the Navy and brother of the fourth Earl of Dunmore. Her husband died in 1786, and on November 1, 1802, she married George Aust, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Mrs. Aust, who died on November 5, 1811, was well known as a topographical writer.

CHAPTER XXXII

1808

A British Victory

September 3.—Mrs. Worsley called.* She spoke of Her eldest Son who had been at Eaton. She sd. He was unpolished at Eaton. He had 3 fags, Boys subject to Him being junior to Him, a custom at that Seminary, He being Captain of His Class.—

In the evening an acct. came of a victory having been obtained in Portugal by the British army commanded by Sir Arthur Wellesley over the French General Junot, on the 23rd of August. The loss of the French 4500 men.—Ours 1200 men.—This information came by the Defiance & Telegraph Coaches.—Went to bed 20 m. after 10. Bells ringing at the Churches.—

September 7.—A letter has been recd. from Captn. Crompton of the 9th regt. stating that at the battle of Vimiera,† the French advanced to within 20 yards and then ran. The French Sharp Shooters killed several of the British Officers, but by the manœuvres of the British troops they were all inclosed and killed.—

September 16.—At a quarter past 8 left Parrs-wood & proceeded . . . to the George Inn, Sandbach. It happened to be Sandbach fair day,—the House was filled with company & noise.—We were obliged to procure beds at a Farmer's in the town. This night news was brought

* Mrs. Worsley, of Platt, near Manchester.

† Wellesley captured a position at Vimiera on August 17, and on the morning of the 21st Junot attacked him and was defeated with a loss of, says one authority, "over two thousand men, about three times that of the British."

Wellesley was not allowed to follow up this victory and the enemy were able to retreat, to Torres Vedras. Agreeing in principle with the Cintra Convention, he, on August 22, signed the Armistice, and thus rendered himself open to the charge of negotiating the Convention referred to. A Court of Inquiry was held at Chelsea on November 17, and in the final report on the 22nd December the Armistice was approved by all but one of the members.

from Newcastle under Lyme of the Surrender of Junot & His army, in Portugal. The Bells rung till midnight.—

September 17.—Before breakfast looked at the Antique Cross in the Market Place,—a remarkable specimen of an early period.—Before 9 left Sandbach & proceeded to Nantwich 12 miles, over a paved road through a flat country, full of Hedge rows. Made the Crown Inn our Head quarters, a respectable House.—I proceeded to make notes of the Church it being of a singular form, and the only remarkable building in the town, that is conspicuous; after which I went to a station from whence I had a South East view of the town, and made a drawing for Messrs Cadell & Davis.—We dined at ½ past 4—and in the evening the London Post brought newspapers which contained an account of the disgraceful Convention with Junot, which allowed Him & His Army to be transported to France with their arms & much of their plunder in British Vessels. This turned the joy which had been excited by the report the day before into lamentation.

September 18.—Went to Church of which the Revd. Mr. Clarke is Vicar. He officiated and the Curate preached. The Service was preceded by a Psalm sung by a Body of Children who are employed in Cotton works. The People *sat* during the singing till Gloria Patri was sung.—After divine service we left Nantwich & proceeded to Tarperly 11 miles, passing Buxton Castle, which was on our left hand a mile & ½ before we reached Tarperly & a mile or two distant from the road. The Rock on which the remains of the Castle stand resembles in its form that on which Edinburgh Castle & Stirling Castle are erected. A precipice in front tapering off. The road from Nantwich to Tarperly is on a paved bottom covered with sand on earth,—generally good & in many parts excellent.—At Tarperly where we stopped to change our Chaise and Horses we found a large & commodious Inn built to accommodate these gentlemen of the County who form the Tarperly Hunt.—

Old Chester

We proceeded to Chester; and at about two miles before we reached the City I was struck with the appearance of the town above which the Welsh mountains rise in fine forms and long picturesque lines. Before entering the town, in the suburbs, the City appeared to so much advantage, the public buildings, the River Dee, & the rising ground on which the town stands were displayed and I determined after going to different spots adjacent upon a situation from whence to make a drawing. I found that [Warwick] Smith in His view taken near the point I fixed upon Had omitted the Cathedral, & paid so little attention to the forms of other public buildings which He did introduce that it was scarcely possible to ascertain what He intended to represent. His view was in every respect incorrect—and proved the necessity of having another representation of this City for Messrs. Cadell & Davis.

In the Rows

We drove to the Hotel, the principal place of accomodation for travellers in Chester. The House is built upon arches dark & gloomy with a Coffee room in the front upon the ground floor, and offices of various kinds. Above stairs are rooms into one of which we were shewn and had no reason to complain of want of conveniences or of attention. While dinner was preparing we walked in the *Rows*, foot ways through most of the streets in this City and for which the town is remarkable. They are ascended by steps and pass along before the door & windows of Shops, chiefly the upper part of each House projecting towards the street forms a covered way supported by stone or timber, with railing to prevent accidents from persons falling into the street. The rows are also used as a sort of parade in bad weather, and the chief objection to them seems to be the darkness and gloom which [are] caused by such a mode of buildings. We found the rows crowded with people of all sorts walking for their amusement. We were informed that yesterday the Bells were rung with joy on receiving the first reports of the surrender of Junot, but to day dejection succeeded the account of the Convention having sunk the spirits of the public, seeming to have affected the minds of all descriptions of persons.—

Every Newspaper Condemned the Act

September 19.—We breakfasted in the Coffee room which is a public subscription room to which strangers at the Hotel are admitted. We read the Gazette extraordinary containing the particulars of the Convention in Portugal, and every newspaper contained expressions of the warmest kind condemning the act as most disgraceful to Great Britain, & unjust to Her Allies.—The Sun, The Globe, The Pilot, The Traveller, The Star,—papers of all parties concurred in execrating the measure.—

After breakfast I proceeded to the station I had fixed upon & from the window of a small garden room belonging to a public House, the Black Lyon,—on the right hand of the road to Tarperly, began a view of Chester. The Smoke of the town interrupted me much & made my progress very tedious.—I began to draw at ten oClock & continued employed till 20 minutes before 4 oClock.

CHAPTER XXXIII

1808

Dallas the Judge

September 20.—We walked to the Castle and inspected the different parts of that building. Harrison* the architect employed to design & to superintend the building of it still receives an annuity of £400 from the County, the whole of the design not having been completed.—The building is of free stone, brought 8 miles.—The Court very spacious & of good form.—

Three men were [at] this time confined & under sentence of death. They were in separate cells. In each Cell is a place to sit in, & an interior place has a bed in it,—all stone.—Blankets on each bed.—These men are brought out each day twice for a short time. They were now in their cells & seemed to be in a state of great agitation. Two of them were reading aloud & in a violent manner. A third, a Jew, appeared to be less affected. The other two were condemned for wounding &c. John and Thomas Farrington, farmers in this neighbourhood.—There had not been an execution at Chester in the last seven years. Mr. Dallas,† one of the Judges, on the Chester Establishment, will not [allow] Felons suffer punishment if He can prevent it, though for crimes, for which other Judges wd. urge their execution. This *our guide* informed us is the opinion entertained of His administration of Justice.—

Debtors are confined contiguous to the Gaolers House. Felons, on a lower level. Women are kept separate from the men. There are Hot & Cold Baths for the prisoners. They have clean linen once a week, on Sundays. Prayers and a Sermon are read to all the prisoners debtors included, every Sunday, & on Wednesdays & Fridays also prayers are read. The Chaplain is paid for this duty £30 a year. *Convicted Felons* have a curtain drawn before them which prevents their being seen. At a Church near the Castle was at this time carried for burial a Serjeant of the 8th regt. Soldiers fired 3 volleis over the grave.—

* Thomas Harrison, who also built the Grosvenor Bridge across the Dee at Chester. See Index, Vols. I., II.

† Sir Robert Dallas (1756-1824), who succeeded Sir Vicary Gibbs as Chief Justice in 1818. See Vol. II., page 102 and footnote.

Eaton Hall

September 21.—At 10 oClock went to Eaton, Lord Grosvenors, four miles from Chester, and as the house is not now shewn except by application to & permission from Lord Grosvenor, I carried a note and sent it to the House by the Post Boy who returned with His Lordships compts. and that I might see the House.—William [his nephew] accompanied me.—After looking at several apartments in many of which were workmen, I met Porden, the architect of the building, who then became our conductor, and shewed us the remainder of it. The House was begun to be built abt. 5 years & ½ ago,—the stone was brought from a quarry 16 miles off.—The House is 280 feet long by about 100 feet deep : nine windows in a line in the East and West Fronts, & seven windows in the North & South.

Liverpool Superior to Manchester

September 22.—We crossed the river in a boat rowed by three Watermen who are paid by the Proprietors of the Coach, but solicit *from strangers* some further reward. The River is here one mile and a quarter in width ; but the tide being coming in we went along shore almost to Seaham before we crossed it. The best view of Liverpool I judge to be from Seaham, the principal buildings being better seen and the town more condensed and a better subject for painting. When we landed we were accosted by Men and Boys eager to carry our luggage to the George Inn which had been recommended to us & where we arrived at ½ past 10 oClock.—

William was struck with the appearance of the town as being greatly superior to Manchester. We breakfasted, and then walked three Hours ; —saw the line of Docks,—the Lyceum,—The Atheneum,—The new Exchange Buildings,—The Town Hall, &c.—There are in Liverpool Six rooms for reading newspapers & periodical publications, to none of which are strangers admitted to read unless introduced by a subscriber.—800 Subscribers at one guinea each annually.—

September 29.—Professor Porson,* died on Sunday last 26th. at the London Institution of which He was Librarian.

October 30.—Mr. Fielding,† the Counsel, & Son of the celebrated Henry Fielding, was lately appointed a Presiding Justice.

Burns's First Editor

December 7.—Miss Kennedy spoke to me of the late Dr. Currie, physician at Liverpool. He died of a disorder which had affected him during 30 years ;—something abt. the heart. He left Liverpool a little

* Richard Porson, Professor of Greek at Cambridge. See Index, Vols. I., II.

† William Fielding, eldest son of Henry Fielding. See Vol. IV., page 80 and footnote.

time before He died & went to Bath, thinking that Climate more favourable. There He would have been much employed, but growing worse He went to Exmouth to which place Miss Kennedy, at His desire, followed Him, & saw Him before He expired. He was married & had Six Children.—His disposition was most amiable.

Burns, the Scotch poet, was introduced to him by the late Mr. Riddle of Friars Carse near Dumfries & was so much struck & pleased with the appearance & manner of Dr. Currie, that He afterwards sd. to Mr. Riddle, "Your friend Dr. Currie's face is a fine passport to Heaven."*

Miss Kennedy said that the late Revd. Rochemont Barbauld, husband to Mrs. Barbauld, the Author, (ci devant Miss Aikin of Warrington) had been in an insane state sometime previous to His death. He conceived a violent antipathy to Mrs. Barbauld, & one day came into a room where she was & told Her He was determined she should die, & that she should drink a bottle of laudanum which He held in His hand or He wd. kill her otherways. He had also another bottle for Himself. She had presence of mind to say to him "If that was his determination He had better lock the door."—This He turned from Her to do, & she immediately threw Herself from the window. He, however, drank His bottle of laudanum but medical assistance being called the effects of it were prevented. He continued to feel the same antipathy to Her. He put an end to His life by drowning himself which He did with much preparation. He wrote in a paper who He was & where His body should when found be carried, & threw Himself into the New River, near London.†

* James Currie (1756-1805), born in the Parish of Kirkpatrick Fleming, Dumfriesshire, was the son of a minister. His writings include "Medical Reports on the Effects of Water, Cold, and Warm, as a Remedy in Fever and Febrile Diseases" (1797), and the Life of Burns, which was written for the benefit of the poet's widow and children. According to the D.N.B. Currie died at Sidmouth, and it states also that he "had but once spoken to Burns for a few minutes in the streets of Dumfries in 1792," the same year in which Farington met the poet at the house of Mr. Walter Riddel, of Friars Carse, Dumfries. See Vol. I., page 331 and footnote.

† Mrs. Anna Letitia Barbauld (1743-1825), poet and essayist, and only daughter of John Aikin, D.D., was born at Kibworth, Leicestershire. At the age of thirty she published her first volume of poems, which established her reputation. Of her essay, "Inconsistency in our Expectations" (1773), Dr. Johnson said that she, of all his followers, had best imitated the sentiment as well as the diction of his writings. In 1774 she married the Rev. Rochemont Barbauld, whose family settled in England in the reign of Louis XIV. After her husband's death in London in 1808 Mrs. Barbauld devoted her life to literature, and produced, among other works, the "Origin and Progress of Novel Writing," and the despondent poem, "Eighteen Hundred and Eleven," to which Crabb Robinson refers in these terms: "It prophesies that on some future day a traveller from the Antipodes will from a broken arch of Blackfriars Bridge contemplate the ruin of St. Paul's (this is the original of Macaulay's New Zealander). This [poem] was written more in sorrow than in anger, but there was a disheartening and even gloomy tone, which I, even with all my love for her, could not quite excuse. It provoked a very coarse review in the *Quarterly*, which many years after Murray told me he was more ashamed of than any other article in the review."

Local Worthies

After the ladies retired we sat sometime with Mr. [Archy] Bell, who told us He was 83 years of age, but time had not weakened His bodily powers so as to prevent Him from filling His glass with Port wine more frequently than it would have suited us to do.—And this, we were informed is His habit. He eats very little; & is fond of late Hours, by choice not going to bed, till one, two, or three oClock in a morning, yet rising at the hour of the family he happens to be with.—His person is thin;—His manner very chearful. What he drank seemed to have no effect upon Him.—

He spoke of an acquaintance of His, one who He had known 60 years; who in His youth disregarded religion wholly,—but marrying a beautiful woman, He became a solemn Methodist, & was accustomed to take His young wife to a Methodist Chapel sometimes at the early hour of 5 in the morning, walking with a dark lanthorn.—He professed Methodism several years, but Mr. Bell thought it was from policy as it afforded him a pretence upon His being married to separate Himself from His gay companions.—From being a Methodist He became a Churchman according to the established usage, having by this time acquired a considerable fortune, & feeling more restraint from Methodism.—He mentioned other particulars, & concluded with saying, " Jack, is abt. 78 years old, & on the whole may be sd. to have more foibles than faults. As to feeling Jack has had sufficient to shew that He is a Philosopher & can bear trials."

A Breach of the Law

[In the Court of Kings Bench yesterday Captain Chambers, son of the late Sir William Chambers Architect, R.A. recovered £2120 from Wm. Jones Esqr. Marshal of the Kings Bench for having suffered Captn. Caulfield to live out of the Prison doors, with Mrs. Chambers, wife of the Plaintiff, at Bryanstone St. & at Hampton court, at which place He died, & His body was brought to His lodgings in the rules of the King's Bench Prison to be buried. This was in law considered an escape & the Plaintiff had therefore to look to the Marshal for indemnification for the escape, & the Council hoped the Marshal had good security to look to for His indemnification in suffering the Prisoner to live out of the prison-doors.—*Note*—£2120 was the Sum (damages) given against Captn. Caulfield for Crim : Con : with Mrs. Chambers. She is a natural daugr. of Admiral Lord Rodney.—From small note-book.]

A Manchester Magistrate

December 9.—Two persons were brought to Dick [Farington's brother] as a Magistrate, they having been taken up by Nagle, a Manchester Police Officer, on Kersal Moor, with their Seconds, having met to fight a duel, in consequence of a quarrel at dinner yesterday. They now gave bail to keep the peace, each of them in £250 for Himself in £500, & their Sureties in £250.—They were commercial men, one of them from

Ireland.—An Officer, a young man, abt. 28 years of age, also came, in consequence of having had his watch stole, but recovered by *Nagle*, in a place which it has been the wish of the Magistrates to indite, & the officer was required to make a report against it, on condition of having his watch restored to him. But He being a married man, was in much distress of mind, & wrote pathetically what He could not speak, expressing adoration for His wife, who is gone to Her relations to be confined, & condemning His own imprudence. The watch belonged to His Father, & the loss of it must excite suspicion. After an admonition Dick ordered the watch to be delivered to Him. He retired filled with gratitude.—

Three Boys were brought to be sworn in Soldiers. The eldest 18.—Another 15, the youngest 13.—The two last were Sons of Soldiers, & were to be Trumpeters.—The eldest was to receive 16 guineas bounty money, but certain Cloaths were to be purchased for Him & paid for out of it. —Boys of 15 they enlist if only 5 feet one inch high.—Men of 20 they enlist if 5 feet 4 Inches.—

Inspired by the Harp

December 10.—Wm. Hardman was full of admiration of the extraordinary genius of H. Burns, as promising to be one of the greatest artists this country has known.*—While in Wales in November last, He took with him on his drawing excursion a Welsh Harper, & placed Him on a rock near Him that His spirits might be exhilarated whilst He was drawing by the inspiring sounds of the Harp.—He spoke with surprise of the astonishing rapidity with which He restored a picture on Wednesday last, which Having been finished on Tuesday, (a *three-quarter picture*, in 4 days), was in the evening accidentally thrown down by W. Hardman.—

Catalani in Manchester

December 12.—Catalani,† Her Husband, & the Italian performers who accompanied Her lodged at the Bridgewater Arms while they were in Manchester. The Mistress of the House sd. that on the days Catalani sung at the Theatre she never eat more than an *Egg* in the course of *the day*,—but had a good supper after Her performance was ended.—She was not well while she was in Manchester, & was attended by Dr. Ferrier every day.—She is supposed to have cleared for Herself £500 whilst she was in Manchester.—

An Election of a Fellow af the Collegiate Church at Manchester took place this day, when the Revd. Croxton Johnson Rector of Wimslow in Cheshire was elected.—The Electors were—

The Revd. Dr. Blackburne, Warden.	Revd. Mr. Eccleston.
Revd. Mr. Gatcliffe.	Revd. Dr. Griffith.

* H. Burns is not mentioned in either the D.N.B. or Bryan's Dictionary, but an H. Burn exhibited two works at the Royal Academy in 1830.

† See Index, Vol. III.

A daughter of Dr. Blackburne is married to a Brother of Croxton Johnson's wife.—Croxton Johnson's Grandfather was Clerk & Sexton at Warrington Under the Revd. Mr. Haddon, Rector.—

Royal Humane Society

[In the Courier of Decr. 9 the following—Died, Decr. 5th, 1808, at His House in Spittal square Wm. Hawes M.D. Senior Physician to the London & Surrey Dispensaries, & the establisher in 1774, (in conjunction with Dr. Coggan), of that meritorious & now flourishing Institution the Royal Humane Society.—He was in His 73rd year.—From small note-book.]

CHAPTER XXXIV

1808–1809

Manchester Institutions

December 15.—On our way [to Manchester] we called at Mr. Entwistle's* at Rousham, & saw His large landscape by Wilson, for which He gave 200 guineas, & sd. He had been told it was painted for Lord Egremont. He observed upon the figures, that Wilson was not successful in painting figures, or to that effect, but they might be like the people of that country, as the scene represented (I understood) somewhere near Naples.—I told Him it was more a composition than a view,—& that Wilson when He painted views seldom adhered to the scene as it was.—The size of this picture was 6 feet wide by 4 feet 4 Inches ½ sight measure.—He had pictures by Wright of Derby—An erruption of Vesuvius, & the Girandola at the Castle of St. Angelo,—both hard and black, & many other indifferent pictures.—

At Manchester I went to the news room, the *Portico* in Mosely St.—A very spacious & handsome room, with a gallery above & a Library. Strangers residing more than 6 miles from Manchester are admitted gratis,—a Proprietor can by entering the name of a stranger in a Book placed for that purpose & signing His own give Him an introduction for *three days*, & by *two* Proprietors signing their names introduce Him for *a month*.—Subscriptions to the Portico are not allowed, all must be *Proprietors*, & the share of a Proprietor costs about £19.—

I went with Harry & Willm. Junr. [Farington's brother and nephew] to the Commercial room in the Market Place, which is to be opened on New Years day 1809.—Subscribers to this room must pay 2 guineas a year if they reside in Manchester or within a certain distance of the town,—Persons coming from a greater distance, but having establishments (Warehouses) in the town to pay one guinea a yr.—We went to the Assembly rooms which are very spacious & handsome, with very large pier glasses, Chandeliers & Girandolas.—Thomas Borron† told

* Mr. William Entwhistle, or Entwisle, lent a landscape, painted by R. Wilson, for Dr. John Hunter, to the Manchester Art Treasures Exhibition in 1857.

† Manchester merchant. See Index, Vol. III.

me trade is in as bad a state at present as He has ever known it to be. —But I was afterwards told He speaks too despondingly.—

A Quaint Chief Justice

December 16.—Christian, Chief Justice of Ely has obtained various places of emolument which make Him up an income of from 12 to £1500 a year. Mr. Cross sd. Christian is very well informed in Constitutional law, but has not so much of that which is required for common & general practise.—He has a singularity of temper which has laid Him open to ridicule amongst His Juniors in that profession,—being at times jocose & exciting laughter by making Himself a willing sort of but, but afterwards affecting solemnity from considering His dignity to have been affected by it. This foible being observed caused the young men of his profession to seek opportunities to play upon it.—Cross said: He is a very good scholar.—After tea we played Cards, a round game,—also a Whist table.—

December 25.—[Buonaparte by a recent ordinance has imposed a monthly tax upon every woman of the town in Paris.*

December 31.—The disposition of the American government towards this country, & its partiality to France has been fully manifested in a letter this day published in the Courier. It is written by General Armstrong, the American Minister at Paris, to M. Champagny, the French Minister for foreign affairs.

Died at His House in Clifton, near Bristol, Thomas Beddoes, M.D.†

1808. June 3rd [Price of] Wallsend Coals 62 shillings & 6d. per. C.
„ In July. Do. 60 Shillings. do.
„ March 26th. Do. 72 Shillings. do.—From small note-book.]

1809

Sir John Moore's Retreat

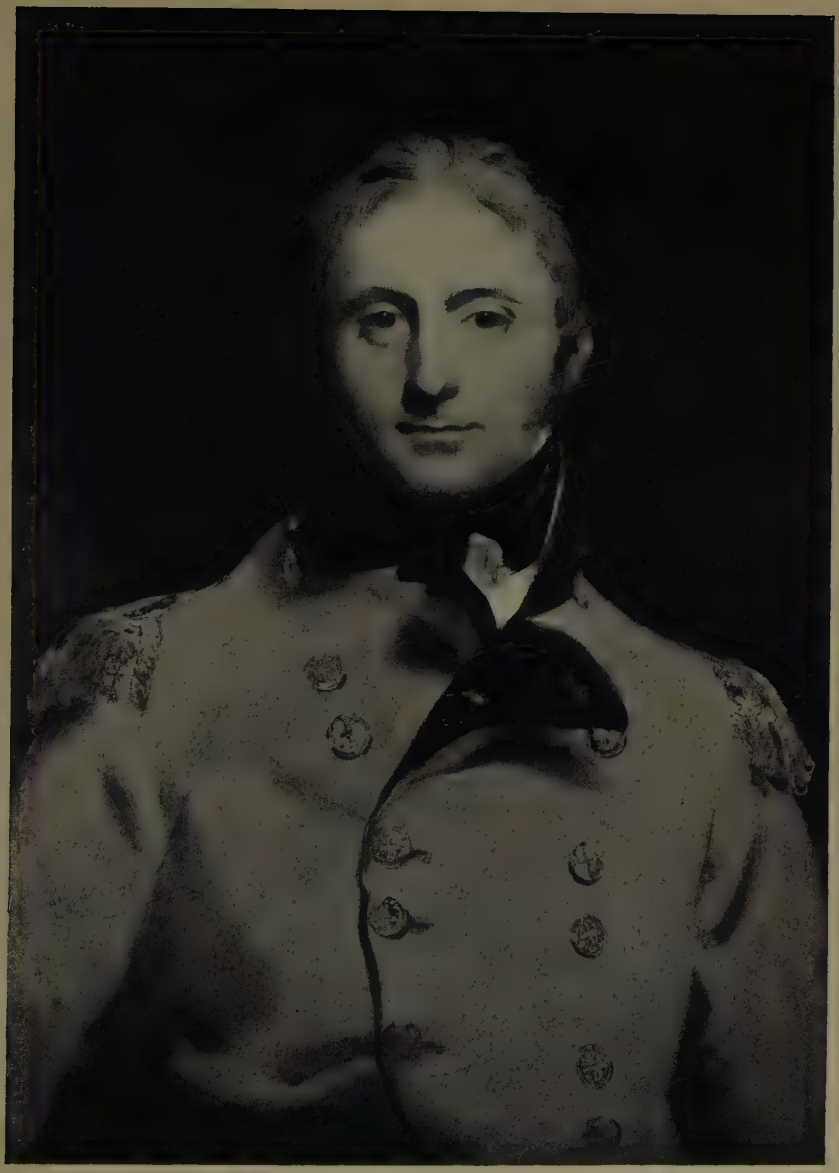
January 2.—America & the Embargo was spoken of.—Thomas Borron sd. that whatever the general character of the people of that country may be, there are very honest men in it who in commercial dealings act with strict integrity.—

After tea a round game was played (Speculation) in which the Children were included and all won, as it was managed.—

January 11.—The newspapers informed us of Sir John Moore having advanced to attack Marshal Soult, but Buonaparte coming from

* The penalty was 100 francs, imposed on any prostitute found pursuing her vocation without a licence.

† Of Beddoes, the *Courier* said: "If by His death Physick has lost one of her ablest Practitioners, Philosophy certainly has been deprived of one of Her profoundest disciples. As an Author He was read and admired, and as a private character He was esteemed and beloved. If Jealousy detracted from His merit while living justice will be done to His merit now He is dead."



[*National Portrait Gallery.*

SIR JOHN MOORE.
By Lawrence.

[*To face p.* 108.

Madrid with an overwhelming force, Sir John retreated & had arrived at Astorga on his way to Vigo ; where 20 Sail of the line and 200 transports were waiting the event of his proceedings. The British Cavalry had had several engagements with French Cavalry & been successful in all of them.—Genl. Lefebre was taken & was brought to Plymouth.—

January 14.—Mr. Mallory called. He spoke highly of Mr. Farington of Shaw Hall,*—sd. He was a good fellow, & lived more in the good, substantial old English manner than any other one He knew.—Of Mrs. Farington He also spoke highly.—

January 25.—William Junr. [Farington's nephew] came from Manchester to dinner, & brought the newspapers, giving an acct. of the embarkation of the British troops at Corunna, after an engagement with the French on Monday 16th. inst. in which Sir John Moore was killed,—Sir David Baird &c. wounded.

February 6.—Arrived in Charlotte Street [Farington's] before three oClock, I having been absent from home five months & 22 days.

* Col. William Ffarington, of Shawe Hall (1766-1837), a relative of the Diarist. See Burke's Landed Gentry.

CHAPTER XXXV

1809

A Cause Célèbre

January 31.—The Papers of Saturday last gave reports of the Motion of Mr. Wardle in the House of Commons respecting the conduct of the D—— of Y—— as C—— -in-C——.—It was the subject of general conversation in Manchester.*

Boydell and the Banker

February 10.—Boydell called, & gave me parts of two *Morning Chronicle's* containing an acct. of their trial in the King's bench, at

* According to the *Morning Post's* report of the proceedings, Mr. Wardle charged the D—— of Y—— with improper conduct as C—— -in-C——. He alleged that the D—— granted commissions in the Army to officers who in order to obtain them paid considerable sums of money to Mrs. Clarke, who was said to be the D——'s mistress. Among the many cases of this traffic was that of Captain S——e, for whom "Mrs. Clarke must have exerted her influence more strongly than usual, for it appears that Major S——e was no favourite of the C—— -in-C——. Mrs. Clarke and Mr. S——e, however, soon came to a right understanding, and the latter consented to give the former no less a sum than £1,000 on being appointed Deputy-Barrack Master-General at the Cape of Good Hope." The Major, said Mr. Wardle, paid £500 of the fee, but Mrs. Clarke was unable to get the remainder, and she complained bitterly to the D——, who felt so enraged that he immediately put Major S——e on half-pay.

Mr. Wardle also stated that of his own knowledge there was a public office in the city where military commissions were sold at cheaper rates than those exacted by Mrs. Clarke, and that this agency could likewise sell all descriptions of places in the Church and State owing to the influence of Mrs. Carey, the present mistress of the D——. This latter statement caused "a laugh." Mr. Wardle moved for the appointment of a committee of investigation and Sir Francis Burdett seconded the motion.

Mrs. Clarke (1776-1852) was a well-known courtesan, mistress of Frederick, Duke of York. In 1803 she took a mansion in Gloucester Place, kept "ten horses and twenty servants, including three professed men cooks; she ate off the plate that had belonged to the Duc de Berri, and her wine glasses cost two guineas each." Owing to wild extravagance and the failure of the Duke of York to pay her regularly the promised £1,000 a month, she got into debt, and, in order to get money to settle with her creditors, she, by promising to use her influence with her Royal lover, obtained considerable sums of money, mainly from officers in the Army, of which the Duke was then Commander-in-Chief. Against him was brought by Colonel Wardle, in the House of Commons in 1809, eight charges "for wrong use of his military patronage." The Duke was acquitted, but he resigned his post of Commander-in-Chief. See entries under February 26, March 5 and 20, and April 9.

Guildhall, with Mr. Drummond the Banker, to oblige Him to compleat His set of the Shakespere work to which He subscribed.—A new trial is to be in this or the next term.—Landseer was at the head of the Engravers who were on the side of Drummond, and Hoppner, Beechey, & Bourgeois were also on that side.—On His (Boydell's) side were Smirke, —Northcote,—Peters—Fuseli &c.—Fuseli, however, expressed himself privately to be very much disatisfied with a plate engraved by Caldwell from His picture of Lear.—These witnesses were not examined, as the Attorney General for Boydell, admitted a non-suit before the trial came to that point,—not being prepared to prove that Mr. Drummond must have recd. notice of the publication of the numbers, and that the statute of limitation wd. protect Him against a Claim not made during 7 years. —Boydell applied to West to be a witness, and West spoke highly of the encouragement given to Artists by the Boydell's, saying that all the commissions He had recd. did not amount to £5000 except what He had had from the King & from Boydell's.—But when West was subpœna'd He set off for Windsor, & did not appear in Court.—

Turner and Mrs. Danby

February 11.—Calcott told me Turner while He was at Sir John Leicesters last Summer painted two pictures for Sir John, views of Tabley, of His 250 *guineas size*, yet Thomson who was there said, That His time was occupied in *fishing* rather than painting. He also begun another picture.—A Mrs. Danby, widow of a musician, now lives with him, —She has some children.*—

* Mrs. Danby fell from her estate of mistress to that of keeper of Turner's dingy house in Queen Anne Street, Portland Place. In 1851, Turner, a broken man, disappeared, and his whereabouts were unknown until Mrs. Danby, on turning out his clothes one day, found in a pocket a letter sent from Chelsea. Straight away she and a woman friend walked to Chelsea and found the great artist at the house of Mrs. Booth, next door to a ginger-beer shop. She at once informed Mr. Harpur, one of Turner's executors, and he reached the house in Chelsea in time to see the painter die with the sunshine that he loved illuminating his weary eyes. Mrs. Danby used to mix his colours, and Turner, always difficult to please, would frequently say to her: "Can't you set a palette better than this?" The first of several codicils to his will directs the erection of a gallery to hold his pictures, and the appointment of Mrs. Danby as custodian, with a salary of £100 and £50 for assistance, and her daughters, Georgiana and Evelyn, were each to have £100 a year. Bequests were revoked in the 1848 codicil. Seven months later he in a codicil bequeathed to Mrs. Danby and Mrs. Booth an annuity of £150 each. But the next-of-kin disputed the will and four codicils proved on September 6, 1852, and after four years' expensive legal wrangling a compromise was effected on March 19, 1856. The real estate was to go to the heir-at-law, the pictures, &c., to the National Gallery, £1,000 for the erection of a monument in St. Paul's Cathedral, £20,000 to the Royal Academy free of legacy duty, the remainder to be divided among the next-of-kin.

In the above entry it is stated that Mrs. Danby was the widow of a musician. There was a musician named John Danby (1757-1798) who lived at 8, Gilbert Buildings, Lambeth, and 26, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

Smirke is Busy

Robert Smirke called.—Lord Lonsdale told Him that *I* was a great favourite with Mr. Bowman His Lordship's agent at Whitehaven.—Robert sd. Lord Lonsdale had been so good to suspend, in some degree, His works at Lowther, to afford time for Robert to apply to the Covent Garden theatre business.—Lord Lansdowne and others have offered commissions to Him which He cannot now accept.—He sd. that by having the direction of everything at Covent Garden, He should save them much more than the Architect's pr.centage.

February 13.—Lysons called.—He sd. an opinion was held that Sir John Moore's conduct in the command of His Army, respecting His retreat to Corunna was such that it is believed if He had lived to return to England He wd. have been tried by a Court Martial.—He was overcome with apprehension & His retreat was rather a *flight*. His throwing away *the treasure* was a foolish thing, as He might have divided it among the troops in small quantities.—

W. Wells called.—I had company to dinner.—Smirke sd. Mr. Perceval, Chancellor of the Exchequer, had dined in company where He had expressed great disatisfaction at the conduct of Sir John Moore.—After tea, Dance read Cobbet's paper of Saturday on the subject of the D—— of Y——'s conduct, and He & all present were pleased with His severe strictures on the D—— & on the Ministers for their conduct during the investigation.—The public opinion is unanimously against the D—— who has proceeded in so immoral a manner.—Dance had heard that Mr. Wilberforce had paid great attention to the business & wd. come forward upon it.—

Cold Water

Dance expressed much indignation at Cadell & Davis, or rather at Davis, for having proposed to publish prints portraits of remarkable persons, thereby adopting His (Dance's) idea, and that it had been a great inducement to Him (Dance) to publish His work witht. further delay.—He spoke of Sir G. Beaumont's improved health, attributed to taking Calomel, & to daily washing Himself, *body & limbs*, with cold water; not immersing Himself in cold water, but washing each part successively.—My Brother sd. that Dr. Dick, who recommended this mode of proceeding was Surgeon's mate on board [an] East Indiaman; that He afterwards settled in Bengal where He was much approved as a Physician.*

* Mr. Hy. Harries writes: "Farington mentions Dr. Dick, surgeon's mate on an East Indiaman. There are two Dicks in my index of surgeons.

"(1) John Dick, surgeon of the *Woodcot* (owner, Robert Wigram, Esq.), sailed from Portsmouth 5 June, 1797. The ship was taken by the French frigate *Prenuse* on April 20, 1798, in Tellicherry Roads. This closed the careers of Dick and the *Woodcot* in the Company's service.

"(2) William Dick, surgeon of the *Admiral Gardner* (owner, John Woolmore, Esq.), sailed from Torbay 22 September, 1797, returned to her moorings 18 July, 1799. Surgeon of the

February 14.—Ward called.—He spoke of the D—— of Y—— with much reprobation, & of Mrs. Clarke's spirited & well applied answers to the questions put to Her in the House of Commons.—He said all who spoke of this matter were against the D——.—He mentioned the profligacy of the D—— of C——, who is said to have seduced one of the daugrs. of Mrs. J—— which she had by Mr. F——d, & that she is now lying in.

Grasping R.A.'s

Philips came to tea. He wished to ask my opinion. The members of the last Council voted that payment of 5 shillings each shd. be made to *each member attending a Summons* for a Council, although a Council should not be formed.—This being presented in the Treasurers accts. since Christmas, it caused a debate in the Council. Shee and three other members thought that as Members attending had never been paid unless a Council was formed, they ought not now to be paid. Upon this question the Council divided.—Shee & 3 other members were against the payment. —Four members, including Philips, were for it.—

West gave the casting vote for it. I told Philips that I disapproved of it. If any alteration should take place in the practise it should be proposed & receive the sanction of the General Assembly; that I had always disapproved of putting new constructions upon words in the Book of laws, different from the practise & the meaning of those who formed the laws.—

Castle Eden (owner, Rowland Webster, Esq.), sailed from Torbay 27 May, 1800, returned to her moorings 7 November, 1801. Surgeon of the *Lady Burges* (owner, John Prinsep, Esq.), sailed from Portsmouth 1 March, 1802, returned to her moorings 26 August, 1803. Presumably John Dick (captured in India) is the one referred to in the Diary."

Mr. H. E. A. Cotton, Calcutta, May 15, 1923, in response to the above letter, says: "I have been much interested in Mr. Henry Harries' note on Scottish Surgeons in the marine service of the East India Company. But I venture to think that neither the John Dick nor the William Dick mentioned by him can be identified with the subject of the entry in the Diary of February 13, 1809, which runs: 'My Brother [Richard Atherton Farington, the retired Company's ship's captain] sd. that Dr. Dick . . . was Surgeon's Mate [not Surgeon] on board [an] East Indiaman: that He afterwards settled in Bengal, where he was much appreciated as a Physician.' Richard Farington retired from the Company's service in 1798, and all his voyages after 1784 were made to China: so that his recollections of Bengal must be of an earlier date to those given in Mr. Harries' note (1797 to 1803). The Dr. Dick whom we find settled in practice in London in 1809, and attending on Sir George Beaumont (see entry of March 30, 1809), was, I suggest, another William Dick, assistant surgeon on the Bengal establishment, whose name appears in various entries in the Registers of St. John's Church, Calcutta. He was the father of two sons, born and baptised in Calcutta: Major-General Sir Robert Henry Dick, K.C.B., K.C.H. (baptised on August 6, 1786), who served in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, and was killed at the battle of Sobraon on February 10, 1816, by one of the last shots fired: and William Fleming Dick (baptised on February 20, 1788), who was in the Bengal Civil Service from 1808 to 1838, and married Emily Shakespear, the sister of Sir Richmond Shakespear, and cousin of W. M. Thackeray. An earlier entry in the Registers records the marriage, on September 8, 1783, of Mr. William Dick, assistant surgeon, to Miss Charlotte McClaran."

February 15.—The D——s business occupies the attention of all. Dance said the Ministry would by their weight in the House of Commons "*make Him White.*"

New Covent Garden Theatre

February 16.—Robert Smirke I called on.—He shewed me the Elevation of the principal front of the Covent Garden Theatre.—Dance wished Him to introduce something fanciful & deviating from legitimate Architecture, which He declined. Wm. Daniell communicated it to Dance who was at first shocked that He shd. lose so favorable an opportunity of introducing what He had recommended, but afterwards thought His design might do very well.—

February 17.—Lawrence I dined with. He shewed me Ward's print of Sir F. Baring, His Brother, & Son in law;—also prints of Lord Ellenborough and of Lord Mulgrave by Turner,—all very good, Ward's fine.—One Hundred impressions only are taken off.—Sir F. Baring gave Ward 300 guineas for the plate.—It was originally proposed to publish this print, but the Sons of Sir Francis, viz: Henry Baring &c. have objected to it, because they do not like to have their Father exhibited with a *Ledger* before Him.—

A Very Pretty Woman

Lord Aberdeen has attended the investigation at the House of Commons. He spoke of Mrs. Clarke, as being a very pretty woman. Her nose a little turned up, quite feminine, with a sweet voice. Her deportment He thought very proper.—He thought an impression unfavourable to the D—— will remain whatever the House of Commons may determine upon it.—Comrie, the Solicitor, who was examined, told Lawrence, that He could have given evidence very unpleasant to *Wm. Adam*,* the Council, who had asserted in the House, that He had no concern with any money transaction of the D—— but what related to the money appropriated for the payment of His debts.—Whereas when the D—— wanted to borrow a large Sum, Comrie was with Adam upon it, & who having been told by Comrie that *Elwes* was the person, Adam *suggested* that this might be a good opportunity to obtain for the D—— £80,000 which He wanted.—Adam after Comrie's examination expressed to Him his satisfaction at the *honourable manner in which He had done it.*

Tainted London Air

Dr. Jenner observed to Lawrence that He could by smelling at His Handkerchief on going out of London ascertain when He came into an atmosphere untainted by the *London air.*—His method was to smell

* William Adam (1751-1839), Lord Chief Commissioner of the Scottish Jury Court. On November 29, 1779, he wounded Charles James Fox in a duel in Hyde Park, and the latter's friends said that he might be thankful that Adam had only used Government powder.

Adam as trustee for the Duke of York defended his own conduct relative to the Duke's association with Mrs. Clarke.

at His Handkerchief occasionally, and while He continued within the *London atmosphere* He could never be sensible of any *taint* upon it; but, for instance, when He approached Blackheath & took His Handkerchief out of His pocket where it had not been exposed to the better air of that situation,—His sense of smelling having become more pure He could perceive the taint.—His calculation was that the air of London affected that in the vicinity to the distance of 3 miles.

Sir John Moore

Officers have remarked on the difference between Sir John Moore & Genl. Hope when *in action*.—The former a man of cold temperament, was, when the action began full of spirits;—the latter on the contrary was cool, & in the midst of danger seemed quite unmoved by the circumstances around Him, & changed His situation only in consequence of the representation of his Officers that He shd. not so expose himself.—General Moore during the retreat to Corunna was quite overcome with apprehension of the enemy overpowering Him by numbers,—& seemed no longer to have posession of himself.—He was very fearful that the enemy wd. not attack him at Corunna, till His troops were embarking, & waited on the morning of the 16th. of Jany. with great solicitude watching their movements, hoping they wd. attack Him.

City Feasting

February 18.—[Yesterday at a Court of Common Council it was stated that the annual expences of the Committee of City lands & Bridge House Estate, chiefly in tavern bills had increased within the last 14 years from £1164.4.6 to £3318.18.1 pr. annum.—That the Committee for General Purposes had increased in the same period from £342.14.8. to £1200 pr. annum.—That the Committee of Navigation in Seven years had arisen from between 6 & £700 to £1321.13.9. pr. annum, & other Committees in like proportion.—In 4 Committees only, the Annual expences amount to abt. £7000 pr. annum, chiefly for tavern expences & Summer excursions.—Considerable reductions were recommended.—From small note-book.]

CHAPTER XXXVI

1809

Lord Gardner's Regularity

February 19.—I shewed Him [the second Lord Gardner] a paper delivered to me by Dance containing many particulars of the late Lord Gardner collected to form an acct. of Him for the publication of Dance's portraits.—He looked it over, corrected some particulars, & added others. I then sd. I wd. take it with me, write it out fair, & return it to Him to revise.—He spoke of the late Lord Gardners * extraordinary regularity. He sd. He believed He never wrote a letter on any subject, witht. keeping a copy of it.—He told us that before He died He was, though only 66 years, eight months, and eight days old, the oldest looking man He had ever seen. His constitution was quite worn out, and He died so quietly, that Dr. Parry (of Bath) did not perceive it though *He sat* by Him.—He was not apprehensive that He was in a dying state. He died at His House in Bath on the 31st. of Decr. last. He was born April 23rd. (O.S.) 1742.

February 20.—Christie [the auctioneer] I called on in consequence of seeing my name in an advertisement of a sale of pictures. I found that He had several pictures from James Payne, who having removed from Turnham Green to Sunning Hill, had not room for them. The picture painted by me was, "The Old Palace at Lincoln" painted for Payne's father in 1770.—He had also from Payne, "The Old Welsh Bridge at Shrewsbury," painted by Hodges in 1770,—& two landscapes by Jones.—

Fascinating Mrs. Clarke

I had company to dinner.—We had much talk on the D——s investigation.—Lysons & R. Price contended that nothing had been proved against the D——s *military* conduct.—Lawrence particularly argued on the other side.—R. Price sd. that His father, Sir Charles Price, had attended the House of Commons only twice and that His private opinion was that after the exposure of the D——'s *immoral* conduct, it wd. be most proper that He shd. retire.—R. Price sd. that there are 3 *parties*

* Allan, first Lord Gardner. See Index, Vols. I., II., III., IV.

in the House,—The Ministry, (but who by the way are divided upon the subject) Perceval &c. are endeavouring to defend the D——,—The opposition to support the charges,—and Wilberforce with other religious men reprobating the D——'s licentious proceedings.—Mrs. Clarke is allowed by all to have fascinated the House, by Her beauty & address.—

S. Lysons dined yesterday with Miss Berry's.*—Agnes Berry sd. that she had been told that on Her [Mrs. Clarke's] first appearing a Member had gone to Her & put a note into Her Hand, signifying that He wished to sup with Her that night, adding the words " 300 *guineas*."—

Sass, the Drawing Master

February 21.—Ward called, & complained of the partial arrangement of the pictures at the British Institution.—Sass,† the drawing Master, & other inferior artists, have their works in the best situations,—but these persons promote the dinner given annually to Val: Green & the subscription made afterwards for Him.—Ward sd. He wd. send no more pictures.—I talked to Him of His excellence in engraving metzotinto's. He sd. He was apprehensive that His working in that line of art wd. be an impediment to His being admitted an Academician—I did not think so.—He sd. Sir John Leicester proposes to sell several of His pictures by Turner, also Calcott's " *Upright Mill* "—& others.—

Davis called. He expressed His & Mr. Cadell's desire to be appointed *Booksellers* to the *Royal Academy;* saying that they were preparing an edition of Barry's works,—also another edition of Sir Joshua Reynolds's works, & others relative to art & shd. be happy to state themselves to the public in that situation, witht. the least view to emolument from the Academy. He sd. He had spoken to Mr. Smirke on the subject, but had deferred proceeding farther till He had spoken to me.—I sd. that I cd. see no possible objection to the Academy agreeing to it with a House so respectable as theirs.—He spoke of Landseer devoting too much of his time to literary works, which might not answer to Him, & mentioned His being employed in writing criticisms on works of art published periodically by Tipper of Leadenhall St.—

* Miss Agnes Berry. See Vol. I.

† Henry Sass (1788-1844) was born in London. He was of Russian origin, studied at the Royal Academy School, exhibited pictures at the Academy itself and at the British Institution. In 1818 he published a volume describing " A Journey to Rome and Naples." Failing to win success as a painter, he started a school for the training of young artists who wished to enter the R.A. Schools. Sass's institution (the first of its kind) was opened in a house at the corner of Charlotte Street and Streatham Place, Bloomsbury, and soon became very popular. His earlier pupils included Sir John Millais, C. W. Cope, and W. P. Frith, who, in his " Reminiscences," fully describes Sass's school and some of those who studied under him. Sass, who was an accomplished musician, enjoyed the friendship of many eminent people, Turner and Landseer being among his more intimate associates. In 1842 Francis Stephen Cary succeeded Sass in the direction of the school. His eldest surviving son practised as an architect, the youngest became a doctor.

Sass's elder half-brother, Richard Sass or Sasse (1774-1849), was landscape painter to the Prince Regent, and also acted as teacher in drawing to Princess Charlotte.

Hoppner on His Last Legs

Smirke I dined with.—Smirke told me that Thomson came to dinner at Philip's on Sunday last having just before seen *Hoppner*, who He described to be on His *last legs*,—oppressed with a *dropsy*, yet seemingly not aware of His condition, neither was Mrs. Hoppner or His family. This seemed to be the effect of His having an eager appetite for food, which Thomson noticed as a *bad symptom*.—He had been attended by Dr. Baillie & other Physicians, but had dismissed them all.—Carlisle dined at Philips's & sd. Hoppner was in a state in which medical men might try *any experiment*, meaning they cd. do Him neither good or harm.—

Sir Ker Porter

Ker Porter was at Carlisle's Lecture last night. Since he returned from Russia He has been to Spain.—The Emperor of Russia has made Him a *Knight*, & He styles Himself Sir Ker Porter.*—

Richd. Smirke told me that Adolphus, the Council, treated the D——'s investigation with contempt when it was first brought forward, but since the evidence which has been produced was given, He says the D—— wd. have acted wisely if He had given £50,000 rather than have had it brought forward.—

A Sort of Madness

February 24.—At one oClock I went to Mr. Coutts the Bankers. Mr. Coutts spoke to me of Fuseli & His excentricities,—of His dislike of particular persons,—which wd. cause Him to run into the corner of a room on their appearance,—a sort of madness.—I mentioned Rousseau as having something of the same kind of mind.—He sd. He knew Fuseli 40 years ago, or more, through Dr. Armstrong, the Poet, having obtained admittance for the Doctor to see the Queens House, He brought Fuseli with Him.—Doctor Armstrong was a good man, of remarkable simplicity.—He travelled to Italy with Fuseli, & two men more like children in respect of management of worldly affairs could not have been sent together.—Mr. Coutts sd. Fuseli had Shakespere's work so completely in His memory as to be able to recollect any

* Sir Robert Ker Porter (1780-1842), soldier, traveller, and artist, went to Russia and won favour with the Emperor Alexander, and also "captivated the heart of Princess Scherbatoff, a lady of considerable rank and fortune." The Princess, we are told, although wholly dependent on her family, had three palaces, besides extensive territorial property, and was very pleasing in person and amiable in character. They were married in 1812. Before going to Russia Porter won considerable celebrity with his painting, "The Storming of Seringapatam," a vast panorama 120 feet in length, which, according to his sister, Jane Porter, author of "Thaddeus of Warsaw" and "The Scottish Chiefs," was painted in six weeks. The picture was ultimately destroyed by fire.

He was a remarkable figure, romantic and brave, a great sportsman, and, as Jane said, a "beloved and protecting brother." A book of sketches illustrating Sir John Moore's campaigns, and other drawings by Porter, are in the British Museum.

passage alluded to;—but with all His talent He still had a sort of distortion in His mind, something similar to what is seen more or less in all His pictures.—

Marchant I dined with. On our leaving we perceived a light in the air proceeding from fire. Davis's carriage drove Him, me & Dick to Carey St. when we saw that Drury Lane Theatre was on fire.—We left the carriage & walked up Drury Lane to the corner of Russell St. where we viewed the effect of this terrible conflagration, far exceeding in sublimity anything of the kind we had ever before seen.—We remained a considerable time, the fury of the flames still increasing & unconquerable. All that the fire Engines could do was to prevent the Houses in Russell St. opposite the Theatre from taking fire.—

The Duke's Affair

February 26.—Sir Martin Folkes called on me.—We talked of the D——'s affair.—He thought Mrs. Clarke acquitted Herself extremely well & baffled both Mr. Perceval & the Attorney General (Gibbs) observing that the latter she got the better of so that "*He gave in.*"—He sd. they did all in their power to make Her contradict Herself in Her evidence, during an examination of perhaps 3 *Hours*, by suddenly repeating questions which they had before put at different periods of Her examination. Her evidence, on the whole, was as consistent as could be expected where the witness was to be so treated.—He also mentioned the harsh conduct of Mr. Perceval to Miss Taylor,—a young woman of 17 or 18,—& yet that the more He tried to weaken Her evidence the more it was proved. Mr. Wardle, He sd. appears to be abt. 35 years of age, & Has conducted Himself very properly. "He speaks *well for a new member*," and always gave way to Mr. Perceval whenever the latter rose to speak at the same time.—It is supposed that Having brought forward His proofs He will now "Wash His hands of the business and leave it to the House to act as they shall think proper."—Should Mr. Perceval & the Ministers make a motion to exonerate the D——, Sir Martin thinks, "They will meet with a Check,"—and shd. the *Opposition* proceed in too strong a manner, the House will probably not go with them.—He concluded by saying that He knew several members who usually vote with Ministers who will not go with them on this occasion.—

That if He were asked "Has the D—— been proved to have participated in the money obtained by Mrs. Clarke," He shd. answer "*no*," but He shd. say sufficient proof has been given of Mrs. Clarke having communication with the D—— on Military matters, highly improper.—He spoke of the *note* declared by Mrs. Clarke to have been written by the D—— *& positively denied by Him.* He sd. He had examined the writing and the paper by *strong Candle light* & that the Handwriting was exactly alike,—& the *paper* is not common but more *like Office paper*, & the *Water mark* in it is exactly like that in the 2 letters which were

acknowledged to be the D——'s Hand-writing—on the contrary the paper of all the letters written by Mrs. Clarke is of a different quality & the space between the wire mark is much narrower.—He sd. the affairs of Spain & all other political affairs do & should give way to this business which He called "*tremen*dous," & sd. that "should the House act in it, with any appearance of partiality, the Democratic part of the people would loudly assert *that this part of the constitution was gone.*"

[The amount of the Insurance of Drury Lane Theatre is [says the *Observer*] stated to have been

Imperial Fire Office	13,500.
Eagle do.	6,500.
Hope do.	10,000.
Globe do.	5,000.
Another	11,500.
	46,500.

in the whole abt. £70,000 insured.—The building of the Theatre & its internal furniture cost upwards of £180,000.—From small note-book.]

CHAPTER XXXVII

1809

A Correggio

February 27.—Lawrence mentioned that Ottley had bought a picture at a sale of pictures belongin$_{g}$ to the late Earl of [ ] which was supposed to be a copy, a "*Io by Correggio,*" but it having been cleaned it now appears to West & others to be the finest original of that Master, & Ottley asks 6000 guineas for it.*—

Farington and his Publishers

February 28.—I called on Lawrence & He accompanied me to Messrs. Cadell & Davis where He looked at my drawings made in Derbyshire & in Cumberland. Davis asked me what they might look for from me in respect of their going forward with the work.—

I told them that the employ was agreeable to me, and that in my situation not having claims upon me I was at liberty to do what best pleased me,—and that shd. they be satisfied with what I cd. do I wd. proceed in making drawings for their work. I sd. that I had formed a Plan in my mind for carrying it on so as not to make their advance of money greater than wd. be necessary; that I thought it wd. be best for them to fix a sum to be paid annually for the purpose of making drawings, viz. £150 or £100 a year, and no more & that were I to make such an agreement with them I would collect subjects and make drawings at such times as shd. best suit me, but that whatever I might prepare no demand shd. be made upon them beyond that of the *Sum limited.*

Thus they wd. be as little in *advance* as possible.—They were much

* There is an original "Io," which was brought to Vienna about 1631, and is in the Vienna Museum. The old copy of the Vienna picture in the Berlin Museum was sold in the Charles Coypel sale in Paris, 1753, for 5,602 francs. It seems to have passed into the collection of Christina Queen of Sweden, and from it the picture was purchased along with other works by Philip Duke of Orleans. In a fit of fanaticism Louis Duke of Orleans, son of the Regent, cut out the head of "Io" and burned it. It was, however, admirably restored by Prud'hon.

The picture referred to by Lawrence may have been the "Jupiter and Io" sold for £17 6s. 6d. in the sale of the Earl of Bessborough's pictures in 1801.

pleased with my proposal which I desired them to reconsider.—I told them I had happily found my constitution, activity, & *eyes* equal to the business I undertook to do last autumn, & that though I could not reckon upon a long continuance of the power, while it did last I shd. be willing to exert it.—I spoke of Hearne in high terms & recommended to them to obtain drawings from him, but they were sensible He wd. [not] undertake anything which required active exertion.—

Too Much of West

Hoare spoke of Lord Elgin's marbles & thought they ought to be noticed which I fully concurred in. He sd. West had written a letter to Lord Elgin thanking Him for the opportunity afforded Him (West) the last summer to make studies from them, adding that this was an advantage which Raphael & Michl. Angelo did not enjoy.—This letter had too much of *self* in it to be proper for publication in the Academic Annals & was also too incorrect.—I told Hoare I thought West might write a letter addressed to the Academicians on this subject which by management might be kept free from self panegeryck, & that I wd. speak to Him abt. it.—He sd. He wd. also speak to Shee & Philips upon it.—We also agreed that some notice might be taken of what had been done at the British Museum.—

The Quarterly Review

March 5.—J. Aytoun called.—He told me that a new Review is set up, published in February, 1809, entitled the Quarterly Review, published by Murray—Fleet Street, of which Gifford (*Baviad*) is to have the principal direction—& that Hoppner writes in it.—a sort of counter review to the Edinburgh Review.—Willm. Aytoun [William Aytoun, artist. See entry under April 2nd] has been at Cambridge & staid a few days. He found the University incensed against Sir *Vicary Gibbs* their *Member*, for His illiberal examination of Mrs. Clarke on the D——'s business.—He spoke of the injury Sir John Carr had done himself by His prosecution of Verner & Hood for a libel on His "Stranger in Ireland".—He is now used by Reviewers as the K—— was by Peter Pindar, (Dr. Wolcot) to laugh at.—The P—— of W—— is sd. to be in debt £70,000, & Her goods at Her House at Blackheath have been seized.—

[Dr.] Hayes called.—Adolphus does not think the evidence sufficient to cause the D—— to be impeached, but that Resolutions may be passed to render it necessary for Him to resign.—He spoke of the D——'s letter to the House of Commons as being the most violent attack on their privileges that had been made since Charles the first went down to the House to seize the 5 members who were obnoxious to Him.—He wondered the House had not taken more notice of it.—It seemed to have little impression on the members.—

CHAPTER XXXVIII

1809

Lawrence: Professional Application

March 5.—Lawrence called in the even'g having dined at the Dilletanti Society.—He said the Court people, & those of High rank talked high in favour of the D——— I asked Him whether He thought the Ministers would endeavour to pass Him *clear* through the House of Commons, completely exonerated?—He sd. He did not believe they wd. attempt so much.—He told us an instance of His professional application. —On Friday morning last before 8 oClock He began to paint upon a Half length picture of the King for the Speaker of the House of Commons.

On Friday from before 8 in the morning till ¼ past 5 in [the] evening, —dined at Mr. Angerstein's, & returning home painted by Lamp light from 10 till one.—

He rose on Saturday morning at 5 & painted by Lamplight till daylight came & proceeded till 4 in the afternoon when He sent the picture to the Speakers who was to have a grand dinner that evening.—

The City Police

March 6.—[On Saturday last 4th inst. an *Especial* Court of Mayor & Aldermen was held in Guildhall, London, when several resolutions were voted declaratory of the good state of the Police of the City of London in opposition to what appeared in the Newspapers that Lord Ellenborough in a Cause Dunn agst. Lewis, had sd. in charging the Jury,— "That if the Police of the City of London be not speedily corrected, it wd. become a greater nuisance to the public than riot and disorder." —From small note-book.]

March 8.—Westall was at Blackpool in August & September last near 3 weeks, during which time He had a constant Head-ache. He rode, walked & did everything to obtain benefit from the situation, & to remove it, but in vain.—On leaving the place He discovered the cause. —Shell fish always disagrees with Him; it is too rich for His stomach, but He did [not] consider that Shrimps are shell fish & eat them at breakfast and after dinner, which kept His stomach in a constant state of

disorder.—When He removed from Blackpool He ceased to eat Shrimps & He had no more Head-ache.

Farington and the R.A.

March 9.—Daniell told me that at the Council last night Flaxman entered upon the subject of The State of the Academy for the purpose of establishing better regulations.—Shee sd. that it would be adviseable first to refer to the Auditors, but particularly to *me* who was better acquainted with the finances of the Academy than any other person. This was agreed to & the Secretary was directed to request the Auditors to attend at the Council on Wednesday next March 15th.—Shee has also proposed in Council " That henceforward no member of the Council shall be permitted to paint upon His pictures *during the period of arrangement.*" —This was agreed & is to be brought before a General meeting on the 25th. inst.—It was considered that the 3 days allowed for varnishing &c. afforded all reasonable time for any such purpose.—

An Improvident Bargain

William Daniell shewed us a letter recd. by Him from Cadell & Davis calling upon Him for payment of all the money He had recd. for books sold of "*the work on natural History,*" published by them, of which they—Wm. Daniell—& Mr. Wood who writes the letter press are joint Proprietors.—By the agreement their expences for publishing were first to be paid,—this amounted to upwards of £1600 of which upwards of £100 remained due to them.—W. Daniell had been at the expence of the *Copper* for the plates, perhaps 30 guineas, and had compleated the whole, 60 in number, but was not to receive anything till Messrs. Cadell & Davis were reimbursed their expences, & then only to have a third of the profits. This was deemed to be a very improvident bargain.

Vice in Dublin

March 11.—T. Johnson called.—He gave me some acct. of His late tour in Ireland.—He sd. the Lake of Killarney is superior in beauty & grandeur to any of our English Lakes; the Upper Lake is small; the Rocks very fine; the Arbutus grows profusely upon them.—The line of the Country to Bantry Bay is superior to Genoa & its vicinity.

The Hospitality of the Irish is extreme.—Thousands of the low Irish eat & drink Potatoes & water only; yet are in their persons very strong. —In their Huts all sleep together, which has no immoral effect. The Country Women reject every look & advance towards them. If a woman is seduced, if she complains within 24 Hours, the Man must either marry her or quit the Country, if He remains the punishment is transportation.

In Dublin there is much vice.—With respect to political matters the Irish say, " They wait for the King's death, then they shall have what they want."—The low Irish now say, Buonaparte wd. take all they have. —Mr. Johnson affected to be a Presbyterian to obtain their opinions.— Gentlemen's seats in Ireland are much more numerous than in England.

—He travels 3 months in the Country every Summer, & passes 3 months at Bath in the Winter.—On His return from Ireland He passed through Cumberland, but cd. not look at Keswick after Killarney:—The Upper end of Windermere He allowed to be fine.—There is great imposition at the Inns in Ireland: He was obliged to take a Chaise from Cork to Killarney, 48 miles. Lord Shannon's is the finest Seat He saw. Lord Thomond's is also very fine.—

CHAPTER XXXIX

1809

The Cry of Profligacy

March 11.—Mr. Malone I met. We talked of the D——'s business. He was on the D——'s side, sd. there wd. be a majority of 100 to 150 for Him. All the *opposition* wd. not vote against Him.—He thought Whitbread a Democrat. He deprecated the cry of profligacy in the higher orders of the people;—with respect to adultery &c. he sd. it did not prevail more among the higher than among the lower orders.—Burke who held a similar opinion sd. there had not been more than 150 causes of *Divorce* since the Revolution.—In Country villages He sd. there is as much of this Crime as elsewhere.—He exclaimed upon the effects of voting against Royalty.—

Mr. Malone told me that Lady Thomond wished to dispose of the set of Pictures by Sir Joshua, viz: those for New College windows for £5,500—at £500 each.—

March 13.—I cleaned & varnished Mrs. Brooke's picture by Jordans.—Westall called.—Rogers had been with him.—Sir Wm. Grant is to speak on the D——'s business, also Canning, both for the D———.—Windham against him, a majority of 30 is expected for Ministry.—Rogers is against the D——.—A gentleman on the D——'s side told Westall they shd. only have a majority of 25.—The adjournments are considered favorable for the D——,—He will not resign.—

William Wells of Redleaf

March 14.—Willm. Wells* told me He had a reversion of fortune to come to him at the death of His mother, This sum He appropriates by *anticipation* to purchasing pictures.—He spoke of Sir Vicary Gibbs, the Attorney General, as being a Man—very rude and ill tempered.—This He experienced while He had business to do with Him.—He told me He quitted the Blackwall Dock concern not being willing to continue liable to a litigation respecting the property on one point.—He has purchased a share in Meux's Brew-house concern; This He has devoted to *sink* or *swim* as it may be.

* Shipbuilder and art collector. See Index, Vol. IV.

He told me Lord Falkland who was lately killed in a Duel,* resided in Portugal St. next door to His Mother (Mrs. Wells) & made such disturbance at late Hours in the night, with often cries from the females of His family, that Mrs. Wells had thought of quitting Her House.—Powel, who shot him, had behaved kindly to His (Powels) sister; He gave Her £10,000 & to Mr. Cotton, Her husband, £5000. to pay His debts. He has an estate at Kingsgate in Kent,—is a coarse man, but inofensive.—

Flaxman I dined with.—Miss Green told us Zoffany's faculties were gone. He is become Childish.—

March 15.—West told me He had been Seven weeks arranging prints & drawings, & shd. be so employed 2 weeks more.—He has made up a Portfolio of etchings, and has 2 proofs of every print engraved from His works.—The Print seller sd. He wd. give £2000 for the whole.—He has destroyed many of His own works, but has preserved everything done from Nature,—When he saw the rubbish left by Opie & by Romney He became alarmed for His own.

The Royal Academy

A Paper from Mr. Payne Knight was recd.—On it was written—This paper from Mr. Payne Knight to be kept in the Royal Academy & to be opened by the President & Council unless reclaimed in His life time.—Mr. West then sd. Mr. Knight had 3 years ago informed Him that He shd. leave His gems &c. to the Royal Academy.†

A letter from Marchant was read, presenting to the Academy a set of Casts from *Intaglio's* engraved by Him, & *requesting His Diploma.* After some conversation it was the opinion that He must present not a *Cast* but an original.—

March 16.—I dined with Lawrence.—He told me Miss Crew refused Sir W. W. Wynne.‡—

The Duke Exonerated

March 18.—Dance I dined with.—Two divisions having last night taken place in the House of Commons on the D——'s investigation, we had much conversation respecting it,—and concurred in opinion

* February 28, 1809. See Vol. III., page 112 and note.

† Payne Knight (the "Knight of the Brazen Milk-pot," as Walpole called him) did not fulfil the promise made to West. Instead he bequeathed his remarkable collection of gems, bronzes, coins, marbles, and drawings to the British Museum. The bronzes and coins are of much value, and the whole collection was at the time of the bequest appraised at sums ranging from £30,000 to £60,000.

‡ Probably Emma (daughter of John, first Baron Crewe), who married on April 21, 1809, Foster Cunliffe-Offley, eldest son of Sir Foster Cunliffe, Bart., and died in 1850. Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn, fifth Baronet, M.P. for Denbigh, was born on October 26, 1772, and married on February 4th, 1817, Lady Henrietta Antonia Clive, eldest daughter of Edward, first Earl of Powis.

that He ought not to be continued in Office. Perceval's motion to exonerate Him from Corruption or connivance at corrupt practises was carried by a majority of 82.*—Dance told me Sir George Beaumonts new House at Coleorton in Leicestershire will cost Him abt. £15,000, & the furnishing &c. will be abt. £5000 more.—He expressed a wish that Robt. Smirke should make His acknowledgments to Sir George Beaumont for having recommended Him to Lord Lonsdale to build the Mansion at Lowther.—

March 19.—Wm. Wells called.—He sd. Lord Rendlesham died posessed of £400,000.—J. Offley I dined with.—Webber spoke of Humphry [R.A.], remarking that He had become quite an Old Man, and that His *Ancestry* seemed to be the uppermost idea in His mind, which at an early period of His *life* seemed not to be His consideration. He had however, claims to it; His family was reduced in circumstances, but 50 years ago had their family arms hung in their House at Honiton, at which place His parents traded in lace and sold wine, perhaps two or three pipes in a year.—

* See newspapers of the period.

CHAPTER XL

1809

The British Troops are Magnificent

March 20.—W. Wells I dined with.—The D——'s resignation was announced in the papers this morning. We conversed upon it, all of one mind.—Lieutenant Wells, Son of Admiral Wells,* is in the Engineers. He is 17 or 18 years old. He was taken prisoner by the French at the battle of Vimeira, in consequence of His mistaking a French for a Portuguese Corps,—He dined several times with *Junot* who entertained splendidly, & said, "*The French found Paris everywhere.*"—The French spoke highly of the discipline of our troops, calling it "Magnific."—He remarked that the French troops were well disciplined & made a very good appearance; but He observed that though the men of the French Army were as tall or taller, generally speaking, they were not so broad in *the Chest*, nor so formed for strength & action.—The French Cavalry felt their inferiority when opposed to the English Cavalry, but when retreating were very active in dismounting, & skilful in sharp shooting from behind their Horses or any other concealment.—

During the retreat of the Army to *Corunna* there was a great want of discipline. When the drums beat in the morning scarcely 20 *men* in a regiment wd. appear at the Standard; they went abroad foraging & procuring whatever they could during the day time & in the evening returned to their quarters. The English *Commissariat* was much worse managed than that of the French. The latter on approaching a town demanded a strict acct. of whatever provisions were in it, of which they took what they required, & left the remainder, but the English took whatever they could get witht. measure or regulation,—& still were badly supplied.

W. Wells was in company with Sir William Curtis since the voting in the House of Commons on the D——'s conduct. He said He supposed

* Sir John Wells, who died in 1841. See engraved "British Portraits," Vol. V., British Museum: Plate 3, "Commemoration of the four great naval victories obtained by the English during the late war."

He shd. be turned out of His seat for London for having voted for Him.*

Les Affaires

He spoke of Sir Robert Wigram having Fifteen Sons and Five daughters. He had £100,000 in *Meux's Brewery* concern.—£130,000 in the Blackwall Dock purchased from Messrs. Perry & Wells,—and a large business in *Drugs* by which He laid the foundation of His fortune. He has above £100,000 in East India Shipping, and all this business He superintends. He is towards 60 years of age. He says *occupation* is to him necessary. Every morning He considers what He has to do that day, & having formed His plan of proceeding goes about it without seeming effort.—

March 21.—Dance told me of His son, Charles Dance, now a Captain in the 23rd. Dragoons, having fought a Duel with a Lieutenant in the Regt. who challenged Him.—They *fired Seven times;* & at the last fire C. Dance shot the Lieutenant in the groin. He recovered in a month. C. Dance's conduct was much approved by the Senior Officers.—Dance told me that He is much improved in mind and manner.—

The Elgin Marbles

March 22.—The Academy Council I went to with Dance, & we informed them that we should be ready to make a report to them on Saturday, the first of April.—I spoke to West, proposing to take some notice of the *Elgin Statues* in the Academic Annals of the last year. He sd. that He understood from Mr. Hamilton that His Lordship had not recd. the whole of what He expected & was not inclined to have them noticed *in print* at present.—He said during the last Autumn He had made drawings from the statues & Basso relievo's in that Collection & with the figures & groups had made compositions of fabulous subjects.

He sd. He had written a letter to Lord Elgin complimenting Him upon His Collection & describing what He had done.—He was employed there abt. 3 weeks, & during that time had all those feelings which had posessed Him when He first went to Rome again excited in Him. His morning walk to Ld. Elgins in Park Lane gave Him spirits, & the gratification He felt while among those wonderful works of art was in the extreme.—

* Alderman Sir William Curtis was a Lord Mayor of London and M.P. for the City. His family came from Notts County, his father having settled at Wapping in the biscuit line. At his death he left five sons. Timothy, the first son, and Sir William, the third, carried on the original business, James was "a partner in a very considerable brewery," George was a captain of an East Indiaman, and Charles was Rector of St. Martin's, Birmingham, and of Solihull in Warwickshire. According to the *European Magazine* for 1808, there was a daughter, said to have been married to the Rev. Mr. Roberts, "a deserving clergyman, who was Chaplain to Sir William during his Mayoralty."

On the other hand, Burke does not make any reference to a daughter, but states that Sir William's wife's sister, Mary Constable, was married to the Rev. Thomas Roberts. See also Vol. II., pages 188*n*. and 271*n*.

Sir William's portrait, by S. Drummond, engraved by Bromley, shows a strong face, with a big nose and heavy square jaws. He died in 1829.

West was at that period 70 years of age, & now told me that He proposed to complete the next Summer what He had thus begun.—

I went with Dance to His House & there saw Miss Green & Miss Meyer.—Miss Green shewed me *Hannah More's* new publication "Coelebs in search of a Wife,"* written, as it is said, to explain Her *Religious principles*, & to shew that she is not as has been supposed, a *Methodist* according to that which that word commonly signifies.—

March 27.—Lysons called.—He has resolved to decline being *Director* of the *Antiquary Society*.—The inatention & imbecility of Lord Townshend in the situation of President, is felt more & more.—Sir F. Bourgeois called, & had a long conversation with me.—He spoke of His Collection of pictures, sd. He had now arranged them, & signified that He had made His other arrangements such that they shd. be kept together; the number upwards of 300.—

* "Cœlebs" attracted great attention. Within a year it passed through twelve editions in England, and succeeded equally well in America, where, in the course of Hannah More's lifetime, thirty editions of a thousand copies each were printed. In a letter written in 1810 she says that the publication of the novel cost £5,000, apart from booksellers' profits. "Notwithstanding these disadvantages," she continues, "I cleared within the year £2,000. . . . That Walter Scott's two guinea poem should produce £2,000 is not strange; but that a trumpery twelve-shilling one, 'Cœlebs,' should produce the same sum so soon, was what I had no reason to expect." The volume (like her previous works) was published anonymously, and many intimate friends wrote advising her to read it. "Cœlebs" was severely criticised, both by Catholics and Protestants, many of those who attacked it believing the author to be a man. See "Hannah More," by Annette M. B. Meaken.

CHAPTER XLI

1809

What Coleridge and Wordsworth Thought

March 28.—I breakfasted with Sir G. & Lady Beaumont. Wordsworth & Coleridge were a subject of our conversation.—Lady B. was enthusiastic in admiration of Wordsworth. She desired me to read His preface to His poems. Sir George was more moderate. He told me & warned me of the danger of not approving it, adding " That Lady B. was as intolerant in Her opinion as Bishop Bonnor on religious matters." —She afterwards sd. to me, that Coleridge & Wordsworth thought the bad taste in writing which now prevails, is owing to works of two celebrated authors, " *Popes translation of Homer, & the Odyssy*," and " *Johnson's lives of the Poets*." These models of art and an inflated style have been imitated to the destroying of all simplicity.—*The Old Testament* they say, is the true model of simplicity of style.—They also highly approve the writings of *Dr. Jeremiah Taylor*, who had also the feelings of a Poet, and of *Cowley*.—Sir George sd. to me " That Wordsworth & Coleridge by living in a state of seclusion, might engender notions respecting matters of taste that would not be approved by the world."

They spoke of the insubordination & disorderly state of our Army in Spain; but that in fighting nothing could resist them.—They mentioned Sir John Moore having had the imprudence to take into His Service a *French Cook* who had lived with *Junot*, & that it was afterwards found that this man had wrote down particulars of all the information He cd. obtain respecting our forces by Land & Sea.—

Lawrence too Scrupulous

Mr. Angerstein called upon me to speak abt. Lawrence, with much mortification on acct. of the numerous complaints of His not finishing pictures begun. He thought Lawrence shd. employ more people—that He shd. not be so scrupulous in the finishing as few people understood painting.—He wished Lawrence well & that He wd. look forward to a future period, when age & imbecility wd. no longer leave much in His own power, also that Hereafter He might have different people to deal with from those who are now His friends.—

Henderson I went to abt. my teeth, & there saw a beginning of a portrait of my Old friend the Revd. Evan Loyd, Author of a Poem, " The Powers of the Pen " &c.—painted by Mortimer.*—

Landseer [the engraver] drank tea with me. He was last night at the Academy & heard Soane's Introductory Lecture. Turner was very active in assisting in arranging & exhibiting various drawings made to illustrate Soane's observations.—Landseer told me He is employed in writing the Article "*Engraving*" for the *Encyclopedia* to be published by Longman &c. and superintended by Dr. Rees,—who has also desired Him to write the Biography of Engravers.—He brought a proof of the print of *Stockport* for me to touch upon where necessary.—He said the view of *Chester* was the most difficult subject He had ever had, and He thought that *my outline* made on the Spot, (now in His hands) must have required several visits to the *Spot*, that it could not have been done at once.—I sd. I went several times, as I considered correctness essential in a Topographical work.—

He mentioned *Wilson* & said nobody living could know so much of him as *I* did, & that it were to be wished that I would write an account of Him.—He sd. He had sent His paper proposing to have Engravers admitted to the *rank of Academicians*, to the Council.—

March 29.—Boydell called to invite me to dine at West-end to-morrow to meet Lady Hamilton (relict of Sir Willm.)—He sd. she is now abt. 45 years of age.—The Child, Lord Nelson left to Her care, is certainly a Child of His Lordship.—

R.A. Finance

March 30.—Dance I went to. He read to me the Plan He had arranged from our papers. He also proposed to raise the Exhibition Catalogues to *one Shilling each*. He mentioned it to Daniell this morning. I concurred in it.—He sd. the Academy wd. gain £700 a year by it.—I did not think there wd. be so much additional profit.—We proposed to raise the Keepers & the Secretaries Salaries to £150 a year each, & the Treasurer to £80.—I afterwards proposed to make the allowance to the Arranging Committee one guinea & Half each per day to *include Board*, —also to raise the Housekeeper's salary to £70 a year.—

Sir George Beaumont's I dined at.—Before dinner we saw Sir George's Upright Half length evening landscape intended for the Exhibition. Dance sd. to me " It was very well for a gentleman."

* Evan Lloyd (1734-1776), once well known as a satiric poet. In " The Powers of the Pen ; a poem addressed to John Curre, Esq.," written in 1765, he attacks Warburton and Johnson, and in the following year he produced " The Curate," which narrates in mock-heroic fashion the woes of curates caused by " pursy rectors " and frivolous society. He was imprisoned in the King's Bench for libelling a neighbouring squire in " The Methodist, a poem," and while there he began a long and intimate acquaintance with John Wilkes, who refers to Lloyd's keen wit and strong sense in the epitaph to him in Llanycil Church, Merionethshire.

Mr. Bowles's late illness was talked of. He was long thought to be in great danger, having delirium.—He was at Coleorton 6 weeks the last Autumn & did not drink less than a bottle of wine a day. He was in high spirits & painted some small pictures better than any He had done before in *the Wilson manner.* He is now in his 70th. year & since His illness has again begun to paint to try His powers.

Dr. Dick who has successfully prescribed for Sir George, says, He has no objection to His patient drinking wine, if He finds it agrees with Him. —Sir George, today drank a pint of Claret.—

A Rembrandt Picture

April 1.—Lawrence called & brought a small picture by Rembrant painted in the manner of that (*the Woman taken in adultery*) in the Collection of Mr. Angerstein. It was in the posession of the King of Sardinia, the subject "*The Visitation.*"*—It was brought from the Continent by the person who sold the large *Marine Claude* & Companion, to Mr. Angerstein. He asks 3000 guineas for it.—We talked of Lawrence's future plans, & He said He wished to commence a new plan of proceeding on the 12th. instant. His *Birthday*, when He shd. compleat His 40th year.

R.A. Reform

The Academy Council I went to with Dance; Prince Hoare came & it was agreed that He should have 350 of His Academic Annals, of this year printed, viz: He includes the proceedings from *Exhibition* to Exhibition.—Dance read the statement we had made of the finances & a proposal to raise the Catalogues to One Shilling,—to limit the number invited to the Exhibition dinner, & thereby reduce the Expence, & to abolish the expence of the *Birthday dinners*, leaving it to those who attend them to pay the expence as formerly. We remained at the Council till towards Eleven oClock, much discussion took place. The proposal to raise the price of the Catalogues *was voted* unanimously.—Other points were left for future consideration.—

* Probably "The Salutation" (22½ in. by 19 in.), which was in the collection of Alfred de Rothschild, Halton Manor.

CHAPTER XLII

1809

The Prince and Copley

April 2.—Woodforde I called on. He told me that Mr. West at the Council last night after I left it produced a letter from Copley addressed to the President & Council, *requiring* in the name of the *Prince of Wales*, an extension of time beyond Tuesday next, which is the last day allowed for receiving pictures for Exhibition, to finish His large picture of the Prince of Wales on Horseback.*—The Council formed a letter addressed to the Prince, stating Copley's application, and representing to His Royal Highness that were they to allow Mr. Copley any time beyond that fixed for receiving pictures they should break a law which had been sanctioned by His Majesty.—To Copley they only wrote that in consequence of having received His letter, they had addressed their answer to the Prince, & were His Humble Servants.—

West told them that Copley came to His House at 9 oClock *that morning*, & though West, being engaged, was denied, Copley followed the servant to West's painting room who being then obliged to see Him, was told by Him that He came in the name of the Prince & demanded that He, of His own authority would grant Him the time He required. West expressed surprise that He shd. imagine that He (West) could witht. the authority of Council grant such an indulgence. Copley, then as it seemed to alarm Him sd. " So you will not do what the Prince desires, or to that effect."—West guarded against Him, by repeating that it was not in His power to do what was required, but that an application must be made addressed to the President and Council.—On this Copley went away, & in the evening sent a letter, so addressed, to West, for Him to carry to the Council.—The Council reprobated Copley's conduct.—

Murray Offered £100

Westall told me that Shee had informed Him that He (Shee) had sold His Poem, viz : a continuation of His last, to Millar, the Bookseller, *for* £600. Shee sd. that He had offered it to Murray who would have

* Copley exhibited only a portrait of Lord Sidmouth in 1809, but in 1810 a portrait of the Prince of Wales at a review attended by a group of officers.

given him £100 for it, but Shee turned from this low offer, & wd. have nothing more to do with Him respecting it.—The Poem is now in the press.—

Water Colour Painters

William Aytoun told me that the Society of Painters in Water Colours to which He belongs, had this year applied again to Tresham for the use of His room in Brook St. Grosvenor Square, but Tresham gave them no answer, till they had engaged a room in Bond Street for which they are to pay £150.—They paid Tresham £120.—The other Society of Painters in Water Colours, paid for the room they had in Bond-street last year £400,—the whole of their expences amounted to so much that they had little or nothing to divide among themselves.—Those who exhibited in Brook-street had a small balance to pay, their rects. not being quite equal to their expences.—The other Society have engaged Whisteds great room in Spring-gardens. They have lately added to their body Atkinson who was in Russia.

Admiralty and Artists

Westall & Wm. Westall spoke to me about the Admiralty employing Wm. Westall to make compleat drawings of the subjects of which the Admiralty have *outlines*, made by Him during His voyage to the South Seas.—This they did in the instance of Hodges, & also of Webber [R.A.] & the *Botanical draughtsman* who went with Wm. Westall is now through the recommendation of Sir Joseph Banks, employed for a similar purpose in His own line, at a Salary of £200 a year.—I sd. I wd. mention it to Sir G. Beaumont & recommended to Westall to converse with Sir George respecting it.—William Westall told me Cadell & Davis were to give him 10 guineas each for the *use of* His drawings views in Madeira & in the East Indies.—The prints to be the size of Hearnes Antiquities.—

Sir George's New Hero

April 3.—Constable called to desire me to look at a picture intended by Him for Exhibition.—He sd. Jackson had informed Him that Lord Mulgrave had shewn Him Wilkie's picture of the *Blind Fidler*, belonging to Sir George Beaumont, which Sir George had sent to Lord M's. saying He knew not where to hang it, it being so ill coloured.—Lord M. then shewed Jackson some letters written to him by Sir George in which He went the utmost length of expression in praise of the picture, and that it would be a perpetual companion & Society to Him, or words to that effect. Lord M. remarked on the contradiction Here manifested. Haydon is now Sir George's *Hero*, who is with him every day. Wilkie is on the decline in favor.—

Constable's Borrowdale

Constable I called on & saw His pictures intended for Exhibition. I gave my opinion against His exhibiting His largest picture 5 feet wide,

a scene in Borrodaile,* as being in appearance, only like a preparation for finishing,—wanting variety of colour & effect.—

Ward I called on. He has painted a picture of Asses for Sir John Leicester which is sent to the Exhibition.—Wishing to prove to Sir John that He was moderate in His price He asked only 80 guineas for the picture which otherwise He might have put at 150 gs.—Sir John sent him 100 *gs.*—being much pleased with His moderation.—I told Ward I thought His pictures have less of *manner* than some others of His painting.—

April 4.—Mr. Phipps I dined with. Mr. Phipps spoke of the improvement of the Army during the time the Duke [of York] had been Commander in Chief, and that not possessing the talents required for a Commander-in-Chief on service an Officer might be very capable of regulating the arrangements of the military force of a Country though not of applying it on Service. Sir George did not concur with Him.—It was well for Sir John [Moore]'s reputation that He was slain in battle.—Edridge sd. all military men spoke favourably of the Duke of York as Commander in Chief.—

Mrs. Phipps told me [the second] Lord Gardner is going to be married to a daughter of *Lord Carrington* who will give Him £20,000.—Lord Gardner became acquainted with Her last Summer she being with Her Father's family somewhere on the Coast of Kent in the vicinity of Deal to which place He occasionally came from the Texel.—She remarked upon His situation with respect to the Child His late wife had, & said that Child *She* supposed, wd. claim the title, & it wd. then be determined upon the evidence left in the House of Lords, to whom the title shd. go.—

Sir G. Beaumont wd. have government purchase the patents of the 2 Theatres [Covent Garden & Drury Lane] & build several smaller ones,—[and] to have the Actors better treated.—

* Constable exhibited three unnamed landscapes at the Academy in 1809.

CHAPTER XLIII

1809

Wardle's Reward

April 6.—[A Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall when a Gold Box value 100 guineas & the freedom of the City was *Unanimously* voted to *Gwillym Loyd Wardle* Esqr. for having unawed by the threats of Ministers, exhibited serious charges against the late Commander in Chief, which have been clearly substantiated, and which have, in fact, induced His Royal Highness to resign a situation of which He is unworthy, and that Mr. Wardle is entitled to the esteem & gratitude of this Court & the Country.

April 7.—Mr. Wilson, a Liveryman, [says the *Morning Post*] backed a Mare of His on the 28th. last for a wager of 200 guineas to go 50 miles in 3 Hours & a half being at the rate of 15 miles an Hour. The Animal went off in high condition yesterday, on the Woodforde road, & did above 15 miles with in an Hour, at a steady trot, and continued to do the same in the next 2 Hours; the difficulty in the performance was the last five miles in the last Half Hour, which was done in four minutes less than the given time.—Betting was seven to four, and two to one against the Mare.—This astonishing performance is unprecedented in the Sporting Kalendar.—From small note-book.]

Mrs. Clarke's Faithful Narrative

April 9.—Lewis spoke of Sir C. Price & sd. He was an Actor of dignity—had no mind, but had got money.—He described Sir W. Curtis as being a low man. He sd. Sir Jas. Shaw had more cunning—more ability.—

Palmer [of Post office renown] said Sir Richd. Philips the Bookseller had been applied to by Mrs. Clarke to publish Her book but he had declined. Lord Moira had been with Philips who went to Mrs. Clarke. She asked for £2000 and an annuity which was agreed to; she then asked £5000. Lord Moira sd. He wd. do no more. Another person came two days after. She then said "They have done all they could to injure me, & I will now do the best I can for myself; I will have £7000 and £1500 for printing expenses, and £400 pr. annum for life,—and for the

MARY ANNE CLARKE.
By T. Rowlandson, engraved by W. Hopwood.

[*To face p.* 138

lives of my two children, also my eldest Son to be provided for"; this was agreed to and Security given. In the D—— of Y——'s letter the K——, the Q——, & the P——s were mentioned disrespectfully: there were also indecent expressions.—Lewis said, Sir Arthur Pigot assured Him that the P—— of W—— was very much affected abt. this business and shed tears.—Mrs. Clarke says "She will have Him (the D——) again."—Ministers are much blamed for giving entertainments to the D——*.—

April 10.—Loutherberg paints Skies with Prussian Blue and White and goes over this preparation with Ultramarine & White.—

Candlelight Painters

April 14.—Smirke sd. His habit now is to rise between 8 & 9 oClock, breakfast over before 10,—then goes to work & continues to apply till ½ an hour before dinner, which He allows for walking out.—He makes a short meal; not more than half an hour, & then goes to work again, which prevents any disposition to sleep, which otherwise He shd. feel and remain in some degree heavy throughout the evening.—After tea He again resumes His occupations, upon lighter works, such as *Chiaro-Oscuro's* or such works as do not require nice attention, but though He has painted much by Candle-light He has never been able to satisfy Himself with what He does by that light & cannot call Himself a Candle-light painter,—West, on the Contrary, seems to be able to do as well by that light as by any other.—

Fact *v.* the Picturesque

Willm. Daniell sd. that Mr. Murdoch a Madeira merchant offered to write an acct. of that Island for the use of William Westall, provided the latter would make a set of drawings, views in that Island, & publish prints from them to accompany the written account. The drawings, however, which William Westall brought were made in respect of correctness of representation, subject to Willm. Westall's notions of what is *picturesque*, & accordingly He placed Convents where there are none & made other alterations so unsatisfactory in respect of fidelity as to cause Mr. Murdoch's plan to be given up.—Willm. Daniell remarked that Wm. Westall, considering the time He was absent from England, and the countries He visited, made but few drawings, as He did not think of what might be interesting to the Topographer but only what would, in His opinion, "*Come well*" (picturesque).—

* See Mary Anne Clarke. The Rival Princes; or, a faithful Narrative of Facts relating to Mrs. M. A. Clarke's political Acquaintance with Col. Wardle, &c., &c. Lond. 1810. 8vo. 2 vols. with port. by Freeman, 6s. Other works relative to this notorious affair were printed under the name of M.A.C.

The D.N.B. says that Mrs. Clarke was offered £7,000 down and a pension of £4,000 a year to give up a printed but unpublished edition of the Duke's letters to her. She accepted this offer and the edition was destroyed, all but one copy, which was deposited at Drummond's Bank. See entries January 31, February 26, March 5 and 20.

A Scottish Engraver

April 15.—Hay, a young Engraver, a native of Edinburgh, brought a letter from Cadell & Davis, proposing Him to be employed to engrave for the Brittannia Depicta. He has been in London abt. 4 years, & has been employed by Warren & other engravers, and now wishes for an opportunity to work on His own account. He is 24 years old, & studied sometime in the drawing Academy at Edinburgh under *Graham*.—Wilkie studied there, & was then remarkable for His patient perseverance in imitating whatever He undertook to draw from.—

Lysons came to tea, having arrived in town last night.—On Thursday even'g last His letter of resignation of the Office of *Director* was read at the Antiquary Society.—He said the Village of Ebly is situated about a mile from Mr. Hawkers at Dudsbridge, near Rodborough, Gloucestershire & abt. 10 miles from Rodmarten.—At Ebly there is no *regular Chapel*, but there is a *Methodist Chapel*, the property of a Layman of the name of Hogg.—This man has also built several Cottages in the vicinity of the Chapel which He lets to persons Methodistically inclined.—A few years ago being left a Widower, He formed an irregular connexion with His female servant, & [an] offspring was produced, which excited much mirth in the neighboroud.—

April 17.—Constable called & told me of a letter He had recd. from Haydon* renouncing His acquaintance.—Constable sd. He had informed His friends of the advice I had given respecting His exhibiting this year, & they were much pleased with the friendship I had uniformly shewn Him.—

Wm. Wells I dined with.—W. Wells shewed me a picture by Claude† which He had purchased for less that £500,—it was formerly in the *Choiseul Collection*.

When Mr. Devaynes, the present Banker, married a woman 60 years younger than Himself, He made a settlement upon Her which was every year that He lived to have *some increase*, thereby making it Her interest to keep Him alive as long as she could.—

* B. R. Haydon, the historical painter.

† "Mercury Lulling Argus to Sleep" (22 by 26), painted for Mr. Bafont and etched by Claude himself. It fetched £346 10s. in the Wells sale of 1848. See Smith 150.

CHAPTER XLIV

1809

A Portrait of Eminent Men

April 18.—P. Hoare I called on by His desire, to give my opinion respecting the account of the *British Institution* proposed to be published in the *Academic Annals*.—I proposed *abridgement & alterations* which He adopted.—He shewed me 3 pictures painted or drawn by His Father, a portrait of the late Lord Chatham,—a Portrait of Mr. Pope, the Poet, and a portrait of Handel.—The first a drawing in Black & White Chalk,—the second painted in Oil,—the third in Crayons,—all manifestly like the persons represented.*—He has proposed to have engravings made from them, & has been in treaty with Heath for that purpose,—but nothing has been settled.—

Played at Marbles

He told me that Lord Chatham when at Bath, had intercourse with His Father, & was so much pleased with the regularity He saw in His family, as to express His approbation of it, and desired Mr. Hoare to send *His Sons* to play with His (Lord Chatham's) Sons, which they did frequently at His Lordship's House in the Circus.—The late Minister, William Pitt, was at that time Seven or Eight years old. He often quarrelled with the other Boys ; and while at play, was, on that account, put into an adjoining room, from whence He issued while they were playing at marbles, & with a large *taw marble*, He drove through their game.—His Father, at that early age, was accustomed to take Him into a room and there *debate with Him*,—and His young mind was then so filled with ideas of Oratory, that one day while these Boys were walking upon [Combe] down near Bath, with Mr. Wilson tutor to Ld. Chatham's sons & afterwards Canon of Windsor, Wm. Pitt said, " He was glad He should not be a Lord." On being asked by Mr. Wilson why He said so,—He replied, " Because He could not then be in the House of Commons *& make Speeches like His Father*."

* Among portraits of Chatham by Hoare there is one which belongs to Viscount Cobham. It was engraved by Richard Houston, Edward Fisher and others. A portrait of Pope by William Hoare was exhibited at Twickenham by Messrs. Colnaghi. The D.N.B. does not mention a portrait of Handel by Hoare.

Chatham and Fascination in Words

P. Hoare said There was great dignity in Lord Chatham's appearance & manner, but He well remembers that the "Boys *were not afraid of Him.*"—Lady Chatham, a *Grenville*, was excessively proud, & when she admitted persons inferior to Her in rank, she affected condescension, but it was done in a manner to make the other feel Her inferiority.—

Mr. Hoare conversed with Lord Chatham on Oratory & remarked on the powerful effect of look and action. Lord Chatham on the contrary said "*There is a fascination in words.*" But while delivering this short sentence Mr. Hoare observed that the look which accompanied them was such as sufficiently proved the great addition of force which could be thus given to the expression.—At that period the present Lord Chatham was considered by other Boys as a Dull Boy.—

Sheridan and Self Reproach

Lawrence I dined with. Taylor there.—Sheridan was spoke of. On the night while Drury Lane Play House was burning He went at 3 or 4 oClock in the morning to the Piazza Coffee House, where He drank two or three bottles of wine, Nine of the Members of the House of Commons accompanied Him, and to them He assumed a Philosophick calmness and said "There were three things which alone could sensibly affect a mind properly constituted; The first was the loss of *a Woman beloved;* The Second *Bodily Pain*; the third, *Self reproach*;—The first He had suffered & felt,—The second He had been happily free from,—and laying His hand on his breast He said *Self reproach* He had none, *having never injured any man.*"

Suppression of Vice

John Bowles, the celebrated anti-Jacobin writer, and a principal member of the Society formed "for *the suppression of vice*" was mentioned.—Taylor said the first time He saw Him was at the lodgings of the celebrated Mrs. Rudd, who was connected with the Perreau's, who were executed for forgery.—By Her Bowles had a Child.*

Sir George Beaumont was with Taylor an Hour on Sunday.—He was full of encomium of the extraordinary abilities of Haydon in painting.—He spoke of Ned Jerningham, & of the pleasant life He has led.—He has not posessed more than £400 a year, & from not being always prudent in His expences has sometimes had difficulties.—

He said, When Young *Betty* first appeared on the London Stage, He had not spoken 5 lines before He felt that it was an imposition to cry Him up as had been done.—He allowed Kemble sense, and that He had studied much to be an Actor, but that He had no *genius*.—To Mrs. Siddons He allowed *Genius*.—

* Margaret Youngson, wife of Valentine Rudd and mistress of Daniel Perreau (1732-1776), who, with his twin brother Robert, was hanged for forgery. Among the engraved British portraits at the British Museum are prints of Mrs. Rudd and the brothers Perreau.

April 19.—The invitations to the Academy dinner were voted on Monday night.—The list of last year was read, and all who had *not sent answers* were struck *off the list.*—A. Phipps was included at the desire of Beechey to prevent it being supposed by Lord Mulgrave that He (Beechey) was the cause of His being put off the list,—in consequence of His Lordship having had a picture of Sir G. Beaumont painted by Lawrence though promised to Him.—Mr. Green, of Blackheath, was proposed, & Mr. West inclined to have him invited. It was stated that He had made a large Collection of *Modern Art*; but it was observed, that this Collection had been made by purchasing them cheap at second hand. He was not invited.—

Lord Radstock

April 20.—Constable called.—Lord Radstock has induced Mr. D. P. Watts to purchase from him several pictures by Old Masters, to the amount of 3 or £4000; thus excluding modern works which Mr. Watts had been inclined to.—He ridiculed Northcote's picture of St. John, calling it "a Butcher's Boy, with a Blue apron washing His Sheep."—Lord Radstock told Constable that He had in His House pictures which had cost Him 6 or £7000; and that having a large family He felt the want of money.—He has further pressed Mr. Watts to buy pictures from Him, & has called upon Him 6 or 7 times a day. Mr. Watts at last requested that the subject of pictures might not be again mentioned unless begun by himself. This, however, He expressed to His *Lordship in writing.*—Lord R. having made up a lot for Him was then at a loss how to proceed, & tried to engage Miss Watts to forward His views, and also called upon Constable for that purpose.—Having a picture by Teniers He desired Wilkie to call upon Him to see it; & then urged Him to speak of it to the Marquiss of Stafford, as a very proper companion to a picture which He (the Marquiss) had in his posession.—Lord Mulgrave, within a few days has paid *Haydon* 150 guineas for His picture [Dentatus] now in the Exhibition. Haydon desired to leave the price to His Lordship. He (Haydon) communicated the payment to *Jackson* & desired Him to report that 200 guineas was the sum paid for the picture.—

Constable and Haydon

Constable shewed me a letter from Haydon dated April 9th, 1809 accusing him of having said to Northcote, That He, Haydon, had been warned by Him (Constable) not to ridicule the *ladder* by which *He had ascended*, meaning Jackson.—The letter concluded, "That He was *mad* at having allowed Constable to have wound himself into his acquaintance."—

CHAPTER XLV

1809

Government Contractor's Default

April 26.—[Yesterday in the House of Commons Lord Archibald Hamilton moved " That it appears to this House that Lord Visct. Castlereagh* in the year, 1805, having first quitted the Presidency of the Board of Controul, and being at the time a Privy Counsellor, and one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, did deliver up, into the hands of Lord Clancarty, a Writership, of which He had the gift, for the purpose of exchanging it for a seat in Parliament. That merely from the disagreement of some subordinate agents employed, this design was not carried into effect."

April 28.—Yesterday in the Court of Kings Bench [says the *Morning Post*] Alexander Davidson† was brought up to receive the judgment of the Court.—The Attorney General informed the Court that since the last term, Mr. Davidson had paid into the Treasury the Sum of £18,882. 13.1.‡ being the amount of all the Commission He improperly received.

* Lord Archibald Hamilton's motion respecting Lord Castlereagh's negotiation for a seat in Parliament was, after a long debate, defeated by a majority of 49—216 against 167.

† Alexander Davison, or Davidson (1750-1829), Government contractor of St. James's Square, confidential friend and prize agent of Lord Nelson, whom he, it is said, saved from an imprudent marriage when the latter was a captain in Quebec.

The charge against Davison was that, " having been employed by Government as an agent on commission and receiving 2½ per cent. as the price of his skill and knowledge, which he was bound to exert to protect the Government from being imposed upon, he had, by means of false vouchers and receipts, received as an agent for the Government a commission on the amount of goods, which he had supplied as a merchant from his own warehouse."

‡ The Annual Register also gives this sum, but the D.N.B. reduces it by £10,000. Farington has frequently referred to Davison as a keen collector of pictures by modern painters and to the sumptuous dinners he gave to artists and others, including the Prince of Wales, in his mansion in St. James's Square. In 1817 he contributed to the British Institution Copley's " Death of the Earl of Chatham," Gainsborough's " Landscape with Market People," and Morland's " Interior of a Stable " and " Pigs."

" The Death of Chatham " was sold for £1,050 at Stanley's Auction Rooms, where also the Gainsborough fetched £142 16s.; a Morland " Landscape Figures Seated Near a Fire," £32 ; and Henry Bone's portrait of " Lady Hamilton," £147.

A descriptive catalogue of his pictures was published in 1806.

—Mr. Justice Grose then pronounced the judgment of the Court, and having descanted on the importance of the offence committed by the Defendant, sentenced the Defendant to Twenty one months imprisonment in Newgate, which, with the three He has already endured, is a sentence of two years imprisonment.—From small note-book.]

April 29.—Between Eleven & twelve oClock I went at West's desire to assist Him in placing Cards at the dinner-table at the Royal Academy. Howard was the only member of the Council who was with me.—I returned home to dress & went back to the Academy where I had conversation with many.—Umbrage was taken by Shee, and as I understood by Thomson & a few others at Robt. Smirke's name being placed next to Lord Oxford's at the Upper end of the middle-table.—Westall informed me of this.—& Philips came to me & spoke of it.—I justified it on acct. of Lord Oxford knowing Robt. Smirke,—& expressed my sentiments to Thomson & to Owen upon it,—& to several other members, —Beechey included who approved it.

Dinner on the table at 6, [which was provided by Contract with Simpkin of the Crown & Anchor tavern at 30 shillings a Head, wine, & all things included.] & the Company broke up a little before 9.—Lord Castlereagh & Mr. Windham conversed together, Lord C. alluding to what had passed in the House of Commons on Tuesday last, the 25th. inst. respecting His offering to barter an India writership for a seat in parliament, said "Here we are all neutralised."—

Lord Lonsdale did not stay to dine having been previously engaged but told me He had asked Lawrence in the morning whether he might with propriety go to the rooms & retire before dinner.—He asked me whether *Smirke* was in the room as He wished to be introduced to Him.—

April 30.—I went to St. James's Chapel.—Lady Thomond I called on for the first time since Lord Thomond's death,—and found Miss Vernon, sister to the Dowager Lady Grosvenor & one of the Maids of Honour, with her.—After she went away, Lady T. told me that Lord Harcourt died after a very short illness, of an obstruction in His breast. He had before He was thus suddenly attacked, been very well.—He has left £3000 a yr. to Lady Harcourt, besides money & Jewels &c. &c.—but has left both the House in Cavendish square and that at Nuneham to His Brother General Harcourt, the present Earl. The General had a paralytic stroke 15 years ago, & is now infirm. At his death all goes to the Dowager Lady Harcourt for Her life & at Her death to Dr. Vernon, Her nephew, & Archbishop of York.

James Curtis's Nose

Lady Thomond shewed me impressions of the engraved plate of Lord Thomond. I told Her it was very like; which opinion she sd. should content Her, but she remarked on the nose being a *bottled nose* something

like James Curtis's* nose.—She wished to have 50 impressions & then to make some engagement for selling the plate or having it published for Her.—She is to pay 30 guineas for the plate.—She spoke of selling the Eleven pictures by Sir Joshua Reynolds painted for the New College Window, & said she wd. not take less than £5000. for them.—She asked me if amongst my great acquaintance I knew any one who wd. give Her Church preferment of £300 a yr. for one of Her fine pictures by Sir Joshua, viz: The Iphigenia, or some other. She shewed me a Sketch by Flaxman of the figure for Sir Joshua's monument, and when I declared my approbation of it sd. she would remain satisfied.—

* The brewer, and brother of Sir William Curtis, Lord Mayor of London (1795) and M.P. for the City (1790-1818). See Vol. II., page 188.

CHAPTER XLVI

1809

Ambassador to Spain

April 30.—Mr. Phipps I dined with. We had some talk of politics, and concurred in rejoicing at Lord Wellesley being appointed *Ambassador* to *Spain*.—Mr. Greenhill, a Member for Thirsk, said, "We had before sent the most improper man, *Frere*,*—and now were sending the most proper man."—

I was asked How I liked Haydon's picture. I told them I had not had time to look at it, but that all the professional men who had spoken of it to me sd. it Had been overrated,—& they agreed with me in thinking it injudicious to say too much in praise of anything.—Mrs. Phipps thought Turner's Summer warm even'g view of Tabley very clever. —The water in His large sea piece she thought not like water, not liquid, & in all His pictures there is a want of finishing.—

Mr. Greenhill sd. everybody condemned Canning's attack upon Lord Folkestone's ancestors accused of procuring a peerage for £10,000 pd. to the Countess of Yarmouth, Mistress to George 2nd.†—Mr. Phipps sd. Canning's conduct was much disapproved.—

Windham's Straw Splitting

Mr. Greenhill sd. Windham has fallen low, as a political character, on every side [of] the House. His wavering indecission,—His splitting straws, & His inconsistency have left Him a character not to be looked to.—On Lord Castlereagh's business respecting the India Writership offered by Him for a seat in parliament, after speaking on the question, Windham while they were settling the form of putting Lord A. Hamilton's

* John Hookham Frere, translator of Aristophanes, who died at Malta in 1846. See Dictionary of Literature and Biography.

† Horace Walpole writing to Horace Mann on June 20, 1747, said: "Sir Jacob Bouverie, a considerable Jacobite, who is made Viscount Folkestone, bought his ermine at twelve thousand pounds a yard of the Duchess of Kendal [who was the King's mistress] d'aujourd'hui." The Hon. Vicary Gibbs in "The Complete Peerage" comments thus: "The price of a Barony at that date was £10,000, and the extra £2,000 must be presumed to have been paid for the Viscounty. He [Lord Folkestone] was a great collector and patron of Art, and did much to adorn Longford." His son William Bouverie was created Earl of Radnor. See footnote, Vol. I., page 57.

resolutions, slipt out of the House, & voted on neither side.—He sd. when Mr. Wardle brought the D—— of Y——'s business forward He stood unsupported, & seemed to feel it, looking very pale, so as to excite pity in the mind of Mr. Greenhill & others.—During the first two days whenever anything was said in favor of the D—— the House cheered, and much discouraged whatever was unfavourable. It was not till Mr. Knight was examined that the House attended with seriousness & then it was recd. silently.—

It is allowed that Mr. Adam has fallen much in public opinion by His conduct on this occasion.—In an early stage He told Mr. Greenhill that in consequence of Mrs. Clarke having procured or endeavoured to procure goods, in the D—— of Y——'s name, that *He* advised the D—— not to pay Her annuity.—This charge against Her was refuted by the evidence of Mr. Lowbon and Mr. Wilkinson, the D——'s agents.—He said Mr. Perceval's speech in defence was the speech of a Lawyer & a speech of *great dexterity*. But Mr. Whitbread's was a most impressive speech & quite *English* in plainness & directness to the subject. He carried several members by it.—

May 1.—Northcote & Taylor dined with me.—They expressed opposite sentiments respecting the fate of Spain; Taylor being convinced that the French will never be able to conquer that Country,—Northcote wd. not feel uneasy from apprehension of it if His own death shd. be ordained to happen at the period of the French being expelled from it.—

Heriot* has been appointed Paymaster to the Leward & Windward Islands, & sailed for Barbadoes in February last, taking with Him His whole family. His pay is 3 guineas & a Half a day, & his eldest Son is to be assistant paymaster at a guinea a day.—He gave up His Commissionership of the Lottery which produced Him £350 a year.—Mr. Long appointed Him Pay Master.—He still retains 6 shares out of 10 Shares into which the property of the Sun Newspaper is divided.—Mr. Clarke, the Editor, has 2 Shares, and Taylor one share.—It sometime since produced Heriot £3000 a year. He kept two carriages & lived too expensively.

Mrs. Canning, mother of the Right Honble. George Canning, appeared upon the London Stage abt. 30 years ago. Her Mother was Midwife to the Queen. She lived with Reddish, the Player, & was sd. to be married to Him. After His death she appeared at Plymouth with a company of Strolling Players, & there she married a man of the name of H—— Son of a person who had a small office under government.†—

* John Heriot (1760-1832) was a native of Haddington, Scotland, and author of "An Historical Sketch of Gibraltar." He started the *True Briton* on January 1, 1793, and on October 1st of that year established the *Sun*, with the help of R. G. Clarke. Heriot returned from Barbados in 1816, and was appointed Comptroller of Chelsea Hospital. See Index, Vols. I., II., III.

† Mrs. Canning was married to Redditch, an actor, afterwards to Hunn, a Plymouth linen-draper. She outlived him for many years.

Hoppner has applied to Sir John Leicester for payment of 20 guineas for a small copy of the whole length portrait of Miss Sinclair [or St. Clare, Sir John's mistress] painted by Him for Sir John. This demand was accompanied by a statement of His ill-Health, great expences to medical men & His being incapable of practising His profession. Sir John was incensed at the demand having considered the copy as a present in consequence of His having paid Hoppner 300 guineas for His picture of Venus, and His whole length of Miss Sinclair.—He has prepared a letter on 4 sides of paper to be sent to Hoppner, & wd. not acknowledge His address when they met at the Academy dinner.—

The Skull of Abelard

Northcote having occasion for a Skull to paint from sent to Cosway's knowing there was one in His House.—He received the Skull, and with it answers characteristick of the persons.—Mrs. Cosway, who, with many peculiarities is—or affected to be—a religious devotee, desired He wd. take care of it as it was that which she placed on Her table, and Cosway requested Him to be careful of it as it was the Skull of *Abelard*.—

Lord Grey has a high opinion of Lawrence's painting. He bought two Heads painted by Him of His (Lord Grey's) Children, Northcote sd. "They were very fine & like Sir Joshua." Lord Grey replied "Sir Joshua never painted anything so well."

[On Saturday morning last the Lord Chancellor decreed that the eldest Son of the Duke of Sussex by Lady Augusta Murray [see Index, Vols. I., II.], aged 16, should be placed under the care of the Earl of Moira. —From small note-book.]

A Great Lawyer and Art

May 2.—Woodforde called, & we talked of the Academy dinners & of the arrangement of names—Lord Besborough, who sat next to Him, He found cold & of few words.—Lord Ellenborough seemed to be quite hard & insensible to art. He was only solicitous to know the size of the room,—where the dinner was cooked and such like questions.

CHAPTER XLVII

1809

Lord Erskine's Levity

May 3.—Sir F. Bourgeois I called on & remained with Him 4 hours. —He told me Lord Erskine had just left him & remarked on the contrast which He exhibited to what we should expect in respect of gravity & conversation from one who had been Lord Chancellor of England. He said when Lord Erskine looked at the naked figure of Venus by Titian,* He cried out "That is just such a woman from the top of Her Head to the end of Her toe as I once kept, a charming creature, & I had a child by Her."—With the same kind of levity He made many other remarks. —He said He had not hitherto done it but He shd. now turn his attention to pictures.—Bourgeois sd. What a man to be a Chancellor or a member of Government.—

Bourgeois sd. He met Lord Erskine at the Duke of Gloucester's who had invited Him (Bourgeois) & Captn. Agar, who He had introduced to the Duke, & who in return had invited the Duke to a dinner of as much splendour as that at Gloucester House.—At the Duke's dinner Lord Erskine sd. that the late Mr. Agar, father of Captn. Agar, gave him the first brief He ever had, & He regretted that Mr. Agar had not lived to see Him Lord Chancellor.—

A Prophecy that Came True

Bourgeois had been told by Mr. Reynolds Son of Dr. Reynolds, that He goes the same Circuit with Copley Junr, & speaks of Him as being a young man of extraordinary abilities; at present receiving many briefs, & no one more likely to become Lord Chancellor.†—

Sir Joshua Reynolds dined one day at Mr. Desenfans with Sir A. Hume, & others.—Sir Abraham spoke of the pleasure of seeing rooms furnished with fine pictures. "Yes," said Sir Joshua, "*to see walls decorated with thought.*"

* Probably the copy of Titian's "Venus and Adonis," now at the Dulwich Art Gallery. Another copy is in the National Gallery; the original is in the Prado Museum, Madrid.

† John Singleton Copley (1772-1863), son of the American artist of the same name, did become Lord Chancellor, but not until 1827, in which year he was created Lord Lyndhurst.

He spoke of going to Windsor with Copley to have an interview with the King on the subject of the Academy disputes.—In the Inn there, they met West & Richards.—Bourgeois not willing to subject Himself to mortification did not address West, but West turned from Him witht. noticing Him. To have seen Copley's face at this moment wd. have been very laughable.—

He spoke of His separation from Northcote's acquaintance, in consequence of Opie having told him that at *my House* Northcote had sd. Mr. Desenfans had given Him for 2 pictures which He had painted 40 guineas each, *a picture dealer's price;* which Bourgeois sd. was very ungrateful, & unjust. The price was proposed by Himself, & Mr. Desenfans hearing of it purchased the pictures from a kind of feeling towards Him, & put them into a sale with the King of Poland's Collection, with new frames, determining that if they shd. sell for more than Mr. Desenfans gave for them Northcote shd. have the surplus. Bourgeois sd. the sentiments He then expressed of Northcote's conduct, rendered it unfit for Him to hold further communication with Him, as otherwise He must have appeared to Opie to be very inconsistent. I told Him I had no recollection of Northcote having made such a declaration.—

Bourgeois said He was with Desenfans when only 10 years old. He for a while studied under Loutherburgh,—who He said laboured under a radical defect, His Vision being such that He never could see but a small part of His picture and not the whole together. This accounted for His crude colouring, for His bringing Hot & cold colours together so as [to] produce a discordant effect.—

For a time Desenfans was alienated from Northcote; but growing old & weak in constitution with a presentiment that He shd. not live long, He was unwilling to leave the world at variance with any one. This caused him to call upon Northcote. He shewed me a beautiful picture of Tivoli by Wilson,* for which Desenfans gave Hill the picture dealer 150 guineas. Wilson had 25 or 30 for it. In it He represented Himself with an Easel painting.

Architects

I left Bourgeois at 4 oClock, & on returning home was immediately followed by Lord Lonsdale & Mr. Long, who sat with me a while. They had been with Robert Smirke to see the progress of Covent Garden Theatre, & were much pleased.—His Lordship wished to shew my sketch of Lowther to Mr. Long but it was at Robert Smirke's.—I shewed them my 2 pictures by Wilson. They spoke highly of Edridge's miniature of Mrs. Long.—Lord Lonsdale remarked on the elegance in the picture of Mecenas's Villa by Wilson.—

Robert Smirke I dined with. He had met Dance & Cockerell at Dance's House several times to make a report on the drawings offered

* This, one of several versions of Tivoli by Wilson, is in the Dulwich Art Gallery.

to the Committee of the House of Commons, being designs for certain buildings to be erected in Westminster. They were offered in consequence of an advertisement issued, & were all very bad.—At these meetings, the time was trifled away, neither Dance or Cockerell being disposed to serious application. Robt. Smirke therefore offered to take them to His Office, to consider them, suggest what wd. be best to be done & make a report which they agreed to. Accordingly He completed the business & they added their signatures.—Cockerell, indeed, at the outset, seemed serious on the business & prepared the commencement of a report but then flagged.—He spoke of Yenn having warmly accosted Him at the Academy dinner, like an old acquaintance though He scarcely knew Him. —He has been much with Kemble who, at times, when in company, cannot resist wine.—At Cockerell's a little time since, they dined between 6 & 7 and sat till 2 oClock in the morning. Antrobus & Coutts Trotter, & Leach* the Council were there, & staid till 12, but very cautious. Kemble, though inebriated seemed on their way home to be mortified at having drank so much while others were on their guard.—

* Afterwards Sir John Leach (1760-1834), Master of the Rolls.

CHAPTER XLVIII

1809

A Beauty of Byron's Time

May 3.—Lord Oxford was at Eywood in Herefordshire when Lady Oxford informed Him of the infamous reports respecting Her Ladyship & the Duke of Cumberland.—He was more apprehensive of the opinion of the people in the country than of those in London, & to show He was not affected by the calumnies He remained at Eywood longer than He intended.*

May 4.—West I called on to prevent the Exhibition from being seen on Sundays except by the Royal Family. I suggested to him to make the Bishop of London's letter of remonstrance against it known to the Prince of Wales through Colonel McMahon, which He signified He wd. do, & I agreed to go to Fuseli [the Keeper] to speak to him on the same subject.—

Fuseli I went to.—He declared Lord Rivers never came on a Sunday but with the Princess of Wales.—He sd. in future no one should unless in personal attendance upon one of the Royal Family. He told me of several members of Council viz: Philips—Howard—Beechey, Woodforde &c. including Himself having dined at the Academy's expence on the five *varnishing days*. One day they invited Thomson & Oliver.—

* The Countess of Oxford was one of the most beautiful women of her time, as we see by Hoppner's portrait of her (see Vol. II.), which was shown at the Royal Academy in 1897. The Countess was a great friend of Lord Byron, and while in Paris in 1802, as Farington records, she scandalised some of the other English visitors by going about with Arthur O'Connor, the Irish rebel.

"She is a strange woman," said Elizabeth Duchess of Devonshire, who met her in Florence in 1814, and Sir Uvedale Price, writing to Samuel Rogers in December, 1824, remarks: "Poor Lady Oxford. I had heard with great concern of her dangerous illness, but hoped she might get through it, and was much grieved to hear that it had ended fatally. [She had died on November 20.] . . .

"There could not, in all respects, be a more ill-matched pair than herself and Lord Oxford, or a stronger instance of the cruel sports of Venus, or, rather, of Hymen. . . . It has been said that she was, in some measure, forced into the match; had she been united to a man whom she loved, esteemed, and respected, she herself might have been generally respected and esteemed, as well as loved; but in her situation, to keep clear of all misconduct, required a strong mind or a cold heart; perhaps both, and she had neither. . . . There was something about her, in spite of her errors, remarkably attaching, and that something was not merely her beauty."

A Famous Actor

May 6.—After tea Mathews,* the Comedian, personified many Characters—viz: an Idiot, a Drunken man,—a Half Idiot cryer of Race lists, and trials for murder; confounding the two with each other,—also a swaggering Bond St. lounger.—He afterwards exhibited a supposed quarrel among Players, as to which could best speak "How happy could I be with either" from the Beggars Opera,—In which He introduced Kemble, Cook, Incledon, Lewis, Suet, Braham, & several others. His imitations were excellent,—and in the Idiot &c. He so entirely changed the form *of His face*, so flexible were His features, that He bore not in any of them the least resemblance to His natural face.—

May 7.—I went to St. James's Chapel.—Baker & Alexander called.—Baker informed [me] that in the Court of King's Bench a few days ago a rule was applied for by Boydell to obtain a new trial to oblige Mr. Drummond [the banker] to take the numbers required to complete the Shakespere work to which He was a Subscriber. This was opposed upon the plea of the Statute of frauds which requires that any agreement to be binding upon two persons for the Space of more than twelve months shall have a *stamp attached to it.* This not having been provided the Court admitted the legality of the objection & the rule was refused.—

Baker expressed much pleasure at the decission, & protested against Boydell endeavouring to oblige Subscribers to take the whole of the work whether they were or were not satisfied with it. He spoke of the great profits they had obtained by their Lottery Scheme, & said that in many instances the prints which they gave to those who held Tickets, which were promised to be of the value of one guinea were not worth Sixpence.—

The Grand Climacteric

We talked of the prudence of every man making such an arrangement of His affairs as to leave everything in Order in case of His death. Baker said He had had this much in his mind, & particularly in the present year, having been posessed with a notion that being now in the 63rd. year of His age, His grand Climacteric He should not live through it. We were surprised at this declaration considering His apparently strong constitution, but He sd. we did not know that He laboured under *a weakness of the Stomach*, such a debility & sinking from it, as to cause Him much apprehension.—I told Him He had nothing to fear from it if He wd. be attentive to guard against [it] by not fasting too long & by other cautions.

* Charles Mathews (1773-1835), the actor, son of a bookseller and local preacher, was born at 18, Strand, in a house pulled down to make way for Hungerford Bridge. Mathews was so tall and thin that his friends called him "Stick," and Tate Wilkinson, the celebrated theatre manager, said a hiss would blow him off the stage. In more than one character he was actually hissed in his early days. He had a long and successful career.

CHARLES MATHEWS, ACTOR.

By S. de Wilde, engraved by W. Bond.

[*To face p.* 154.

Paine called. He told me Joe Green* was about 12 or 15 months ago admitted to *Tancred College* near Knaresborough in Yorkshire, established by a gentleman, a Mr. Tancred, who left His House & estate to support 12 decayed gentlemen.—An admission to it was obtained for Green who, for sometime was unwilling to go although He lived upon Charity. —He was sent there in a Chaise with a person to whom money was given by His friends for that purpose. He met persons on the road, who, according to His old habits, He wd. have to eat & drink with Him.— He did not like His situation at the College, where order & temperance were observed.—His death was sudden, He fell while going up stairs & died immediately. He had become corpulent & gross & before had had one or two fits something like appoplexy.—He was 60 years old.—He prevailed upon His Brother to join him in a Bond for £300 under a pretence that it wd. forward His marriage with a Lady of fortune (Miss Everard). It was a false pretence. He had done what He cd. to induce Her to marry him but, though attached to him, she wd. not go that length.—

* Probably Joshua Green, a water-colour painter, whose art is represented at South Kensington Museum by a drawing of Ullswater Head—Patterdale Hall. According to Bryan, the dates of his birth and death are unknown. Assuming that he died, as the entry suggests, in 1809, at the age of sixty, he was born about 1749.

CHAPTER XLIX

1809

The Member for Lymington

May 7.—J. Offley I dined with.—Webber [wine merchant] sd. Kingston, Member for Lymington, went to Portugal in the year 1762 with the British Army as Surgeon's mate. He is an Irishman.—When the Army returned He remained at Oporto, & practised as Surgeon and Apothecary. He married a Miss Gardner, who had some money, & He was employed as agent there for an English Oporto merchant & gave up His other business.—His wife died & He then married a Miss Dashwood, a relation* of Lord Despencer, whose Sister married Mr. Lucy Knightley of Northamptonshire.—Eventually He was elected Member for Lymington through the interest of His relation Mr. Fleming,† who had long represented that Borough.—He is abt. 68 or 9 years of age.—

The Boydell Trial

May 9.—Boydell talked abt. His late trial with Mr. Drummond. He consoled himself with having in the opinion of the Judges, Justice & Equity on His side, though the forms which the Statute requires not having been attended to the rule was refused. What has passed in the Court of Kings Bench has, however, shewn to the public the honorable manner in which they carried on the Shakespere work, & by silencing Cavillers has placed their House on higher ground in respect of reputation.—Many of the Subscribers are still responsible, viz : those who wrote letters desiring their names to be entered as such ; but [as] these [do] not amount to more than 30 or 40 no proceeding will be had against them.—As it is they shall appeal to their Subscribers on a *principle of Honour* to compleat their numbers, the Judges having declared it fair & equitable that they should do so.—He told me that He expects to sell the Picture of the Death of Lord Nelson by Devis to the Commissioners of

* See Sir Henry Watkin Dashwood, third Baronet, whose sister Catherine married Lucy Knightley, of Fawsley, co. Northampton.

† John Willis Fleming, M.P. for Southampton, married Elizabeth, daughter of Valentine Knightley, of Fawsley, and her sister, Jane, was John Kingston's first wife.

Greenwich Hospital to be placed there, & to get £1000 for it.* It has been placed & now is in the British Institution Exhibition. V. Green† has been unconscionable enough to demand 10 *per cent.* shd. the picture be sold, & letters have passed on the subject.

He then told me of Colnaghis,‡ the Printseller's name having been forged by a young man R.G.,§ who presented the note to a Junior partner in Ransom & Morlands Banking House to be discounted. The Partner desired Him to leave the note, which He did, & the Partner having some suspicion shewed it to Boydell, who carried it to *Colnaghi*, who denied it to be His Handwriting. Boydell then settled with the Partner to have the young man closeted with the latter, who drew from Him that He had forged two other notes. Finally, the matter was settled witht. public exposure which wd. have cost R.G. His life; & Boydell afterwards gave Him 5 guineas.—This conduct of Boydell He observed ought to have excited sentiments of gratitude, as He urged successfully not to make the matter public.—He moralised on the usage met with in this world even from men in respectable situations, and said it was enough to cause a man to run into privacy and retirement with any means He might posess.—He called in a handsome carriage.—Notes of the trial were taken in Short Hand & are so much for the Honour of the Boydells that Nichol proposes to publish them.

The Abercorn Parmigiano.

Sir George Beaumont's I dined at.—Lady Beaumont told us that Harris the Picture Dealer had given Lord Abercorn 3000 guineas for His picture by Parmigiano for which His Lordship paid 1500 guineas.||—

Sir G. Beaumont told me that He & Lord Mulgrave had been to Philip's in Bond St. today & had seen 2 of my pictures & were told there were 7 or 8 more (C. Offley's)—one of them, however, I found was "*Marlows London Bridge.*"—He said there was a picture also by Hobbima (C. Offley's) but it had been rubbed very much, but had been He believed a fine picture.—

[Sir George Beaumont Bart, [says the *Morning Post*] gave a grand dinner yesterday to His Royal Highness, the Duke of York, Earls

* According to the D.N.B., this painting, engraved by W. Bromley, was presented by Lord Bexley to the Gallery of Greenwich Hospital in 1825.

† Valentine Green, mezzotint engraver and Keeper of the British Institution. See Vol. III.

‡ The Colnaghi business is still carried on in New Bond Street.

§ Probably V. Green's son, Rupert, who, with his father, became bankrupt, and died about the beginning of January, 1805. See Vol. III., pp. 48-9.

|| This picture, "The Vision of St. Jerome," was bought in the Watson Taylor sale in 1823 for £3,202 10s. by the Governors of the British Institution and presented by them to the National Gallery in 1838. The panel is said to have been painted in 1527, during the sack of Rome, for Maria Buffalina for the Church of San Salvatore di Lauro, at Città di Castello, where it remained until 1780.

Bathurst, Camden, Chatham, Lord Mulgrave, Mr. Secretary Canning, and a large party of Noblemen at His House in Grosvenor-square.—

Yesterday in the House of Commons, Mr. H. Martin stated, That in 1791, the Sum total of the expenditure of the Country was £15,909,000, the expenditure of last year was £77,800,000.—From small note-book.]

Farington's Advice to Wilkie

After tea I had conversation with Wilkie & recommended to Him to put His name down as a Candidate to be an Associate of the Royal Academy.—He expressed much pleasure at my encouraging him to do so, & sd. He had proposed to call upon me to speak upon the subject.—He sd. He had been sometime engaged in painting a small picture consisting of family portraits, viz: the family of Mr. Neave [Thomas], Son of the late Sir Richd. Neave, Banker. He expressed Himself as not much liking this kind of employment.

Famous Families

May 10.—Fuseli I called on, I found Him making additions to Pilkington's lives of the Painters for a new Edition. He sd. Edwards's Anecdotes of Painters had been of use to Him.—He goes now much to Johnsons, the Booksellers, House near Fulham. He rose there at 5 this morning & walked to Somerset House before 7 oClock.—He said His usual Hour of going to bed when in London is 12 oClock at the soonest often later, as He prefers the night Hours for Study. He rises a quarter before 8 or sooner.—He associates much with Mr. Coutts, the Banker, & with His daughters Lady Guilford & Lady Burdett who, in London, all live under the same roof, the House of Mr. Coutts joining that of Sir F. Burdett, & they have a door way within their Houses which enables them to visit each other witht. going into the open air.—They see but little company, and Sir F. Burdett passes His time with His family in London or at His House at Wimbledon. He Has 5 beautiful Children, one Son & 4 daugrs. The Son is with a Clergyman in Worcestershire or Gloucestershire.—He sd. Sir Francis is a learned man—a good scholar, & Has an unmoved temper.—He thinks it to be His duty to do what He does as a public man. Mr. Coutts told Fuseli, that at Christmas last Sir Francis had discharged all His debts on Electioneering accounts, & that they had in the whole paid £80,000.—He added that Sir Francis had £20,000 a year.—When young He was gay, a Driver of High Phaetons &c.*—

* See Vols. I., II., III., IV. for references to the Coutts and Burdett families.

CHAPTER L

1809

Church and Chapel

May 10.—I had company to dinner.—Mrs. Hannah More's novel of "Coelebs in Search of a Wife" was talked of.—Mrs. C. Offley had read it.—She remarked on Mrs. More having manifested it to be Her object to support the established Church, by Her having exhibited an imperfect female character as a Dissenter, who followed Mr. Huntingdon, seeming thus to mark all Dissenters witht. any discrimination, whereas she sd. the most respectable Characters who are Dissenters, have much objection to Mr. Huntingdon.—

A Farington Picture

May 12.—C. Offley's sale of pictures took place today at Philips's in Bond street. William Offley & His Wife, & Mrs. John Offley, & my nephew William attended at the Sale, where there was a considerable company. The pictures which were not bought in, on the whole sold well.—The picture of Ouse Bridge at York, exhibited by me in 1784, and was bought from me by the late Mr. Offley for 16 guineas sold for 41 guineas.—The real bidding for the Hobbima was 280 *guineas*.* It was bought in.—*Elwin* [a dealer] & another person, were the persons employed by Philips to buy in the pictures which were marked not to go below a certain price.—The pictures really sold brought abt. 1640 guineas.—

Profligate and Tyrant

May 13.—After tea [at Sir George Beaumont's] Mr. Stourges Bourne† came. The Revd. Mr. Bowles‡ spoke of Sir F. Burdett as being very profligate in His moral principles, having, as a Lady told Mr. Bowles, done all in His power to corrupt Her principles by laughing at notions

* "A Wooded Landscape with a Water Mill," by Hobbema. Hofstede de Groot says the picture fetched £462 in the Offley sale and that it was in the Michael Zachary Collection in 1835, but on May 31st, 1829, "A Water Mill, Painted with Berchem," the property of M. Zachary, was bought in at £1,207 10s., according to Graves, who gives the size as 37 by 26½, whereas de Groot says £1,575 and 38½ by 52.

† William Sturges-Bourne (1769-1845), politician.

‡ The Rev. William Lisle Bowles (1762-1860), poet and antiquary.

of Chastity as *prejudices*.—Also that He is very tyrannical where He has power; viz: over His tenants &c.—I spoke of the favorable acct. I had heard of His domestic & moral character.—Mr. Bowles believed He was so *in His family*. Mr. S. Bourne spoke of Sir Francis having carried Bribery at the Election for Middlesex farther than any other man had done.—He sd. Sir Francis as an orator, had a ready command of language.—Sir George thought Him a man influenced by ambition & Vanity, and that He wd. be indifferent to any danger He might cause provided it obtained for Him to be carried round Covent Garden on men's shoulders.—

Lord Folkestone was also spoken of as being very immoral in respect of female connexions, & that His late wife's Health suffered from His neglect & ill-treatment.—Mr. S. Bourne sd. that Mr. Maddocks [M.P.] who has stood forth a Hero of reform of Parliament, obtained His Election for Boston by giving 10 guineas to one description of Voters and 5 guineas to another set.—

A Happy Party

May 15.—At dinner I had company.—Mr. West came to us before 8 oClock having been prevented from dining by Mrs. West's indisposition.—The party was sociable & joyous, and made more so by my producing a sketch made by Mr. West at my table, May 24, 1784, when He, Sir G. Beaumont, Mr. Bowles, & Mr. Hearne, dined with me.—It was made for the purpose of showing us the Composition of the picture of St. Peter Martyr, by Titian.—This excited warm feelings of recollection, & Sir George expressed a desire that our meetings should be continued at each other's Houses,—& it was agreed to, & our next meeting was appointed to be at Dance's.—

On the back of the Sketch of St. Peter Martyr, Dance wrote in addition to what had been written by me on the 24th. of May 1784 that "The same party dined together at the same table, May 15th, 1809 with the addition of the Honble. Augustus Phipps,* & George Dance"; & to this we each added our signatures.—Dance proposed that the Club should have a Book in which shd. be entered such minutes as may be hereafter thought proper to enter;—This was left to Him.—All seemed very happy, & Sir George, on going away, said to me, That when He dined with me something occurred to make our meetings singularly pleasant.—Mr. Bowles communicated to me from Mr. Stourges Bourne, & His wife (ci-devant Miss Anne Bowles) that they should be happy to shew me a picture at their House and also to see me there whenever it might be agreeable to me.—

[Elements of Art a Poem, by M. A. Shee R.A. published by Miller, Albemarle St. price 13 shillings.—From small note-book.]

* See Vols. I., II., III., IV.

CHAPTER LI

1809

A Dinner at Battersea

May 16.—Mr. Wolffs'* I dined at, at Sherwood.—After tea lights were placed in the Statue Gallery to shew the effect of the Farnese Hercules by Candle Light.—Our dinner was very handsome, Champaigne, Hock 30 yrs. old,—Hermitage.—I talked with Mrs. Wolff of the late Mr. Goldsmid.† She sd. notwithstanding His Wife's conduct with Mr. Hamilton, the Tutor in His family, He was much attached to Her, that He could not separate from Her in this world. "He could leave the world but not leave Her & remain in it." I observed that He appeared chearful when we met at this place at dinner.—She sd. so He was apparently, but that she saw His change of countenance & His distress of mind.

Miss Trigge told me that the late Revd. Mr. Gardner, Rector of Battersea, was in a bad state of Health during four years before His death.—His law-suits with His Parishioners respecting tithes, cost Him it is sd. £10,000, & much affected His Health.—Though this contest was ended, He never was liked by His Parishioners, though He had many good qualities.

Death of the Bishop of London

Lysons sd. His Brother, Daniel Lysons called at the Bishop of Londons in St. James's square, on Thursday last & saw Mrs. Porteous, the Bishop's wife, who told Him the Bishop was then laid down on a sofa, otherwise [he] would have seen Him. He had gradually become very weak, but His faculties were clear, & Sound.—On Saturday morning He was removed to His House at Fulham, & before He went He wrote

* Jens Wolfe, Danish Consul in London, who died in 1829. See Vols. III., IV.

† Abraham Goldsmid. See Vol. IV., page 184.

a note to His Apothecary signifying that He shd. never return from thence. At 6 oClock that evening He died—like one falling asleep.*

Lord Melville and Pitt

May 17.—Lawrence I dined with.—Lord Melville sat to Him today & gave to Him the following acct. of Mr. Pitt.—

"I was during many years in habits of the closest intimacy with Him, & can say, that He had the most *virtuous nature* of any man I ever knew. He was by disposition extremely indolent, as much so as Charles Fox. He would sleep for ten or twelve Hours. He did not begin business till 12 or one oClock in the day. In business He never attended to *details*, other persons went throught that part, & He only took the *results*. But His mind was so quick that He saw through everything.—He never could be brought to attend to His private affairs. I have often said to Him 'Would you, Sir, but allot one Hour in a day for that purpose you wd. have no inconveniences.' In transacting the business of the State, in forming our plans &c. we never retired to Office for that purpose. All these matters we discussed & settled either in our morning rides at Wimbledon, or in our evening walks at that place. We were accustomed to walk in the even'g from 8 oClock to sometimes 10 or Eleven in the Summer Season."

He said Mr. Pitt was a greater Orator than His Father, Lord Chatham. The latter had more *dashing* in His oratory, but in His time expressions might be used in Parliament, such as wd. not have been endured from a Minister in Mr. Pitt's time.—

* Beilby Porteus (1731-1809), youngest of nineteen children born to Robert Porteus and his wife, who was a daughter of Colonel Jennings. Both parents were natives of Virginia. On account of ill-health and in order to educate his children, the father sold his own American estate, and, coming to England in 1720, he settled in York, where the future Bishop was born.

According to the D.N.B., Beilby was educated in the Yorkshire capital and at Ripon, in 1748 going as a sizar to Christ's College, Cambridge. He became a scholar in the same year, and graduated in 1752. Ordained deacon and priest in 1757, he won the Seatonian prize two years later for an English poem on Death. Porteus succeeded to the Bishopric of London on the death of Bishop Lowth in 1787. See Vol. I. of the Diary.

Mr. A. J. Waterfield writes: "Your footnotes continue to be an attractive feature of the Farington Diary. I would, by your leave, supplement your remarks regarding Beilby Porteus, Bishop of London, who died in 1809. He took a special interest in the abolition of slavery movement. In his attention to the poor he was uniform and indefatigable. But he was not lavish in the number of special sermons. Once, when asked by a clergyman to preach a charity sermon, he replied: 'I give one in a year, and next year is promised.' Early in his career he was appointed by Archbishop Secker one of his domestic chaplains, and 'whilst in that capacity he was made the purveyor of his Lordship's kind offers to assist Peter Annet, in Newgate, who had been exposed to the pillory for denying the authority of Moses.' Bishop Porteus married Margaret, eldest daughter of Brian Hodgson, of Ashbourne, Derbyshire. It is of interest to note that Margaret's father was at one time landlord of that famous old hostelry, the 'George,' at Stamford, Lincolnshire."

"Of myself," sd. Lord Melville, "I can say that I never made a promise in my life to any man. When I intended to serve a Man, I waited till I could do it. I can also say that I never allowed a second day to pass without answering every letter addressed to me requiring one. Whilst I was first Lord of the Admiralty, I avoided losing time in interviews with Officers. I desired them to state their business in writing, signifying that to be the best mode of procuring a speedy answer. These letters I made notes upon, & from them my Secretary formed answers, which the next morning I had only to sign. The intercourse I had with Naval Officers was at my *dinner table*, there I had leisure, & there I procured information."—He said He had been told that lately at the Navy Officers Club, they had drunk His Health, with wishes for Him to be again at the Head of the Admiralty. This [he] advised that they shd. not repeat, as it might be an impediment to their being employed.—

Political Spies

He spoke of the evil dispositions of disaffected persons in this country during the French Revolution. He said that He & Mr. Pitt had spies amongst them who regularly reported to them all the proceedings. In one of these Societies of more desperate character than some others, they had bribed the *Secretary* of the Society, who after each night of their meeting after the Society broke up at 12 or one oClock regularly brought their books with all the minutes of their proceedings at 3 or 4 oClock the same morning.—Some of the people of this description actually formed a plan to destroy Mr. Pitt, & the mode proposed was for a few men to place themselves upon Putney Bridge and to block up the passage in such a way as to prevent Mr. Pitt who usually went to Wimbledon at night with one servant only, & seize Him & throw *Him into the River*. This being known was guarded against.—

Melville in Danger

His Lordship sd. That at a meeting of the above, it was proposed to destroy *Him*, and when there was a pause as to how it could be done, a man amongst them, an American by birth, a known discontented character, jumped up & sd. He cd. get across to Lord Melville and would do it.—This was reported to His Lordship and in a day or two, this man actually entered His room witht. being introduced. Lord M. knew His [purpose], & immediately went to the fireplace & taking up the poker, demanded to know Why He thus intruded upon Him? The other sd. He had matters of complaint & came to urge it.—Lord M. bid Him depart, & ringing the bell a servant came, which caused the man to go away & He never saw Him afterwards.—

Mr. Pitt & Himself were advised to be constantly on their guard, & I, sd. Lord M, being in the habit of passing through Scotland Yard, which is rather private, I constantly kept my eye upon every man I

saw, observing His motions.—I had no apprehension that a man wd. risk His own life by firing a Pistol, which must have been heard, and trusting to my bodily strength, I was not afraid of a bludgeon or of any other mode of attack, while I saw the man.—Such was the situation of the Ministers at that period.—

Attempt on the King

Lord M. mentioned, that a poor woman who had during many years recd. from His Majesty's own Hand 20 guineas a year, resided at an Old House in the City to which was attached a large room, which certain persons hired from her, and with others were accustomed to assemble there at night to hold meetings. This being continued excited in Her mind some alarm, & one of them having learnt from Her that she had the above bounty from the King, recommended to Her to go to Windsor & throw Herself in the way of His Majesty who wd. though not at the usual time, probably give Her the money. This increased Her apprehension of some evil being intended [against] His Majesty, & she went to the Queen's Palace where she communicated to Mr. Brawn, the King's Head page, all that was in Her mind. Brawn treated it very lightly & wd. not trouble the King abt. it. In a few days, however, the King was really shot at, which so terrified Brawn that He immediately communicated to the King all the woman had told Him.—She was accordingly examined by His Majesty & by others, & measures were taken respecting these meetings at Her House, soon after which she was ordered by Her Landlord to quit the premises, and said Lord M. this Landlord was a troublesome Member of parliament,—and Lawrence concluded He meant Sir F. Burdett.—

CHAPTER LII

1809

The Surrender of Martinique

May 19.—Sir N. Holland called. He spoke of the political state of the world & sd. accounts from Germany are this day favourable. Should the Archduke Charles be able to give a check to Buonaparte that opinion of His overwhelming power might be lessened & people wd. no longer be conquered as they now are by their apprehensions.—He sd. He had no good light to paint by at His House in the Country, but should have a better one at His new House in Piccadilly. This prospective view of application at 75 was pleasant to hear.

Captain Richd. Machell called. He is in the 30th Regt. & is now returned from Martinico. The fortifications & Military works of that place extending several miles are the strongest in the world. The Fort could not be taken they supposed in less than 6 months, & by starvation; but it happened that 2 Bombs fired by the English *cracked* the top of the powder magazine containing 200,000 Barrels of Gunpowder. The apprehension of being blown to pieces caused the French to capitulate.—During the siege there was hard fighting for 2 days. The English Soldiers were superior to the French, who wd. not stand the Bayonet. The French Officers were more skilful in negotiation, & in making the best of their situation & were more scientific than the English Officers.—It was the rainy Season. The rain wd. for 2 Hours soak them through & an intense Hot sun wd. dry their Cloaths upon them,—this happening repeatedly in the Course of a day.—This exposure, and eating fruit caused a *Dysentery* to prevail which carried off numbers.

Yellow Fever

The Yellow Fever was also fatal to numbers, but more were affected by it after the service of the field was over, the place being taken, than whilst they were engaged on service. It generally carried those off who died, in 48 Hours.—He had it. It commenced with giddiness,—Head ache, vomiting,—pain in the Back & limbs, and on its approach great despondency.—He was delirious 2 Hours. His recovery was preceded by sleep & perspiration.—He still feels nervous from it.—The calculation among the French is that when troops are sent to

Martinico two-thirds of them will die.—He believes the same may be sd. of English troops sent to the West Indies.—When men die they are buried without tolling a Bell or ceremonies which draw attention. It is endeavoured to make the Funeral take place unnoticed, to prevent it from affecting the minds of others, The Black vomit, like Coffee grounds, is considered a fatal symptom.—He was bled & blistered.

It is expected that the Fortifications at Martinico will be destroyed, as at a peace, the Island will probably be given up, & it wd. require ages to form anything like them.—

He spoke of the D—— of Y——'s business, & said it was generally known in the Army that promotion was obtained in a very improper way, while He presided,—and it is considered that His influence still continues.—Sir D. Dundass notwithstanding the rules professed to be established, has within a few days advanced *Lord Burgersh* from a majority to a Lieut :-Colonelcy directly contrary to His rules, & is sending Him to command a Regiment in Portugal although He never was on any Service.* This, However, is to be brought before the House of Commons.

The Blacks Fought Well

He shewed me an Encomium on His conduct & on that of his friend Captain Wynne for their behaviour at Martinico, at which place they served as Volunteers. They were at Halifax & might have come to England, but offered their services in the West Indies. Machell was appointed to command a Corps of 300 Black Men, *savages*, He sd.—They were brave, & though they did not like the *first fire*, would afterwards behave very well.—They had one great advantage, the Heat did not affect them.—

The Creoles (West Indians) are generally speaking very unprincipled, whether French or English, They look to their interest & to nothing else. A Militia was established in Martinico but when the English began their operations they disbanded.—As their trade was interrupted they were glad the English took the Islands, as their Sugars &c. could then be carried away.—

The French Officers are very much on a level with their men. Having been mostly raised from the *ranks* they have little dignity.—The people of Martinico think Buonaparte a very able man, but seem to care little who is at the Head.—On this it may be observed, That as the French Armies are *raised by Conscription* the original situation of the men, generally speaking, was equal with that of those who have become their officers which is not the case in the British Army.

* John Fane, eleventh Earl of Westmorland (1784-1859), was known as Lord Burghersh. Captain Machell was mistaken. Lord Burghersh went on an expedition to Hanover in 1805; he served in Sicily in 1806-7, afterwards in Egypt, under General Wauchope, took part in the first and second attack on Rosetta. In 1808 he fought in Portugal in the battles of Roliça and Vimiera, acted as Wellington's aide-de-camp and was in the battle of Talavera in the following year. His subsequent career was highly distinguished. See D.N.B.

May 21.—Mr. Wharton, Member for Durham, & Chairman of Committees in the House of Commons, called on me,& repeated His invitation to me to visit Him at *Old Park*, His House near Durham.—We talked of His Duties in the House of Commons. He said, He is obliged to give daily attendance from the time the Speaker takes the Chair till the House breaks up, as it is always uncertain when the House may go into a Committee, and this prevents Him from going from the House & returning to it, as other Members do. Throughout the whole of each Session He is thus confined by His duty, but when the Session ends He is at liberty till another commences.—He observes strict temperance. Every day on which the House meets, He drinks tea & eats Bread and Butter at Breakfast, and at His dinner He limits himself to abt. a quarter of a pound of meat, with which He drinks a glass of water & has no other refreshment till the next morning. By this method He keeps himself cool, & feels light, without any disposition to sleep even when the House sits to a very late Hour.—He has been much afflicted with gout, and now complained of walking in a lame manner.—

M.P.'s Live Temperately

On my remarking that it seemed extraordinary that the late Sittings of the House did not cause the deaths of many of its members considering How many Old, and tender constitutioned persons subject themselves to this fatigue, He replied, That it is remarkable but true, That the last year during the Session, only one member out of 641 of which the House consists, died, which was Admiral Rainier at upwards of 80.—He said Those Members who are in the Habit of attending the House much for the most part live temperately.—He added That there are but few who have Carriages waiting at a late Hour ; the generality *walk Home*, and to this *Old George Rose*, ascribes an advantage. He thinks they derive benefit, if, after being confined in the bad air of the House, which it must be in the Winter Season when the windows are closed, they walk a mile in air more pure & refreshing.—

Napoleon's Difficulties

May 21.—Mr. Wharton [M.P.] told me a kind of insurrection against Buonaparte's authority has certainly taken place in Hanover & in Hesse ; also that the French army in Italy under Eugene Beauharnais has been defeated & driven beyond the Adige, & that the Austrian Force is very considerable.—The situation of Marshal Soult at Oporto is also such as to afford strong reason to believe that He must surrender to the British Army.—Marquiss Wellesley, He sd. is a man of great resources. It was expected He wd. have sailed for Spain before this time, but He has been in the House of Commons several times lately.—

Mr. Grant, Chairman of the India Company, told Mr. Wharton yesterday, that there had been an engagement between the Russians

& the Persians in which the latter were defeated. This had incensed the Persian government against the French, who, they believed, might by their influence over the Russian government have mediated & prevented this war.—The French General Gardanne had in consequence become unpopular among the Persians.—

Mr. Wharton told me How much He had suffered in His Health owing to having left Lowther in October last the 26th. or 7th. in bad weather at 3 oClock in the afternoon to go to Old Park abt. 50 miles, that night. He was 4 Hours in passing over Stainmoore, and became so cold & fatigued when He reached Home at 3 oClock in the morning that He never was well afterwards till the end of December.—Having left Company at His House caused Him to act thus indiscreetly.—

Sir Marmaduke Wyvil

Lady Dowager Gardner I called on at No. 14 Lower Gloucester Place. She was not at home.—Lord Gardner I called on at Cook's Hotel, Dover St. He was out.—Lord Muncaster I called on at the Albion Hotel, Jermyn St. & sat with Him sometime. I found a gentleman with Him who spoke to me knowing I had been in Scotland.—Lord Muncaster told us an Anecdote of the late Mr. Carr, Architect, of York.—When the late Sir Marmaduke Wyvil, came into posession of His estate, being then a very young man, He desired to have some alterations made in His family mansion in Yorkshire. He applied to Mr. Carr for that purpose, & the alterations [having] been fixed upon, which were to have cost £1500, Sir Marmaduke said He shd. make an excursion to Scotland, and in abt. 5 months, abt. the end of October, shd. return, & Carr assured Him He should have everything compleated for his residence in November.—Sir Marmaduke proceeded on His tour, & trusting to Carr had no correspondence with Him. He returned at the time proposed and being on Horseback, when He came within a certain distance of His House, He was surprised at not seeing it, & began to think He had mistaken the road to it, but proceeding a little farther, His Servant assured Him that though the House was not seen they were on the right track, He went on, till approaching the spot on which it had stood, nothing appeared but the lower part of walls, Scaffold &c.—

Sir Marmaduke was astonished & went to Carr who was at York, who told Him, that He had sent workmen to take down a certain part of the House, where alterations were proposed to be made, but that there had been a mistake and they had pulled down the *whole House*.—Mr. Wyvil, who succeeded to Sir Marmaduke's estate told Lord Muncaster that this mistake as Carr called it, cost Sir Marmaduke £10,000 to build another House.—

Wyatt's conduct in neglecting Lord Pembroke's alterations at Wilton, was spoken of. Lord M. said Lord Pembroke had given Him up His patience having been exhausted.—

Lord M. touched slightly upon what had passed during the present Session of Parliament, and of the advantage which had been taken of it by those who are disposed to foment disturbances in the Country.—I said, The D—— of Y——'s business had certainly made a general & deep impression on the public mind. He replied that the people of England were always affected by whatever appeared to be immoral. Even vicious people in this Country, respected moral conduct.—The Gentleman who was with His Lordship spoke warmly of the romantic scenery of Loch Katrine in Scotland.—Lord Muncaster gave me again a warm invitation to visit him at Muncaster Castle.—

Art and Morality

Wilkie I met & walked with Him to His lodgings in Portland St. where He shewed me His picture of "The Young Woman attended by a Physician," which He had sold to the Marquiss of Lansdowne.—Also a family picture of Mr. Neave,* of Hampstead, & His family.—He also shewed me a *sketch* for a picture, the Subject "A Man taken from His Ale-House Companions by His Wife & Children."—I admired the sketch & the manner of treating the subject.—He shewed me in one corner of the picture a man drunk & laid down, with a few spectators looking at Him as an object of disgust, & even, He said, "His dog seemed to look askance of Him."—This He called the moral part of His picture, & He took it from what He happened to see in the street.—Lord Mulgrave continues desirous to have all His painted sketches for His pictures, & wishes Him to paint His own portrait to be placed with them.—He thinks Lord Mulgrave does not much like the subject of the above sketch, & mentioned that "it was like Teniers."—

—I recommended [Him] to persevere in executing such subjects as His mind may be disposed to, & not allow others to interfere or move Him from His purpose.—He sd. that was His determination.—He spoke of Lord Mulgrave as being a man who has kind feelings, & much constancy in His attachments. He spoke also highly of Genl. Phipps & Augustus Phipps.—Constable came in with a female relation.—I repeated to Wilkie my advice for Him to put down His name to be an Associate of the Academy, which He sd. was much His wish. I told Him He had nothing to apprehend.—

* See May 9, Chapter XLIX.

CHAPTER LIII

1809

Printer to the Academy

May 23.—P. Hoare called to consider in what manner the British Institution shall be mentioned in the Academic Annals.—We concurred in opinion of the contemptible footing that Institution is now put upon by allowing V. Green, the Keeper, to receive a percentage upon works of art sold there.—It was settled to omit the panegyrical introduction proposed by Mr. Barnard, and to state only that such an Institution had been formed, & proceed to give their Plan.—He spoke of the passionate temper of MacMillan, [Printer to the Royal Academy], & said " He is a Red Hot Scotch,—Irish Man."—

Turner's Exhibition I went to. His Father Turner had that morning asked " If I had been there."—

English and French in Spain

[Dr.] Hayes called.—He had seen an Officer just arrived from Cadiz; who said In his opinion The higher orders of the Spaniards are jealous of the English, and are inclined to the French: but the middle ranks of the people, and more especially the lower orders, are warmly attached to the English and receive them triumphantly.—Very little of what passes in Spain is known at Cadiz; all the information recd. comes from the Junta, who publish only what it is prudent to communicate.—This Officer thinks the Spaniards & Portuguese will in the end prevail against Buonaparte.—Romana is a very able man, & has a mind of great resources.—Blake is honest, but is thought to be too slow.—English Officers are on Board the Spanish Men of War at Cadiz, & the people are pleased with it.—

Politicians

Carlisle called in the evening.—We talked of the Political Characters of the present day. He thought Lord Hawkesberry appeared to be the only man of that description that stood respectable. No accusations have been brought against Him, & there is a general prudence in His conduct. Lord Castlereagh He thought very despicable, & Perceval an evading Lawyer, witht. principle.—He spoke of Lord Moira as one who might have stood high in public opinion, but He has so conducted his

affairs, so deranged His circumstances, that His dealings with Jews, with Brokers, & with people of all degrees owing to His necessities, have destroyed the respect otherwise due to His character.

He sd. He had seen an Officer who served under Sir John Moore in the retreat to Corunna. He said a sentiment was established in the minds of the British troops, " that the French Soldiers were very unequal to them," and this caused the British troops to act against them always with a confidence of being victorious.—A French Colonel, a prisoner, came to England with this officer. He thought Sir John Moore should have maintained the passes in the country, & not have retreated to Corunna. He sd. Buonaparte is a *Great Captain General.* He requires that every officer in His Army shd. be equal to a command above His station. When reviewing His troops He sometimes calls out an *Ensign* & orders Him to manœuvre the Corps. Should the Ensign prove unable to do it He orders Him into *the ranks.* The effect of this may be supposed.—

Prince and Bishop

Speaking of Colds, Carlisle sd. " They who do not drink *wine* are much less susceptible of cold than they who do, of that I am certain." —He sd. He understands that the Lord Chancellor speaks out respecting the D—— of York——, as Having pledged Himself to the Ministers that He never wrote letters &c. &c. to Mrs. Clarke, which was afterwards proved to be a shameful falsehood.—The P—— of W—— has been much affected by this business. He has more sense, than any other of the P——s.—He said about a fortnight before the Bishop of London died He went to the Prince of Wales and had a solemn conversation with [him]. The Bishop may be presumed to have addressed the Prince feeling that it wd. probably be the last time He could do it. The Prince received Him in a manner so proper in all respects and expressed such sentiments that the Bishop came away approving and speaking of the satisfaction He felt during this conversation.

Haydon's Habit of Swearing

May 24.—Rising* I called upon at Lady Thomond's desire to see Hoppner's Half length portrait of the late Lord Thomond to which Rising has *added Robes.* I found the right shoulder & arm not large enough. Mrs. Rising (Her Husband being out) informed me that the shoulder & arm had been made less at Lady Thomond's desire.

The British Institution I went to, & found the Exhibition of pictures inferior in quality to what it was last year.—Constable & Bigg came there. —Constable spoke of Haydon who is offended with Wilkie for not having spoken more warmly of His picture now in the Exhibition.—Lord Mulgrave has recommended to Wilkie to advise Haydon to leave off His

* John Rising, portrait painter.

habit of swearing; and Sir G. Beaumont has done the same & also wished Him not to put Himself forward in such a manner as to give offence to Artists His Seniors.

Ridiculous Prices

The prices demanded by some of the young men for their pictures is extravagant even to be ridiculous. Douglas for "*The Reposo*" 3 figures 300 guineas.—Mulready, for a Carpenter's Shop 300 guineas.—

Constable told me that Jameson having appeared low spirited Harden had found out the cause. Jameson's Mother, a widow at Ambleside, was £30 in debt. Harden talked with a Mr. Wilson on the subject, who sd. He wd. pay the money. Harden took another part, He has settled Jameson in Lodgings in London, to afford Him an opportunity of doing something for himself by teaching drawing or otherwise.—

British Victory

May 25.—Dance I called on who settled for Lord Gardner to sit to him any day in the next week.—Captn. Palmer of the Navy came in with an account of a Victory having been obtained in Portugal by the British Army commanded by Sir A. Wellesley over the French commanded by Soult.—

C. Offley I dined with.—No company, till tea when Mr. Hill, Surgeon, came.—

Mr. Hill spoke of His own constitution; said He had a weak stomach, —a white tongue,—had been much troubled with beatings of the Heart, —& believed He should at some time be paralytic. Of Paralysis He said, The late Dr. Fordyce of Essex St. who had been 30 years surgeon of St. Thomas's Hospital was desirous to ascertain the common cause of Paralysis & opened His deceased Patients for that purpose. He found that in 99 out of 100 it was caused by a blood vessel in the brain having broke, & discharged more or less blood. These fractures of the Vessels are excited by various causes which affect the circulation.—By Intemperance,—by irritations of the stomach from being over full and it may be from being too empty. From too much study & labour of mind, anxiety, &c.—

Vital Air

He spoke of *soda water*, & said many persons drank it indirectly. When continued to be drank, the alkaline quality in it gradually operates on the muscillagenous parts of the Body & by reducing the quantity of it, the Body becomes thin.—He spoke of the *Pulse*. He sd. the best Pulse is that which beats from 60 to 65. His own He sd. on an average is between 70 & 80.—He has known a person, not unwell whose pulse was no more than 42,—and He was with a lady whose pulse for 8 months was at 100 & she was not unwell.—

Mrs. Offley asked Him what was the proper time for remaining in Bed. He sd. from 7 to 8 Hours, all beyond that tended to relax the Body. —Mr. Hill is known for administering *vital air*.

CHAPTER LIV

1809

Discipline in the Navy

May 26.—Lord Gardner I called on & found Him & Lady Gardner at breakfast at Cook's Hotel, Dover Street. He told me Marshal Soult did not expect the English wd. have crossed the River Douro after He had broke the Bridge, and when the action began His dinner was preparing, & His cooking matters were taken by the English.—

We talked of the trial of Admiral Harvey.* He said the decission was such as the Navy expected. It was necessary to maintain the discipline of the Navy.—He sd. the Characters of Officers in the Navy are universally known in the Service, and the intemperate manner of Admiral Harvey is such, that Had He been told the circumstance without a name being given, He shd. have supposed it to be Admiral Harvey.—He thought Sir Robert Calder† was hardly dealt by—that His sentence was severe.—He remarked on the confidence the people have in the justice of Sentences by Naval Courts Martial,—that they are seldom questioned,—and if the case appears hard, opinions soon subside.—He sd. Admiral Harvey behaved very well while commanding the Temeraire in the Battle of Trafalgar, but He talked too much abt. it afterwards.—

Mrs. Pope [widow of F. Wheatley, R.A.] I met. She was going to a Scholar in Fitzroy square. She told me Her Son will in a short time leave Woolwich for active service in the Artillery, & that to fit Him out will cost £150.—She sd. Mr. Pope‡ is commissioned by Cadell & Davis to paint towards 30 portraits of distinguished persons, many of them *Irish*—viz: Grattan,—Ponsonby &c.—

* Sir Elias Harvey (1758-1830) was tried by Court-martial and dismissed the service for having "publicly and violently" on the quarter deck of the flagship expressed his anger at the appointment of Lord Cochrane to a Special Command.

† Sir Robert Calder (1745-1818) had been found guilty of an error in judgment in losing sight of Villeneuve on July 23-24, 1804, and severely reprimanded. He never served again, but rose by seniority to the rank of Admiral.

‡ Alexander Pope was a painter, as well as an actor.

Dance I dined with. We dined a quarter before 7.—Mr. Bowles & His Son told me thay had seen a fine picture of mine at Lord Mansfield's, —The view of Ouse Bridge—(C. Offley's).—

The Twelve Cæsars

The pictures which have been lately [and wrongly] puffed as being the 12 *Caesars* by Titian,* & are now on Exhibition, were spoken of.—Hearne sd. abt. 20 years ago they were in the posession of Clarke the Picture Dealer in Princes St.—At this time *Eames* the Landscape Gardener, had taken a House & having a large room with bare walls, He applied to Clarke for something to cover them. Clarke mentioned these pictures which lay by neglected, & appointed a time for Eames to see them.—When they were shewn to Eames & measured by Him He sd. they wd. suit Him but that 10 of them wd. be sufficient for His purpose. For these Clarke demanded *one guinea—each* which Eames agreed to & Clarke having washed & varnished them they were sent to Eames & put up. At His death a few years afterwards, the House was let to General Gwynn, & the furniture sold at an appraisement, in which these pictures were included, at the price paid for them viz : 10 guineas.—On General Gwynn quitting the House these pictures, with other articles were sold to a Broker in the neighboroud, who having a Brother, a Broker in London, through Him they somehow became reported as being pictures *by Titian*, the 12 Caesars, which were in the Collection of King Charles the first.—This report got abroad, & with it another that they were valued at £30,000. Mr. West sd. at this period He was informed of them.

Not by Titian

He went to the House of the Broker, who, having a person with Him viewing the pictures, did not admit Him, but fixed a time for that purpose, —West went & at once saw they were painted by Moroni, & were not worth Twenty pounds. Having been informed that the man had recd. an offer of £2000 for them He signified that it wd. be prudent to take it, & also told Him they were not painted by Titian.—The man sd. He proposed to exhibit them, by which He might get some thousand pounds. —West heard no more respecting them till He heard they were exhibited.—

It was stated that Lord Paget has returned to His Wife & family ; but sd. He wd. not do it upon any compromise. His motive, He said, for returning was on acct. of His Children, but He would visit Lady Charlotte Wellesley whenever He pleased.—She is at Brompton.—

* The original pictures were painted by Titian for the Duke of Mantua (*c.* 1536-1537), and were bought by Charles 1st. At the sale of his household property they were acquired by the Spanish Ambassador and sent to Spain, where they were possibly burnt in one of the many fires which devastated Royal Palaces of that country, says Mr. Charles Ricketts.

She had been remarked for great levity of manner before she was married.*

May 30.—[Last evening Lewis, the Comedian, took leave of the Stage upon which He had been 36 years.†

Lieut: Coll. Vivian of the 7th. Dragoons, Second to Lord Paget, & Captn. McKenzie of the Navy, Second to Captn. Cadogan, published [says the *Morning Post*], an acct. of a duel between Lord Paget & Captn. Cadogan.—Both fired their pistols but it appearing that Lord Paget did not take aim at Captn. Cadogan the seconds wd. not allow further proceedings.—Lord Paget then said,—"As such is yr. determination, I have now no hesitation in saying, that nothing cd. ever have induced me to add to the injuries I have already done the family by firing at the Brother of Lady Charlotte Wellesley."—From small note-book.]

* On March 6, Lord Paget (afterwards first Marquess of Anglesey) eloped with Lady Charlotte Wellesley, wife of the Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, Secretary to the Treasury (and later Lord Cowley). Lord Paget, who was forty years of age, had eight children, and Lady Charlotte four, she having been married in 1804. She was a daughter of the first Earl Cadogan. Lord Paget and Lady Charlotte (each had been divorced) were married in 1810. See next paragraph and Vol. III., page 60.

† William Thomas Lewis (1748?-1811), known as Gentleman Lewis, was the son of William Lewis, who was at first a linen-draper on Tower Hill, London, afterwards an actor. Cooke, his fellow-actor, spoke of the younger Lewis as "the unrivalled favourite of the comic muse in all that was frolic, gay, humorous, whimsical, and at the same time elegant," while Hazlitt calls him "gay, fluttering, hare-brained Lewis . . . all life and fashion and volubility and whim, the greatest comic mannerist perhaps that ever lived."

On May 31 the *Morning Post* said: "Mr. Lewis—Monday night, at the Haymarket Theatre, this admired and universally favourite performer, took leave of his patrons, in the character of the *Copper Captain*, which he played with uncommon vivacity, spirit, and effect. At the conclusion of the comedy Mr. Lewis had the most difficult task to perform, in taking leave of those who had been delighted by his exertions, and had universally rewarded his efforts with distinguished applause. His feelings so evidently overpowered him that his tongue faltered, and he was occasionally inaudible. He stated that he had been on the Stage 36 years, and in the course of that long period he trusted he had not been inattentive to his professional duties. Mr. Lewis expressed the most fervent gratitude for the numerous attentions he had experienced, and retired with the loud applauses, and unfeigned tears of regret, from a very brilliant and numerous assemblage."

CHAPTER LV

1809

Covent Garden Theatre Claim

June 3.—Robert Smirke I called on. He told me He was with the Attorney General on Sunday last upon the subject of the Man's claim to part of the ground on which Covent Garden Theatre is built. The Attorney Genl. sd. they must make the best terms they cd. with him & for that He could maintain His claims, & He was surprised at Mr. Hargrave whose opinions He respected, having given them reason to think differently. Robert Smirke also took the opinions of 3 Masters in Chancery, who concurred with the Attorney General.—On this the Proprietors proceeded to make the best terms they cd. & paid the Man 5000 *guineas* for that which really was not worth £50.—Garrow, the Council, misled them in this business, as He has done others when advised with,—and their Attorneys have neglected the business.—It might have been settled for £1100 or perhaps less—The ground the man claimed went so far into the Theatre that the Proprietors cd. not have opened it without His permission.—The Theatre was covered in the beginning of this week, and this day a dinner is to be given to the principal persons employed & to the workmen.—To the former at the Bedford Coffee House He invited me.—

Navy Patronage

Lord Gardner called on me before one oClock. Lady Gardner came but left us, & we went to Dance, who, in abt. an Hour & a Half made a drawing of His Lordship.—We talked of Lord Mulgrave & the Admiralty. Lord Gardner sd. that He was informed that Lord Mulgrave has the patronage of the Navy; & as an instance mentioned Captn. Moorshum being appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, which He, Lord G. shd. have had for a year or two, if other interests (members of Administration) cd. have prevailed.—He sd. He understood General Phipps has considerable influence with Him.—

Lord Gardner spoke of Lord Cochrane as acting in a manner not approved of—declaring He wd. object to a vote of thanks being given to Lord Gambier on acct. of the business *off Brest*,—declaring Lord Gambier had not done all He might have done. Whereas Captn. Bedford, of whose abilities & judgment Lord Gardner has a high opinion, says, that

to have attempted more wd. have been to have exposed our Ships to destruction witht. being able to effect anything.—As it was Lord Cochrane's success was in a great measure accidental: It was not to have been expected that the *Mediator* wd. have broke the French Boom. Had the French instead of being frightened by the explosion of the Fire Ships, which caused them to slip their cables, remained at anchor, they wd. have been safe. But being at best not good Seamen where there is Sea room, they were still more unable to manage their ships in that narrow Channel & they went on shore.—

The Princess at Angerstein's Rout

The Princess of Wales dined at Mr. Angerstein's yesterday, & in the evening there was a rout. Lysons & Lawrence were there.—The Princess supped there with a small party & remained till ½ past 3 oClock, but Mr. Angerstein went to bed before Supper.—Lysons remarked that the Princess is grown very coarse, & that she dresses very ill, shewing too much of Her naked person.—Mrs. Weddel, who is large & unwieldly came to the rout & was followed into the room by a little man of the name of Parrot.—The Princess sd. "She should have brought Him on Her finger."—The Princess stood with Her back to a table the whole time, which prevented every other person from *sitting*. This being the Etiquette.

Lord Heathfield's Portrait

Lawrence spoke with the highest admiration of Sir Joshua Reynolds's portrait of Lord Heathfield, now at the European Museum having been sent there by Boydell to be sold for 350 guineas.—He sd. this picture, & the portrait of Mrs. Siddons by Sir Joshua, are the top of His Art.*—

June 4.—James Moore I met.† He sd. Fuseli continues very loud in His declaration that Historical Painting will never be encouraged in this Country.

Rules of the Service

June 5.—Lord Lonsdale told Lawrence that a fortnight before the promotion of His nephew Lord Burgersh took place from Major to Lieut: Col: against the rules of the service, Lord Westmorland mentioned it to Him, & that He (Lord Lonsdale) said everything He could [to] dissuade Him from it, saying How much in times like these it wd. draw the public attention & be objected to.—But Ld. Westmorland wd. not give up His object, neither wd. Lord Burgersh, who, said Lord L. is like His Father, posessed with a feeling that they are in superior situations & are not to be limited by rules made for others. It is not from pride in Lord Burgersh,

* Lord Heathfield's portrait is now in the National Gallery, and Mrs. Siddons as "The Tragic Muse" was sold by the Duke of Westminster recently to Mr. Huntington, the Californian millionaire. See entries, June 7th and 10th.

† Dr. James, afterwards Carrick-Moore (1762-1860), brother of Sir John Moore, of Corunna fame, whose life was sacrificed in an enterprise which, under the circumstances, was impracticable.

but it is a habit of thinking that He is to have whatever He requires.—Lord Melville sd. to Lawrence that Lord Burgersh " ought to have been whipped for having desired it."

Howard I called on & met Philips there. I spoke to them of the expences of the dinners during the varnishing days at the Academy being charged to the Academy, as being unprecedented.—They sd. that on two of those days they were much occupied in making alterations in the arrangement.—Howard thought the matter shd. be discussed in the Council & there settled; and that they thought the expences incurred this year had best be paid, & a rule established for future years. Howard spoke of the allowance of one guinea per day being very little.—They spoke of the imbecility of Richards, & of the necessity there is to have another person appointed to transact the business of Secretary,—but for the Academy to continue [to] pay Richards His Salary.—

Second to Sir Walter

Lawrence came to tea.—He thinks many of the lines in Shee's " Elements of Art " admirable; true poetical writing.—Sense & strong expression,—& that He is second to Walter Scott only who, has perhaps, more of imagination.—Lord Lonsdale to day mentioned that Sir George Beaumont proposes to quit London entirely, to reside in the Country.—Lord Lonsdale doubts whether it will suit Him, as He is not inclined to field sports,—to agriculture, or to the Society of Country Squires.—That to associate with persons conversant with Art, or with the *literature of the day*, not classical studies, is what He has been accustomed to.

Lord Lonsdale was of opinion that it wd. be advisable to rebuild Drury Lane Theatre as soon as it can be erected, in order to afford the people more opportunity for amusement.—In these times He thought it injudicious to pass any statutes to limit the popular amusements, and that whatever could engage the attention of the people in this way would be politically prudent.—

CHAPTER LVI

1809

Wordsworth's Bad Taste

June 6.—Lord Lonsdale I called on at Eleven. The Porter hesitated, but on reading my name I was admitted & found His Lordship at Breakfast with Lady Lonsdale & Ladies Mary—Anne, & Caroline Lowther, & Mr. Lowther. I was very cordially recd. & Lady Mary took my Hand as well as His Lordship.—Lord Lonsdale asked me if I had seen Wordsworth's new publication on the Cintra Convention. He sd. Wordsworth sent [it] to Him & last night He read a dozen pages of it, & thought it written in a very bad taste, not with plainness & simplicity such [as] is proper to a political subject, but in a style inflated & ill suited to it.—I sd. it was remarkable that in His Poetry He affects a simplicity approaching to puerility, while in Politics in which plain statement & deduction is alone required He assumes the reverse of it.—Agreeably to my offer at Lowther, I expressed to Lady Mary the pleasure I shd. have in shewing Her the process of Oil painting. Lady Lonsdale seemed to be afraid of it injuring the Health of those who apply to it; But Lord Lonsdale sd. Oh do, learn the process.—

Fiddles Must Not Be Heard

We went to several rooms and looked at some pictures. Mr. Wybergh* came in, & He & I recognised each other after near 30 years had passed since we met in Cumberland.—We remained sometime in Lord Lonsdale's dressing room talking on several subjects. His Lordship repeated what He had sd. to Lawrence respecting rebuilding Drury Lane Theatre. He had spoke to Lord Camden on this subject, who told Him that Ministers had been informed from the Bow-street Police Office, that the number

* Probably Thomas Wybergh (1757-1827), of Clifton Hall, Westmorland, and Isell, Cumberland, barrister-at-law. He was married to a sister of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, tenth and last Baronet of Isell. Mr. Wybergh's second son succeeded to the Lawson estates and assumed the name of Lawson. He died unmarried and was succeeded by his brother Wilfrid, who, assuming the name of Lawson, became Sir Wilfrid Lawson, first Baronet of Brayton. His eldest son, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, was for many years one of the most popular members of Parliament.

of meetings to discuss political & other subjects is increasing, & in a greater proportion since the *Theatres were burnt*, shewing that while these places of amusement are open, the attention of a great number of the people is drawn to them, who otherwise seek for something to occupy those Hours which are devoted to the Theatres.—Lord Lonsdale expressed His disapprobation of preventing the Common people on Sunday after the Hours of Divine Service are over, from amusing themselves with exercises of the field, Cricket &c.—& objected to the power of the magistrate to indite a House in which a fiddle should be heard.

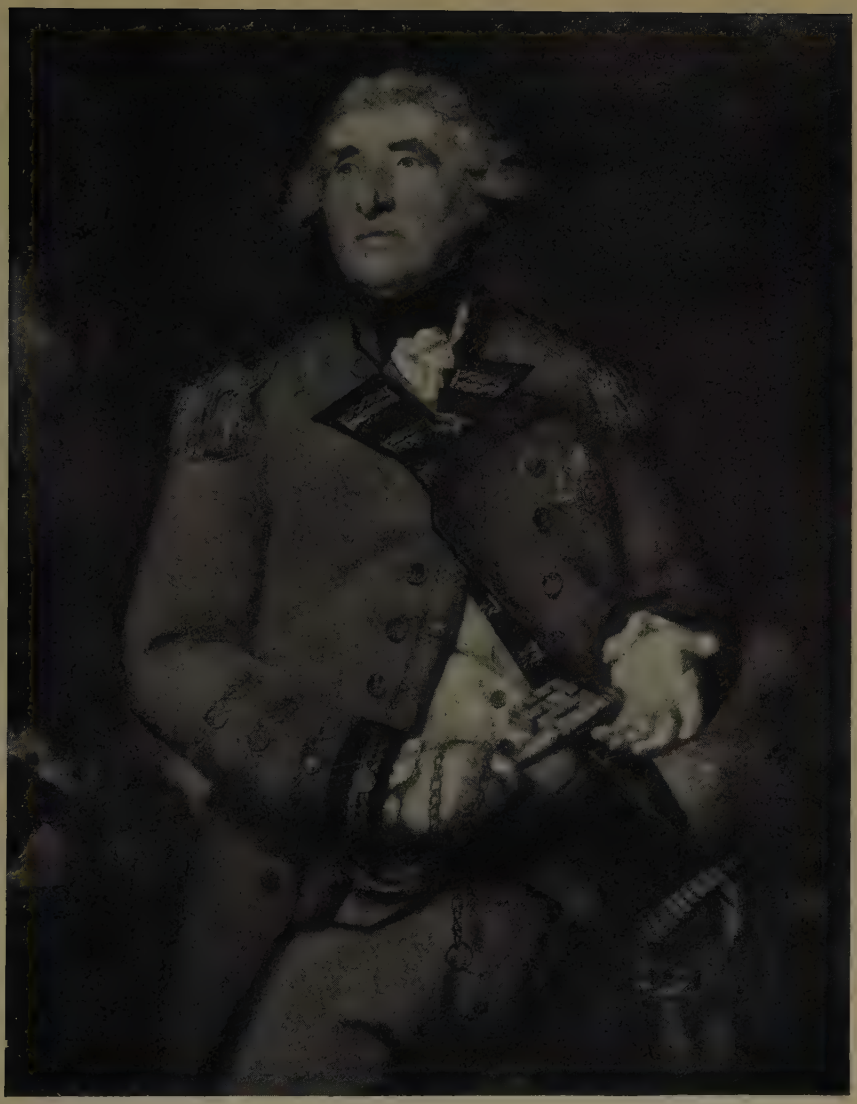
Yeomen of Yorkshire

The D—— of Y——'s business was spoken of, and His Lordship sd. that Mr. Wardle *himself* had not been able to make good any charges against the D——. What had made the strongest impression on the public mind was that which had been produced by the D——'s agents & others.—It was the immorality, the general character of the connexion that affected the public mind.—Mr. Wybergh sd. the yeomen of Yorkshire seemed to have paid little regard to it, but *in towns* it might be otherwise. Lord Lonsdale believed the feeling of disgust was very general.—He sd. Lord Melville, a man of long experience, wished the business to be stopped when it might have been, & went to Mr. Adam on the subject. Adam spoke of *Jacobins* as being evil disposed, & believed they wd. make the most of it, But sd. Lord Melville add to the Jacobins who are but a small proportion of the people all the virtuous part of the Community and there will be found a very considerable proportion against the D——; besides sd. Lord Melville, admitting that little or nothing can be proved against the D—— is it not true that there is a mistress of the D—— in the business & think of the effect that will have on the public mind, considering Him to be a married man.

An Oilman Dressed the Dinner

Lord Lonsdale sd. the accusation that the D—— is a pampered feeder is not true. On the contrary He eats in a very plain manner. He rises early, takes much exercise, & is a strong man, & eats heartily, but by choice of plain things, & says He often dined with Mrs. Clarke to avoid great dinners.—He says that one day when He dined with Her there happened to be a dish dressed in a manner that made it very palateable. He asked Mrs. Clarke, who dressed it for Her? She sd. that when H— R—— H—— was to dine with Her she employed an Oilman in the neighbouroud to dress the dinner.

It was agreed that Mr. Adam had not appeared to advantage in this business, & that Adam has and does feel it.—Mrs. Clarke wished Him to put questions to Her, but He would not.—His Lordship & Mr. Wybergh both condemned the D—— for witholding the £400 a year from Her, which is attributed to Adam.—



[*National Portrait Gallery.*

LORD HEATHFIELD.
By Sir Joshua Reynolds.

[*To face p.* 180.

His Lordship speaking of Austria sd. "They seemed to have done too little or too much." Lord Erskine & His Bill to prevent abuse of Animals was spoken of. Mr. Wybergh thought it a very absurd Bill, it wd. make a man indicteable who might whip or Spur His Horse.—As it was on a plea of Humanity many yielded to it, on that account when it was before the House of Lords.—The inconsistency of Lord Erskine was remarked on, His religious impressions contrasted with His levity.—Lord Lonsdale mentioned the Bill in the House of Lords for water works at Manchester. He thought the Bill reasonable, as it does not oblige any one to take water conducted as this is to be, unless agreeable to them.—Being optional it cannot be called an Hardship.—

I had company to dinner. Willm. Daniell [said] He now saw from the difficulty of forcing the Sale of His new work of Animals &c. in consequence of not having the Booksellers with Him, that He shd. hardly be able to pay His expences of paper, printing &c. He sd. the necessity of being connected with Booksellers is so obvious that in the work He is preparing in conjunction with His Uncle, viz: "Their travels in India" they mean to engage with some Bookseller for the publication of it & to have a concern in it.—

Lawrence Buys "Lord Heathfield"

June 7.—Boydell called, having yesterday settled with Lawrence so to do, to speak to me abt. Lawrence's purchasing Sir Joshua's portrait of Lord Heathfield now at the European Museum.—After some conversation I went to Lawrence, who again spoke of the advantage it wd. be of to Him to have that picture to be a guide to Him. He said there is in it a total absence of *manner*, & a compleat whole in effect witht. any part being sacrificed. He remarked on the colour of the *Scarlet* Coat, so unlike what either Hoppner or any other painter obtains.—I said that it certainly is an admirable picture for an able artist to regulate His pictures by.—I mentioned Boydell's terms which He agreed to, & I returned Home & paid Boydell £15 recd. from Lawrence being 5 pr. cent. Commission to be paid to the Keeper of the European Museum. The whole money to be paid to Boydell for the picture is £300 *including* the £15 for Commission.—This to be paid by notes accepted by Lawrence the *last* due at 7 months.—In our conversation Lawrence sd. That He found himself firmly fixed in reputation in His Art, and now had many persons desirous to sit to Him whenever He shall name the time.—

CHAPTER LVII

1809

A Moderate Prices School

June 7.—Sir Joseph Banks has had conversation with Ld. Mulgrave respecting Wm. Westall making drawings or pictures of the places He visited in the South Seas.—Sir Joseph took a warm part for Wm. Westall. Ld. Mulgrave sd. that He had been applied to as a *private gentleman* (meaning by Westall) that as a private gentleman He was very much inclined to encourage Artists, but that *He cd. not use the public money for that purpose;* and seemed to complain of the application being made to him, on that acct. improperly.—Sir Joseph said that the French, when they made voyages of discoveries published & preserved all that related thereto, but that we sent artists out & and on their return hesitated to make use of the fruits of their labours.—Lord Mulgrave asked Sir Joseph Whether He wd. take upon Him[self] the responsibility of having such drawings or pictures painted: Sir Joseph said; He would.—The result was that Wm. Westall should paint a certain number of pictures, but Sir Joseph & Lord Mulgrave also, recommended to Him to be *moderate in His charges*.—Westall then told me He was at a loss what prices to propose,—& that Wm. Westall had desired Him to consult me.—I stated to Him that I was bred in a school in which prices were moderate, that I did not know that His Brother had any practise in *Oil painting*, & therefore cd. not judge of His pretensions, but that I thought it a great object for Him to be employed for the Admiralty, & that to secure it money ought to be a secondary object.—Boydell came in, & He went away.—Boydell had settled with Lawrence [about the portrait of "Lord Heathfield" by Reynolds, which Lawrence had purchased].

Wordsworth

Mr. Phipps's I dined at.—Lady Beaumont spoke of Wordsworth's pamphlet on the Cintra Convention in very high terms, as above the political writings of Burke & others.—Miss Bowles sd. Stourges Bourne had read it & spoke of the latter part of it particularly, & that the pamphlet was manifestly written by a man of superior abilities.—Sir

George said, drily, that Lady Beaumont spoke of the Book as if she was *employed to sell it.*—She sd. she Had caused the sale of some of them.

Favorable news was reported viz : of Buonaparte having been beaten, & been obliged to recross the *Danube.*

June 8.—The portrait of Lord Heathfield was this morning brought to me from the European Museum, & Lawrence called. He thought it the best of Sir Joshua's pictures of *Men* & equal to that of Mrs. Siddons [as the "Tragic Muse"]. He felt He shd. learn much from it, particularly *in breadth of colour.*—Westall called & I talked with Him respecting the pictures to be painted by His Brother for the Admiralty,—recommending moderate prices.—I told him Wilson had only 40 guineas for a Half length unless Historical figures were introduced.

June 10.—Pictures painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds were spoken of.—Mr. Knight sd. His fine portrait of John Hunter is utterly gone by cracking &c.—West sd. the same of his portrait of *Lord Heathfield.** West told me that Shee's poem "Elements of Art" is very highly spoken of,—He has heard nothing to the contrary.—Impressed with the manly & able manner in which Shee has maintained the Cause of Art & of its Profession, He thought it proper & did call upon Him to express His acknowledgment of it.—He sd. Shee has paid much attention to Him since He (Shee) came into the Council, & has occasionally walked home with Him, to His door, and communicated His, Shee's sentiments to Him. Thus seeming indirectly to apologize for His former proceedings.—

The Bridgewater Collection

I asked Mr. Long what caused the late Duke of Bridgewater to make a Collection of pictures as it appeared to be an object very unlike anything He had, almost throughout His life, attended to. He said it was in consequence of His happening to have a few fine pictures which were in His family—and that when He had once begun His mind became ardent upon it, & the picture dealers, Bryant &c. by reporting to Him a fine picture, & then inflaming His mind with the apprehension of a competition for it, by signifying that Lucien Buonaparte or some other person wanted that picture, could obtain from Him generally high prices.—He always regretted not having got the picture of *Lazarus* after Michl. Angelo, by Sebastian del Piombo, now belonging to Mr. Angerstein, & would say "I ought to have had that picture by *Don* Sebastian",—such was His ignorance of the Master in Painting.

The Canon's Vanity

Dr. Langford, one of the Canons of Windsor, who by mismanagement of His affairs got into great difficulties, and was obliged to leave Eaton School, in consequence of His imprudent conduct never appears at Windsor, & the other *Eleven Canons* divide His duty among them.

* The cracking is quite apparent in the portrait, which is now in the National Gallery.

He was very vain of His *preaching* & fancied the King had pleasure in hearing Him. But in this He was mistaken; The King perceived His folly & vanity, and being at *Weymouth* He saw Langford arrive there, & concluding He would desire to preach there, the King immediately requested that another Clergyman shd. be engaged to preach before Langford cd. apply for the pulpit.—

The Value of Camphor

June 11.—In the afternoon by sitting in an unusual posture I had pain at the lower part of my Back, & on rising found that my lower limbs were affected as if with Paralysis. As it continued I sent to Mr. Hayes who told me it was in consequence of a Nerve being pressed upon while I was in the posture above mentioned & that it would gradually recover its tone which was the case, & I went with him to drink tea with Mrs. West, who had Mrs. Hayes with her.—Her spirits were good. She spoke of the benefit she derives from Camphorated Spirits of wine prepared by Herself.—When she has irritation in the throat she saturates a lump of sugar with it which she puts in her mouth to dissolve. She has it by Her bed side, & when indisposed to sleep pours a quantity of it into a glass of water to make it pretty strong & drinks it & sleep follows.—If she has pain in Her Head she rubs the part with Camphor, & can even induce sleep by moistening a Handkerchief with it & placing it under Her Head.—Mr. West dined out but returned before we came away, & we talked abt. the late battle between the Austrians & the French, & it was allowed by Mr. West that Buonaparte had recd. a check.—

P. Hoare called on me, & by my advice omitted a reference which He had made to the manner in which the Royal Academy disposes of its finances, respecting Charities.—

CHAPTER LVIII

1809

The "Morning Post" and Catalani

June 12.—At Eleven I went to Lord Lonsdale,—Mr. Long was with Him.—I remained till 3 oClock with Lady Mary Lowther who began the process of painting today, by copying what I painted on Friday last.—Lord Lonsdale sd. that about 7 years ago she took lessons from *Metz* who after a short time told Her she had no talent for drawing & recommended to Her to decline it.—He had given Her Eyes, & Noses &c. to copy.—Lord Lonsdale read in the Morning Post* of this day

* Madame Catalani's husband, Mr. Valabrègue, had stated that she, having refused the offers made to her from the Opera House, Haymarket, intended to embark for the Continent, but first desired to sing before a British audience at the National Theatre, the new Covent Garden, then in course of construction.

As soon as all negotiations with Mr. Taylor, of the Opera House, were at an end, says Catalani herself, "I entered into a treaty with the Managers of Covent Garden. The offers of Mr. Harris were, that I should *sing two* or *three times a week* during the ensuing season, and promise besides *not to sing any where else;* in consideration of which he proposed to give me £4000 and a benefit. Though the latter restriction deprives me of what I should have gained this summer in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, etc., the desire I had of singing at the new National Theatre induced me to forget all interested considerations, to enjoy that satisfaction."

It was in reply to these statements that "A Friend of the British Drama," writing in the *Morning Post*, made the animadversions referred to in the above entry. His comments are somewhat akin to the censure passed recently (1924) on those responsible for bringing foreign performers to London, while English actors and singers were going about idle. Here are a few extracts from the letter:

"I cannot conceive that the Public is [in] any way interested in the private arrangements of Madame Catalani, further than as those arrangements interfere with its privileges and amusements.—It matters very little to the Public what salaries the Proprietors and Managers of Play-houses give to the Performers, so long as the performances are of a nature to give general satisfaction, and that the price of admission remains unchanged. . . . I have heard (how true or false I know not), that Mr. Harris has not only an intention of introducing Italian Operas, but French Ballets, at Covent Garden. This certainly would be a declaration of open war against the only foreign Theatre [The King's Opera House, Haymarket] in this metropolis. . . . If a curtailment of English entertainments, for which the patents of Drury Lane and Covent Garden claim a monopoly, is next season to take place, and the substitute for the national drama to be foreign trash, the degradation of our own artists must naturally be the consequence of such innovation."

The controversy went on until the opening of the New Covent Garden at the increased prices, which caused the unfortunate riots that lasted there for some time.

animadversions on the impropriety of engaging Madame Catalani to sing at the new Theatre Covent Garden, as interfering with the representation of Tragedies & Comedies which the public had a right to expect shd. be the subjects exhibited there, as the exclusive patents cd. only have been allowed to the Proprietors upon a supposition that this & Drury Lane Theatre would be used for that purpose.—His Lordship concurred in these sentiments.—

The Eye had Fallen Out

Lord Lonsdale told me that yesterday He was with the Duke of Rutland, & saw His picture of the "*Infant Hercules*" painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, which has begun to *crack* & a few small pieces have come out. The Duke has brought it to London to get it repaired.—The Duke sd. that the large picture of the Nativity by Sir Joshua, which is at Belvoir Castle, is also in a bad state; the *eye* of one of the Heads had fallen out, and the Revd. Wm. Peters has endeavoured to restore it.—

Taste and Manners

June 13.—Sir G. Beaumont I dined with.—Sir George sd. He thought Mr. Long by His influence with Mr. Pitt might have done much more for the Arts than had been done, & that Mr. Long had amused Himself but had not extended His views beyond it.—On Saturday last the *Committee of taste* met to consider the business of the public Monuments voted by Parliament. It was found that there is a great want of *Carrara Marble*, the stock in England being exhausted. It was suggested that it would be adviseable to offer a bounty to whoever could procure a quantity of this marble. This proposal was objected to by Mr. Long,—and *Bronze* was talked of.—Sir George spoke of Mr. Long's taste for pictures being of a limited kind. He is gratified by the works of Claude, but disliked the landscapes of Rubens; & has no real relish for those of Wilson.—He spoke of some drawings which He had seen which were made last year by Lord Aylesford; studies from nature but executed in the stile of *Rembrant*. He said they were extremely well done. But His Lordship's taste is also limited. He has no great liking for pictures unless those by Rembrant; and has quite an abhorrence of the pictures by Wilson.—In this respect Sir George remarked How enlarged was the mind of Sir Joshua Reynolds, who felt the merits of every kind of practise of the art if excellent in its kind.—

Sir George talked much abt. Haydon,—sd. that except West there is no other who cd. paint such a picture as that He had done for Ld. Mulgrave.—He had heard that His manners are objected to by some of the younger artists, & admitted that they ought to be regulated.—

Sir George remarked on Mr. [Payne] Knights observation on the landscapes of Rubens "That the plants on the foreground are painted with such fidelity that a Botanist might study them"—This, Sir George sd. was giving to them that which Rubens never thought of, & what is not true.

Sir George dined a few days ago with Lord Mulgrave & met Lord Guilford, George Colman, & Mr. Canning.—Lord Guilford sd. such was the habit of subjection & respect to His Father in the late Prime Minister, Lord North, that when He retired from the situation of *Premier* being then 58 or 9 years old, He concealed from His Father the state of His circumstances as a young man who had been expensive might have been expected to have done. At this period Lord North took a House in Grosvenor Square to which repairs &c. were necessary. Lord Guilford, His Father was aware that there must be expence, but having lived retired & frugally thought a small sum wd. be sufficient. He called on Lord North & formally after the manner of the Old Court sd. "Yr. Lordship has been at expence & I wish to assist you, What does it amount to?"—Lord North knowing His limited notions mentioned £300, which Lord Guilford advanced,—the real expence was £1000.—But though Lord North stood thus with His Father, He did not act so to His own sons. He had learnt that the present Lord Guilford & His Brother Frederick North were both in debt. He asked one of them how much He owed. The reply was £300.—Pho! Pho! sd. Lord North, you owe more than that.—Why then sd. the Son, I do owe £300 on one acct. but I owe also other sums, £1200 in all.—Lord [North] heard it good humouredly & paid their debts.—

When the present Lord Guilford was 25 years old, His grandfather, Lord Guilford, would kiss His forehead, and supposing He wanted money wd. give Him *two guineas*.—Yet this Old Nobleman was not a miser in disposition, but had long had but little intercourse with the world.—

CHAPTER LIX

1809

After Dinner Talk

June 14.—Lord Lonsdale's I dined at. We dined abt. ¼ past 7. The dinner splendid.—Turtle Soup—Champaigne &c.—Punch served after the Turtle Soup.—Service of Plate,—Gold Epergne—Bottle Stands &c.—Conversation on Politics, chiefly between Lord Mulgrave & Mr. Long.—The latter sd. That on the late question in the House of Commons respecting the *Sale of Seats* in that House, every member who spoke upon it *condemned the practise*, which, in His opinion should have been followed by *a Resolution to that effect*.—Mr. Wharton, Chairman of the House of Commons, told me He thought Lord Erskine's Bill to prevent Cruelty to animals an injudicious Bill, which could not be carried into effect though it might cause much vexation. [See entry below.] Mr. Long sd. to me that Sir Francis Burdett speaks in the House of Commons with great fluency, but does not speak so well *in reply* as in those speeches which He delivers on a subject on which He has prepared Himself.—He said Mr. Wilberforce speaks frequently & very well; with as much fluency & effect as formerly.—

Perceval Hard as Iron

Lord Mulgrave spoke to me highly of *Wilkie*, & sd. that the agreement He had made with Him to have all His painted studies for His pictures, should continue in force even if He (Lord Mulgrave) shd. die, as He wished the Collection to be preserved in His family.—

Mr. Long invited me to Bromley where He has 2 picturesque walks of a mile each.—The Session of Parliament being near a close I congratulated Him upon being relieved from the labour of attending it. I expressed surprise at Mr. Perceval [Prime Minister], a man of small figure & weakly appearance, being able to endure the labour imposed on Him together with nightly attendance at the House. He sd. "Perceval does not mind it, He is as hard as Iron."

A little after 10 we went up stairs the Drawing-rooms being open.—There was a grand route of persons of rank.—Lady Lonsdale stood at

the door at the Head of *the Stair case to receive* Her company, & never went into the interior of the rooms after the company assembled in numbers.—Her daughters were near Her.—

June 15.—[Minet* spoke to me of City matters. He sd. Sir Francis Baring is supposed to be worth one milion & a Half, & that His great fortune has been accumulated in the last 25 years.—Mr. Angerstein is not considered to be a rich man. Were He to die He might, perhaps, be found to be worth £50,000.—Boydell's House has become very unpopular in the City. The giving [of] very indifferent prints to those who held Blanks in their Lottery has caused general disgust.—The House is considered to be *poor*.

Walsh Porter, who died lately, had borrowed much money of persons who insured His life at the Offices of Insurance.—At the Albion Insurance The Duke of York's life is insured on a similar acct. for £7500.—Lord Moira also [is] in most of the Offices, but lately a plan has been formed to put His affairs in a better state.—He always acts very honourably. When He cannot pay Bills He tells those who have demands upon Him that He will pay interest upon them till they can be discharged.—

[Lord Erskine's Bill to prevent Cruelty to Animals having passed the House of Lords, was yesterday lost in the House of Commons,—

For it	27		
Against it	37	Majority against it	10

From small note-book.]

June 17.—Wm. Westall told me yesterday that He had been commissioned by the Admiralty to paint a series of pictures of the subjects He collected in His voyage.

An Irish Chancellor

Lysons I dined with. Ralph Price came after dinner.—Lawrence sd. that Mr. Forster, Chancellor of the Exchequer for Ireland,† had mentioned to Him, that Sir Francis Burdet's speech in the House of Commons on the subject of Parliamentary reform went off heavily. He affected moderation in His manner, & became tame & uninteresting. Mr. Forster remarked That a speech to have effect on the auditors, must have argumentative Logical deduction like Sir Wm. Grants speaking, or it must have *passion*, or *Wit*.—Mr. Forster is a strong man at 69 years of age. He sd. That while He presided in the Irish parliament, He lived with great temperance during the Season of business. He never eat anything except breakfast on those days on which He attended Parliament till after the business was over.—

* Joseph Minet, wine merchant. See Vols. I., II., III., IV.

† John Forster, Baron Oriel. See Vols. I., IV.

Want of Judgment

At Lady Crews, Lady Beaumont told Lawrence that she Had talked with Rogers of Wordsworth's poems, & that Rogers concurred with Her in admiring the simplicity which is in them, & dwelt particularly on the beautiful idea of the "Dancing Daffodils"—thus playing off Her want of judgment.—Last night Lord Erskine came to Miss Berry's. He sd. He had dined with Rogers, the Banker.—"Rogers, the Banker," exclaimed Miss Berry,—"Rogers the Poet."—Ralph Price spoke of the great fall in price of many articles in consequence of Ships arriving from America.—

[In the Gazette this night,—in list of Bankrupts—M. Bryan,* George Street, Hanover Square, Picture Dealer.—From small note-book.]

June 18.—Paine [water-colour painter] called.—His youngest daugr. has been in an ill-state of health and is gone to Brighton with Her Mother.—He wishes to let His House at Sunning Hill for the Summer & wd. then go to them.—He thought His state of health, & mine, better than either of them was 20 years ago.

* Michael Bryan, the original compiler of the Dictionary of Artists that bears his name.

CHAPTER LX

1809

A Birmingham Poet

June 19.—Constable called.—At Brathay lived Loyd, from Birmingham, a Poet, of some merit,*—of rather a desponding mind.—He sd. of Harden who lived near Him, whose spirits were high, "That He was composed of Whip Syllabub, & Spruce Beer."—Lord Radstock resided a season at a House, in Kent near to *Claude Scott*,† & became acquainted with him; & was in the habit of running into His House at all hours witht. ceremony.—Scott was to call upon Him in London which, after sometime He did, & on His way met a friend, an admirer of pictures, who He took with Him.—On their being introduced at Lord Radstock's His Lordship seeing a stranger, expressed His *surprise at the intrusion.* Scott, who from their intimacy in the country thought this might be done with propriety, now sd. that His friend admired pictures, & He concluded Lord Radstock wd. be willing to have them seen, He then moved to go away, but Lord R. sd. as they were there, they might see the pictures. On this they looked [at] those in one room & then by signs to each other, *withdrew.* The next morning Lord Radstock called on Scott & apologised for what He had said, which was

* Charles Lloyd (1775-1839), eldest son of Charles Lloyd, the Quaker banker and philanthropist, was born in Birmingham. He was a great friend of Coleridge, and of Lamb, who, in a period of dire affliction, wrote: "I had nearly quarrelled with Charles Lloyd; and for no other reason, I believe, than that the good creature did all he could to make me happy." Poems by Lamb and Lloyd were appended to a second edition of Coleridge's poems, the last-named afterwards saying that he had allowed Lloyd's poems to be included in the volume at his earnest solicitation. In sonnets ascribed "Nehemiah Higginbotham," Coleridge ridiculed the poems of both his collaborators.

In 1798 there appeared blank verse by Charles Lloyd and Charles Lamb. According to De Quincey, Lloyd eloped with his future wife by proxy, he engaging Southey to carry her away. It was in the autumn of 1800 that Lloyd went to reside at Brathay, near Ambleside. The later years of Lloyd's life were sadly afflicted with mental trouble, and on January, 1839, he died at Chaillot, near Versailles, in a Maison de Santé. If Lloyd is not a first-rate poet, he was highly esteemed as a thinker by De Quincey, Lamb, Coleridge, and Judge Talfourd.

† Probably Claude Scott, of Lytchet Minster, Dorset, the Westminster banker (1742-1830), who was created a Baronet in 1821.

from being suddenly surprised on seeing a stranger.—This inequality in Lord Radstock is very commonly experienced by those who know Him.—He married the daugr. of a merchant in one of the Greek Islands. He has 9 or 10 children, & is sd. to have no more than £2500 a year.—Mr. Watts [Constable's Uncle] has an habitual reverence for rank & title. He says, "*Descent* is what money cannot purchase."—

Lord Lonsdale & Sir James Graham told me that the Earl of Bridgewater had advanced money to Bryan, the picture dealer, upon the picture by Titian now litigating between Lord Lonsdale & Bryan, which was reprobated by Sir James as being very [im]proper.—Bryan was announced a Bankrupt in last Saturday's Gazette.—Sir James sd. [Bryan] had not a guinea left.

An Instrument of Heaven

After tea much political conversation. C. Offley sd. Buonaparte has practised much less cruelty than is recorded of former Conquerers.—Considers Him an instrument in the hand of Heaven to effect certain purposes.—

June 21.—Lord Lonsdale left London this morning & wd. go to Cottesmore, 100 miles, to dinner.—He *rode up from thence* when He last came to London, in *one day*, & was in town at dinner.—He rode 40 miles before breakfast.—He once rode the whole distance in one day upon *one Horse*.—He meant to have stopped on the road, but finding the Horse *fresh* proceeded.—

Lady Mary spoke of the Duchess of Montrose being much recovered. Had she died the Duke would have sustained a heavy loss; she manages much of His business & accounts.—I talked to Lady Mary & Lady Anne of the importance of obtaining in Youth all the knowledge & general improvement that could be acquired, & told them that at an advanced period of life they wd. feel the value of it more than they would do while young. Aged persons may be respected on that acct. but will not be attended to unless found to posess wisdom & knowledge, and refinement of mind, the effect of devoting part of our time to those studies which embellish life.—Lady Mary told me that Lord Grosvenor had called on Robt. Smirke to see the model of Lowther & then mentioned to Him that He had heard that Mr. Lysons had found much fault with the *architecture of Eaton Hall*, His Lordship's House.*

Independence of Nations

[Parliament was this day prorogued [says the *Morning Post*].—In His Majesty's speech is the following—"To the efforts of Europe for its own deliverance, His Majesty has directed us to assure you, that

* Lady Mary Lowther and Lady Anne Lowther were daughters of the first Earl of Lonsdale. Lady Mary was married on Sept. 16, 1820, to Major-General Lord William Frederick Cavendish-Bentinck. Anne became the wife of Sir John Beckett, second baronet, Judge Advocate-General. Sir Edmund Beckett, fifth baronet, was created first Lord Grimthorpe in 1886.

He is determined to continue his most strenuous assistance and support, convinced that you will agree with him in considering that every exertion for the reestablishment of the independence of other nations, is no less conducive to the true interests than it is becoming the character & honour of Great Britain."—From small note-book.]

June 22.—T. Leach has written, Boydell sd. the best Book that has been published on the Criminal Law.*—He was, when young, a Bankrupt Linen Draper.—

[James] Ward called.—He had been with Sir F. Baring, having finished the engraving of Lord Lansdowne, Lord Ashburton & Coll. Barrie, which Sir Francis sd. He thought was even better than His last plate viz: of Sir Francis, His Brother & Son in law.—

Ward sd. He had derived advantage from His pictures exhibited this year,—reputation & *Commissions*.—He sd. the Water Colour painting Society in Spring gardens, have voted a piece of plate of 100 guineas value to Mr. Hill, their Secretary, & a member of it, and He is to have henceforward a *Salary*.—

June 23.—Lysons [Keeper of the Tower records] called, and informed me that Mr. Harrison of the Treasury had told Him that He had no doubt of the Lords of the Treasury making up His Salary *net* £500 a year, which is not now more than £250 clear;—& that they wd. further allow Him an annual Sum for Clerks,—the whole abt. £700 a year.

Lord Lonsdale in Petticoats

Edridge came & we had some cold meat with Lady Lonsdale & the young Ladies.—I walked with Edridge to His House. He spoke of Lord Lonsdale, sd. "*He is a considerate man*",—one who does right upon reflection. Lady Mary He sd. is Lord Lonsdale in petticoats,—so much has she His disposition.—He remarked that all the young Ladies have their different pursuits—not being inclined to the same amusements. I looked at His drawings. He showed me a miniature picture of West, & wished me to sit for a companion to it.—

June 24.—Edridge I set off with at 3 oClock to go to Mr. Long's at Bromley Hill, 9 miles from London [& remained there till Tuesday the 27th].—We dined at Six oClock.—Mr. Long gave an instance of Soane's conduct to the Board of Commissioners at Chelsea Hospital, of which Soane is Surveyor.—He was required to attend the Board at a time appointed, instead of which a letter was recd. from Him stating

* Here is the entry in Lowndes: "Cases in Crown Law, determined by the twelve Judges in the Court of King's Bench, from 4 Geo. II. 1730, to 55 Geo. III. 1815. Fourth Edition, with Corrections and Additions, Lond. 1815, royal 8vo., 2 vols., £1 11s. 6d. A much esteemed work.—1789, 8vo.—1792, 8vo.—1800, royal 8vo., 2 vols.

Thomas Leach (1746-1818), was called to the bar from the Middle Temple, and in 1790 was appointed Police Magistrate at Hatton Garden.

that He was going to the Bank & cd. not attend.—In consequence He wd. have been removed from His situation had not Mr. Long prevented it.—

We talked of Wilson. Mr. & Mrs. Long were lately at Lord Dartmouth's at Blackheath, & there saw his Lordship's collection of drawings by Wilson. Mr. Long said they are admirable; & owned that He preferred them to His pictures; but He acknowledged that the picture which Steers sold to Mr. Townley is very fine; also the large pictures at Sir Watkin Willm. Wynne's.—

Wilberforce and Fox

Edridge shewed a print from his drawing of Mr. Long intended for Cadell & Davis's work. It was thought very like. Mrs. Long observed that the mouth was a little *bulging*.—Edridge shewed a sketch He had made of Mr. Wilberforce. The likeness was thought excellent. It ought not to be again touched. Mr. Long spoke of Mr. Wilberforce's vivacity, which is occasionally checked by self-restraining recollection; then revives.—Mr. Long reminding him of parties at Cambridge He would look grave & shake His head; for a short time, then burst out & call to Long's recollection other such parties.—Mr. Long sd. Mr. Wilberforce did not know much of Mr. Pitt at Cambridge. Their acquaintance began in London in the first Parliament of which they were members.—

CHAPTER LXI

1809

Wilberforce and Fox

June 25.—Mr. Long sd. that when Mr. Wilberforce was first in parliament He often attacked Mr. Fox, saying bitter things. Fox hated him. Those feelings were afterwards altered.—

In the even'g, looking at the Landscape of the country from the Hill Mr. L. said the Ærial tint then seen had been got by *Wilson*, and that *Claude* was the other painter who succeeded in expressing it in His pictures. I mentioned *Cuyp* and He allowed His claim.—The evening being cold I declined walking and had tea with Sir Abrm.* who remained at Home on the same account. He spoke of Mr. [Payne] Knight, as being a well informed man but sd. His manner was not agreeable,—dictatorial,—when observations are made upon the subject on which He has spoken, He hears witht. condescending to answer any objection, but repeats His own opinion.—He is temperate in drinking, but eats largely: drinks much water at dinner, and little wine after,—two or three glasses.—He & His Cousin of Portland Place, a man of sour & dark aspect, are distinguished by the former being called light Knight,—the other dark Knight.—When the family party had again assembled each took a book —Lord Valentia's travels occupied several,

The Archbishop

June 26.—[The Reverend] Mr. Wm. Long spoke to me of Dr. Porteous the late Bishop of London, & said He was a good man, but gave way too much. The present Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Sutton told Mr. Long that Dr. Randolph† was the fittest man to succeed Dr. Porteous, for that situation having energy & firmness. Mr. Long said the Archbishop is a very generous man. He has great clerical patronage, but His two Sons (the other children are daugrs.) declined taking orders. One of them is in the Law line,—the other in the Army.—He keeps an open table.—

* Sir Abraham Hume. See Vols. I., II., III., IV.

† Dr. John Randolph was translated from Bangor to London on June 12, 1809.

Bate Dudley

I talked with Wm. Long on the subject of the Revd. Bate Dudley* being ejected from the Rectory of Bradstead in Essex on a charge of His having purchased the presentation *simoniacally*. He thought it a hard Case. Bate Dudley had while He resided in the living acted as a Magistrate & in that capacity, and by making embankments against the Sea done much good & effected a reformation among the People who had been much given to smuggling.—He spoke of Simony as being sometimes depending upon nice points. If the present Incumbent shd. die on the day on which an agreement for the next presentation is made, the agreement is void: if the day after Simony is avoided. When the Rectory of Bradstead was declared by the Bishop of London to be void it fell to the Crown to nominate to it. Mr. Pitt before He went out in 1801, offered it to Mr. Wm. Long who declined it. Mr. Pitt thought the Case hard, & meant to provide otherways for B. Dudley.—The Duke of York got it for Mr. Gamble who afterwards had much contention with B. Dudley.—Mr. Addington, (Lord Sidmouth) while Minister did provide for Dudley.—

He spoke of the Bishop of Norwich (Dr. Bathurst) who from holding a Prebendary of Durham was made Bishop of Norwich, which He accepted for the sake of *Patronage* otherwise He wd. have remained at Durham. He has been enabled to give the living of North Creyke in Norfolk to one of His Sons, a living of £1000 per annum.

Mr. W. Long spoke of Mr. Pitt and the state of His constitution. He was always taking medicine to procure an appetite,—His opinion of himself was that He thought He might live some years longer.—

Newspapers and the Country

Mr. Burke had remarked to Mr. Long that eventually newspapers would govern the Country.—The business of reporting the Debates in the House of Commons is now carried on systematically. The Reporters are admitted to a small room & are led into the Gallery to take their places, where in making their notes they omit, add, approve, and disapprove as their [disposition] to party inclines them.

Mr. Long spoke of Mr. Perceval, now the Prime Minister, and sd. He was the most candid man in the world, but of a disposition too yielding, which causes Him to grant papers, when moved for, which causes vast expense, at the Pay Office there is in consequence as much business on that account as the regular business of the Office requires.—

Coombe [Dr. Syntax] was spoken of as being in the King's bench for a debt of 300 or £350. He has the privilege of the *Rules* which He is not to quit.—

* Sir Henry Bate Dudley, first Editor of the *Morning Post*. See Vols. I., II., III., IV.

June 28.—Lawrence called and spoke of Buonaparte. His attack on Spain has been a death blow to his character : His generals may rise upon Him. He spoke of Burke's letters with high praise.

June 29.—Boydell called on me. Tomkins [the engraver] had heard in a Stage Coach while going to Ealing an accusation against Boydell abt. Lord Heathfields portrait ; and in consequence He (Boydell) had written an acct. of that transaction.—The original picture of Lord Heathfield wd. have perished had it remained hung upon a damp wall. The copy from it was openly made by another artist, & touched on by Boydell, and shown at the Shakespere Gallery.—Sir George Beaumont saw it and doubted some parts, the mist He thought had an original look. The original was hung at His House at Hampstead & was there seen by the Common Council. It was sent openly to the European Museum, and was offered to the Marquiss of Stafford, who declined it not meaning to add to His Collection. Should the City claim it it must be given up,—the unfavourable reports respecting it have arisen from persons who are malignant against Him, but He (Boydell) has not ascertained who they are.—

Boydell spoke of the trial He had with Mr. Drummond respecting His (Mr. Drummond's) being required to take the remaining numbers of the Shakespere work, He being a Subscriber. Before the trial Landseer was most active with the Solicitors, so was Heath,—Landseer in Court sat by Drummond's Solicitor. Hoppner, Beechey,—Bourgeois, & Tresham, were all against Him (Boydell). Fuseli's conduct was very bad. Smirke, Northcote, Westall & Peters were steady for Him, but Westall was ill all the time. Boydell sd. "I know now who are my friends and who are my foes."—He sd. Landseer lost £400 by the *Review* which He set up, but soon dropped.—With respect to the Portrait of Lord Heathfield I advised Him to be quiet, and not to stir about it unless necessary.—

Rome

[By a decree dated May 17, 1809, Buonaparte united Rome & the whole Papal territory with the French Empire.—He declares that Rome, the first See in Christendom, an Imperial and free City.—That it shall continue to be the seat of the visible head of the Church ;—That the posessions & Palaces of His Holiness shall be subject to no burdens or taxes,—and that His Holiness shall posess the richly endowed Vatican. —From small note-book.]

CHAPTER LXII

1809

Christie's

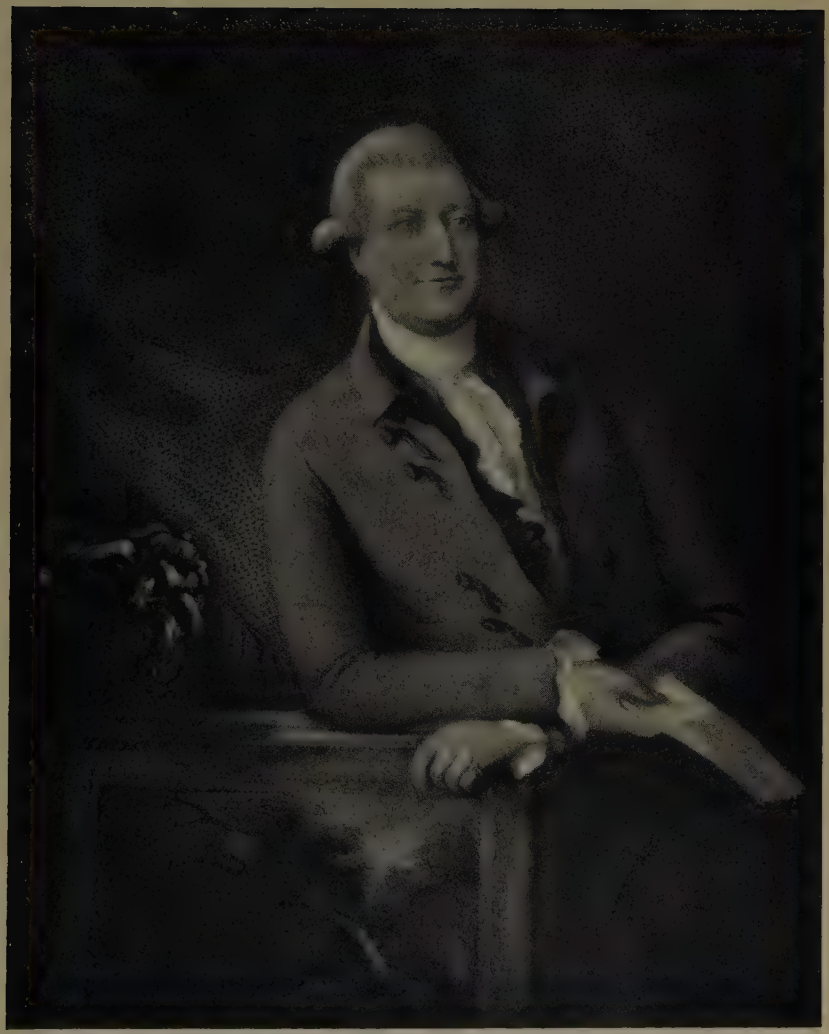
June 30.—Le Keux, an engraver,* called on me from Davis, & shewed me some specimens of His work.—He was with Basire 4 years ; & had left Him 3 years. He is now 25 yrs. old. I recommended to Him to practise drawing figures.—Sir N. Holland called, had been a fortnight at Hastings but the weather was unfavourable.—Thought the scenery & country fine (picturesque). He remarked that none of the painters have represented the *Sea* faithfully,—indeed by painting to *represent motion* can hardly be done.—He observed two effects on water,—transparency of colour—greenish or yellowish, in *the wave*, & on the surface the light *of the sky* reflected.—Backhuysen's forms of waves very true—but his general colour too black.—He told me He had sold some old pictures at Christie's but cd. not get the money, and asked me whether I thought it was safe ?—I sd. that the payment of Auctioneers was sometimes slow, but He had nothing to fear.—He sd. He wished to dispose of 41 or 2 lots of drawings by Old Masters, 5 or 6 in a lot, & many had marked on them 5 or 6 shillings each.—I mentioned Philips of Warwick St. as a proper auctioneer.—

[Yesterday at New Cross, Captain Agar the celebrated one mile runner, and a Mr. Swallow from Doncaster run a match for 100 guineas a side. The Captain won the match by abt. 4 yards & the mile was performed in 4 minutes 51 Seconds.—From small note-book.]

Lysons Gives a Dinner

July 1.—I went with Dance to the tower where we found Lysons [Keeper of the records], who shewed us many manuscripts, & His method of arranging them.—From thence we went to the *Mint* accompanied by the party invited to dine with Lysons, and we saw the machinery for coining &c. At ½ past 5 we dined at the Ship tavern, Water Lane,

* John Le Keuk, born in 1783, was an older brother of Henry Le Keuk, also a line-engraver. He began his career with his father (who was a pewter manufacturer), and afterwards worked under James Basire, the engraver. Le Keuk's subjects were mainly architectural.



JAMES CHRISTIE, AUCTIONEER (1730-1803).
Engraved by G. Sanders, after Thomas Gainsborough.

[*To face p.* 198

Lysons giving a dinner on acct. of the augmentation of His salary, & the appointments made in His Office—under His direction.—We staid till ½ past 9 and then adjourned to the Temple where Lysons gave us tea. Lawrence sung the old Balad, which Lawrenson* was accustomed to sing. —Lysons repeated 2 Balads.—

Dance told me that Sir N. Dance-Holland had remained in town to have two Wens cut out, one on His Breast,—the other on His Back.—Horne performed the operation, which was very painful, as it was necessary to go to the bottom & to preserve the skin, which took more time. Horne sd. Sir Nathaniel suffered the pain witht. flinching. So good is the state of His Constitution that the wounds healed as they wd. have done in a Child,—in a few days. A week was allowed between each operation.

Dance spoke of Sir Nathaniel's *temperance.* sd. He eats in a plain manner, and drinks scarcely any wine,—2 or 3 glasses when in company, but when alone none, or a little mixed with water.—He dislikes Port wine; it is to Him as disagreeable as medicine.—Cape wine, or other sweet wines are what He drinks by choice.—Wine He says, *Heats Him,* makes *Him feverish.* Dance sd. nothing would prevail upon Him to drink a pint of wine.—Dance spoke to me of the loudness of Lysons's voice which He sd. oppresses Him. He esteemed him for his excellent qualities.—

The Finishing Year

July 2.—Battersbee [the banker] called being come to town to take His daugr. from School & His Son from Woolwich. He told me His daughters education Had cost him Four Hundred pounds the last year only, it being what is called at the School " the finishing year." During this year the young Lady whose education is to be completed, is removed from the Common School, and forms one of ten young Ladies to which number this Class is limited. They live together separated from the Junior young Ladies, pay £200 for their Board *only,*—& the expences for music, drawing, dancing &c. &c. make up £200 more.—They are occasionally taken out to visit, a preparation for being introduced into Company.—

Battersbee sd. it is probable that He may sell His House at Stratford & remove to Bath. He said He had offered a situation in the Stratford Bank to Harry [Farington's brother] for one of His Sons.—He sd. His profits from the Bank last year were £1200,—& this year wd. be £1500.—

Royal Academy Emoluments

Philips called in the even'g, to speak abt. the increase of the Salaries of the Officers & Visitors of the Royal Academy.—It was proposed in Council to add £50 to the Salaries of the Keeper & Secretary & £30 to that of the Treasurer,—to double the pay of the Visitors, & to double

* Thomas Lawranson, portrait painter (*fl.* 1733-1786). A mezzotint portrait of him by his son William Lawranson is among the engraved British portraits in the British Museum.

the pay of the Committee of Arrangement.—I told Him that at the institution of the Academy the Keeper's salary was larger than that of the Secretary & that it ought now to be made so, agreeably to what was proposed some years ago, viz: £60 to the Keeper & £40 to the Secretary. —He agreed with me in this opinion.—

He also informed me that Flaxman had made a motion for giving £400 this year to 2 Members of the Royal Academy hereafter to be fixed upon, viz: £200 each for painting each an Historical picture, as an encouragement to promote that branch of the art. I told Him it then appeared to me that it wd. not produce the effect intended, & wd. only add to the expenditure of the Academy.—He agreed with me.—

July 3.—This day I called on Fuseli, & talked with Him abt. increasing the Salaries, & told Him what I had said on the subject to a *member of the Council.* He was pleased with it.—We talked of Flaxman's proposal, which He said was against the opinion of Himself,—Daniell, Beechey, & Philips, & that West wd. give the Casting vote against it.— Woodforde & Howard were for it.—

Sir John Moore's Letters

He spoke of Shee's poem,—sd. He had read but little of the *poetry*, in which He found some very bad lines.—He had read the *Notes* which were written with a *flux* of words,—and with peculiar redundancy of expression,—but with spirit & force,—often however not understanding His subject when He wrote of the works & powers of great masters.— "He has pulled me abt," said Fuseli, "but he has misrepresented me, He did not understand me."

Fuseli spoke of James Moore's acct. of the War in Spain preparing for publication, & sd. it wd. be a heavy charge against Ministers; it consists almost entirely of documents.—The letters of Sir John Moore He sd. are admirable "They are like the writing of Caesar, and as good, simple, clean & classical."—"I wish," sd. He, "that James Moore* cd. write as well; but He has done very well. I recommended to Him not to allow *Himself* to appear in the work, but to suppress His feelings."—

* James Carrick-Moore (1762-1860), surgeon, and brother of Sir John Moore. A friend of Dr. Jenner, he wrote two pamphlets in support of vaccination. In 1834 he published a fuller account of "The Life of Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore," in three volumes. Moore was 98 years of age when he died, and a daughter of his at her death in 1904 was 100 years and seven months old.

CHAPTER LXIII

1809

An Opulent Family

July 3.—General Sir John Moore died posessed of £18000, which He has left to His Mother & Sister, except some legacies.—The family is opulent.—Doctor Moore left £30,000;—Graham Moore has made a large fortune in the Naval Service,—Frank Moore has £800 a year pension settled upon Him in case He should be removed from the War Office.—Charles Moore, unhappily insane, has His Salary for life.—James Moore is Surgeon to a regiment of Guards & has £300 a yr. as Surgeon to the Vaccination establishment.—While writing the Book above-mentioned, James Moore declined every invitation, & every day after He had done His professional business He shut Himself up in His room & continued writing till midnight.—

Fuseli told me that He rose this morning at 5 oClock & walked from Johnson's* House at Fulham, & was at the Academy door at 7 oClock,—& did not feel more than very slightly any fatigue from it [although he was then in his sixty-eighth year].

Philips I called on & proposed to Him to increase the Salary of the Housekeeper from 60 to £70 a year, which He thought very proper. He sd. if something was not done, the present Housekeeper will not remain at the Academy, Her situation with Mrs. Fuseli being so unpleasant.

J. Taylor I called on. He gave me 2 pamphlets relating to Cobbet.—He spoke of Shee's poem, & sd. the poetical descriptions of some of the great Masters were admirably written.—He was in very good spirits respecting the War in Germany.—A Person high in office, had said, "That Buonaparte wd. soon be packing up for a return."

* Joseph Johnson (1738-1809), bookseller and publisher, "father of the book trade." He acted as publisher for Fuseli, Horne Tooke, Cowper, Erasmus Darwin, Dr. Priestley, Mrs. Barbauld, Mary Wollstonecraft, and Miss Edgeworth. He also produced the *Analytical Review*, which ran from May, 1788, to the end of 1799. In 1797 he was sent to prison for nine months and fined £50 for selling a pamphlet by the Rev. Gilbert Wakefield, scholar and revolutionary. See Diary, Vol. I., page 318 and footnote. Johnson died unmarried on December 20, 1809.

Artists as Critics

July 4.—At one oClock Dr. Monro sent His carriage and with Hearne & Edridge I went to the Doctor's House at Bushey—13 miles. —Hearne spoke of the landscapes at the British institution, having seen them yesterday for the first time: He thought them miserably bad; but Barker's the best; they however were but Pasticios from Gainsborough; and *mannered;* one small one was pretty. Such, He sd. was now the prevailing taste that were a Painter to produce a picture like Claude it wd. not be approved.—Calcott, He thought, overrated; was disappointed in seeing *His Mill* having heard it was equal to Ruysdael: Had it not been reported as it was, He shd. have passed it. His large picture "a Morning Scene" had no strength of colour,—no freshness,—foggy—weak—a crowd of Cattle ill-suited to it.—He had done some coast scenes, imitating Turner, pretty well; He now does not look at nature.—

Seat of the Coningsbys

In a heavy shower with hail & lightening we arrived at Bushey, & Dr. Monro soon after joined us. We dined ¼ before 6.—Edridge sd. Lord Essex sold His House and estate Hampton Court in Herefordshire the last Spring to Mr. Arkwright Son of the late Sir Richd. Arkwright for £230,000, the furniture of the House included, excepting the pictures & some other articles. It was the ancient Seat of the *Coningsby's* who had posessed it from the time of Henry 4th.—It came to Lord Essex by His mother.—In making the agreement for the sale Arkwright noticed some things which Lord Essex called trifles. It is sd. Arkwright, by attending to small things that I am enabled to purchase Hampton Court. This noble estate yielded Lord Essex a very small income compared with its value, owing to the mismanagement of Agents. Lord Essex's mind was set upon making Cashioberry a fine place and He was displeased with Election matters at Leominster. Hearne sd. He would not have parted with it as it was Older property than any He possessed from the Male line of His family.—

Fidelity

The late Martin Madan* was spoken of, and that He died the last Spring aged about 51. Dr. Monro was at Stanmore School with him, but Madan was a year or two older. He was perverse in His temper, and was often beaten by Dr. Parr.—He married Miss Ibbetson, and made Her a slave. Her fidelity to Him was perfect in all respects. She was now abt. 45 years old. He died witht. a Will, & little was left for Her. His estate went to Male Heirs. She went to Her Sister, Mrs. Boscawen, at Chelsea. Notwithstanding His treatment of Her she was attached to Him and continued so after His death.—

* Martin Madan, of Bushey, was the elder son of Martin Madan (1726-1790), author of "Thelyphthora," which was published in 1780, and advocated polygamy.

Hearne spoke of Coleorton, Sir G. Beaumont's, & said it was 16 miles from Leicester & 10 from Loughborough. He was there 16 days in September. Genl. Phipps was there & Mr. Bowles & His family for 2 days. Coleorton He described as situated in the Moors, but abounds with picturesque matter on a small scale: broken ground, trees, fragments of Collieries, & machinery belonging thereto. The House, He said, in the inside very handsome; the stair case a pleasing gloom. The apartments handsome & well-furnished.—The outside of the building too plain; the turrets should be enriched. Sir George was then much teased by the improper conduct of His Agent *Bailey*.—

Cassiobury Pictures

July 5.—At 2 oClock I went in Dr. Monro's carriage with Hearne & Edridge to Cashioberry (Lord Essex's) 3 miles dist. and saw the House. The Mother of the present Lord was daughter to Sir Charles Hanbury Williams by Lady Frances Coningsby, & by Her came the Hampton Court estate, now sold to Mr. Arkwright. Pictures painted from the reign of Henry 4th. were brought from thence. At Cashioberry there are also a portrait of Sir Chas. Hanbury Williams by Mengs,—ditto of the late Lord Essex by Pompeo Battoni,—3 landscapes by Turner, and many others.*

Hearne looking at one of Turner's pictures said "The Sky was painted by a Mad man. Talk of Wilson retiring before Him,—true Wilson on seeing such a picture would soon have retired."—On looking at Turner's "Sea piece" He said "it was raw," but of a small landscape by Gainsborough He said "Here is something to look at in comparison!"

Attached to Cashioberry House there is a small additional building to which Lady Essex occasionally retires and calls it her Den. Here she is principally occupied in painting miniatures which she does with some portion of skill. In the drawing room there are four large frames with glasses containing a great number of Her pictures, copies from various masters; also a large enamel picture of Sir Kenelm Digby &c. copied from that at Strawberry Hill.—

* The Cassiobury Park pictures were sold in June, 1922, and realised £8,712.

CHAPTER LXIV

1809

False Taste

July 5.—We returned to Bushey & dined ¼ before 6.—We had conversation upon the present state of the Arts. Hearne said "There is now an established false taste and the public mind is so vitiated that works simple and pure would not be relished: that were an Artist to produce pictures like those of Claude Lorrain they wd. not be admired. How could they," said He "when the drawings of *Glover* and *Havil* are cried up as examples of excellence? With respect to Turner," added He, "He has neither sublimity or dignity when He attempts those characters, nor sentiment and pastoral simplicity in His rural scenery. Gainsborough was excellent in treating the latter subjects (pastoral) He succeeded admirably. A strong sentiment always prevails. He exhibits familiar scenes, but His representations of simple life are given with such taste as to delight and never to offend. He is never coarse: His Peasant in rags has no filth: no idea of dirt & wretchedness is excited."—He proceeded "See the Public cry up Heaphy's drawings, one of which was sold for 400 guineas. Take away the Mackarel from it which were well imitated and what is it?" He again spoke of *Calcotts mill* as having been greatly overrated.—

Gainsborough's Superiority

Edridge held an opinion contrary to Hearne in thinking that works like those of Claude wd. be admired. He thought there existed a great desire for works of Art, that which is produced is purchased. He had seen Sir John Leicester's pictures this Season and there felt the superiority of Gainsborough over other Landscape Painters,—Turner, Calcott &c., whose works are in that Collection. A Picture by Gainsborough had from Mr. Harvey of Norwich was there placed on an Easel. After looking at this Picture the Eye passing to their pictures could not dwell upon them.

Hearne said of Haydon's picture of Dentatus which had been much cried up by Lord Mulgrave & Sir Geo: Beaumont that He had looked over the Exhibition without noticing it: then recollected what He had heard & asked where it was.—He had passed & shd. pass such a picture;

there was nothing in it proceeding from a right source. Edridge sd. the upper part had bustle-effect—had something in it. Hearne thought but little of His former picture "A Holy Family." Hearne said to me Sir G[eorge B[eaumont] desires to be supreme Dictator on works of Art; gives opinions,—sweeps away those Artists who at the time are not His objects, & repeats these opinions to persons as if not given before.

Beechey was spoken of. When Lord Cardigan announced to Him that He was to have the Honour of Knighthood, He sent to Sharpe and desired Him to go to Craven Hill and inform Mrs. Beechey that she should be a Lady. The Princess Augusta told Edridge that while Beechey was painting Her portrait when He thought He had succeeded He would dance about the room. He told the Princess Augusta while He was painting the large picture of the King &c. on Horseback (now at Hampton Court) that He had dreamed that for the picture the King would give Him a thousand pounds and knight Him.—Lord Lytleton hesitated to invite Him having heard that He swore.—

A Pretty Child

Miss Monro played on the Pianoforte with much skill. She began to play at 6 years old & was now 14. The form of Her hands was affected by playing at so early an age; the joints were enlarged. It was remarked that she was a pretty child & that Her features were formed early, and that generally when it happens so the face becomes plainer.

Hearne said He became acquainted with Sir George Beaumont in 1771 at the Revd. Mr. Davy's,—One House in Suffolk, where He and the late Mr. Woollett went on a visit and remained there Six weeks, and during that time they made an excursion to Houghton Hall & Castle Acre Priory in Norfolk.—Sir George who was then pupil to Mr. Davy then sketched Heads only, but being pleased with the sketches of Landscape made by Woollett and Hearne He became their imitator.

Dr. Monro spoke of the great change in his own bodily powers. He said He once rode from Rochester to London in three Hours, and afterwards played at Tennis Seven Hours, but that now he could not walk a moderate distance witht. suffering from it. He lately walked three miles and felt much pain from it. In a carriage He can travel as much as is necessary. He sd. His legs feel like paste.—Hearne sd. a walk of two miles caused such pain in His legs from weakness as to debilitate Him for days after.—

Lord Carlisle's Pride

The coldness and pride of Lord Carlisle was spoken of. Hearne sd. He happened once to meet him at Sir Ralph Paine's who in a very handsome manner introduced him to his Lordship as having accompanied him to the West Indies &c. Lord Carlisle bowed to him,—Hearne bowed twice to His Lordship, who then advanced to the fireplace and stood

before it and remained in the room for an Hour, but never spoke a word to him. The friendly familiarity of Lord Essex was contrasted with this coldness & Edridge sd. Lord Essex disliked such men as much as we did. Dr. Monro sd. " If all noblemen were like Lord Essex it wd. be very desireable to associate with them."

Methodists and Insanity

July 7.—Dr. Monro spoke of *Insanity*. He said the Doctors were obliged to the Methodists for many, filling the mind with gloomy ideas and apprehensions of damnation, still, He observed, it does not injure their health; such patients eat, drink, & sleep; medicine is of little avail. Many patients return to their friends, but there is always something about them which shews a tendency to it.—

Turner's Prices

I had conversation with Hearne & Edridge on Turner's works, and what price might be considered proper for His pictures putting prejudice out of the question. For instance what might be reckoned a fair price for one of those pictures for which Lord Essex gave 200 guineas. Hearne said, " For a person a full admirer of His pictures 50 guineas, but for myself I would not give fifteen." Edridge sd. He thought 50 guineas, but differed from Hearne as He thought they ought to be valued at that price to any purchaser as they merited it.—Hearne called His Corwen Bridge " Vapour."—His woolly, undecided execution was remarked upon. Hearne repeated that His pictures have neither sublimity or dignity in them.—Hearne said, Sir G. Beaumont had heard a person object to Wilson's pictures saying " He did not like pictures full of *ears*," meaning forms like ears in His stones.

The afternoon being pleasant we walked in the Paddock. Some alterations were proposed. I recommended to Dr. Monro to wait for the winter, and He would then when the foliage was off the trees see what would be got in prospect by cutting down trees & what might be lost. He was struck with it & invited us to come in November.—

We dined at 3 oClock & left Bushey at ½ past 6 & returned to London.—

July 9.—I remained at Home all day, having some indisposition. Edridge called.—He told me Mr. Willm. Long paid Him 40 guineas for His portrait of Mrs. Charles Long,—exhibited this year; & that the Bishop of Durham paid Him an equal Sum for the portrait (miniature) painted of His Lordship.—He has 20 guineas for one of His whole length drawings & said He had been obliged to refuse many persons who desired to have their portraits drawn.—We talked of the election of Associates. He said He shd. put down His name & then leave it to be settled as the Academy shd. think proper; considering that shd. He not be elected He shd. not think it an objection to His general merit as an Artist, but an objection on acct. of His principal practise being in a line (drawing) which the Academy does not admit.—

CHAPTER LXV

1809

Northcote and Coleridge

July 12.—I had company to dinner—Northcote told me He had engaged to go to Mr. Whitbread's on Saturday next to paint Mr. & Mrs. Whitbread for Lord Grey.—He spoke much on the merit of several modern painters.—He also said He had seen the first number of Coleridge's periodical work, in which two points were particularly clear, viz: His exhibiting *Himself* & His *conceit*.—Many passages cannot be understood.—The whole strange & as it seemed contemptible.—Taylor spoke of Wordsworth's pamphlet on the *Cintra Convention* as being a very poor performance, too heavy to be read through.—

[This afternoon at ¼ past 3 oClock at Newmarket, Captain Barclay completed His undertaking, having [walked] 1000 miles in one thousand Hours (a mile in *each Hour*) which occupied Him 42 days & 16 Hours. —He commenced walking on the first of June.—It was calculated that £100,000 was depending on His performance.—From small note-book.

July 15.—Died at His House in Great Cumberland Place, this day, The Lord Archbishop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland, Earl of Normanton &c. &c. His Grace's decline was rapid [says the *Morning Post*]; He kept His bed but 3 days.—As a scholar, a prelate, & a statesman His grace stood pre-eminently high. Our limits do not admit of entering into a life & character which afford matter for the ablest pen. His Grace was in His 73rd. year. He is succeeded by His eldest Son, Visct. Somerton, now Earl of Normanton.—His Grace's name, Charles Agar.—From small note-book.]

Covent Garden Theatre

July 17.—Lawrence I dined with & walked with Him to look at the progress made in building Covent Garden Theatre. He was delighted with it, & does not think there is a building in so pure a taste in London. Copeland* had applied to Harris for a *private* box for His wife & family, & Harris had partly consented; but Robt. Smirke remonstrated against it to Harris & a letter was written declining to grant it. At this time Noblemen were applying in vain.—

* Thomas Copeland, surgeon, F.R.S. (1781-1855).

Canning and Kemble

Mr. Canning sat to Lawrence on Saturday. He spoke of Hoppner & sd. "He hoped Hoppner wd. write no more poems."*—He spoke of Mr. Windham, & sd. "He thought him the best bred man in England" —"And do you not think He knows it," sd. Lawrence.—

Lawrence observed that Mr. Canning is a modest man. When Lawrence looked at Him intently He blushed.—He did so upon other occasions.—His manner is perfectly natural;—He had heard much of Covent Garden Theatre, & spoke of the extraordinary expedition with which it has been built.—He mentioned His old friend Sheridan, & sd. He dined with Him abt. 12 months ago, & then found Him greatly altered. A pint of wine intoxicated Him; but He wd. after that go on drinking, & seemingly be no worse.—

Lawrence sd. to me This is the case with Kemble. A pint of wine makes Him drunk; but He will afterwards go on.—Lawrence remarked, That Kemble's *figure* is altered,—not so full,—& when followed He looks a different man.—He is thought to be gouty, but this He does not like to acknowledge, but talks of having sprained His Leg, for which, however He wears *gouty* shoes.—In the trip of 2 months which He made to Ireland, He has gained 1400 guineas, & if He cd. have acted oftener might have had more. He never played to fuller Houses.—

Mr. Canning spoke of Kemble as an Actor, & thought Him decidedly the best, though He was sensible of His deficiencies.—He wondered that Cooke shd. have been compared with Him.—Lawrence spoke to me of some extracts from Shee's poem published by Taylor in the Sun, & sd. "Shee is a true poet."

The Princess's Debts

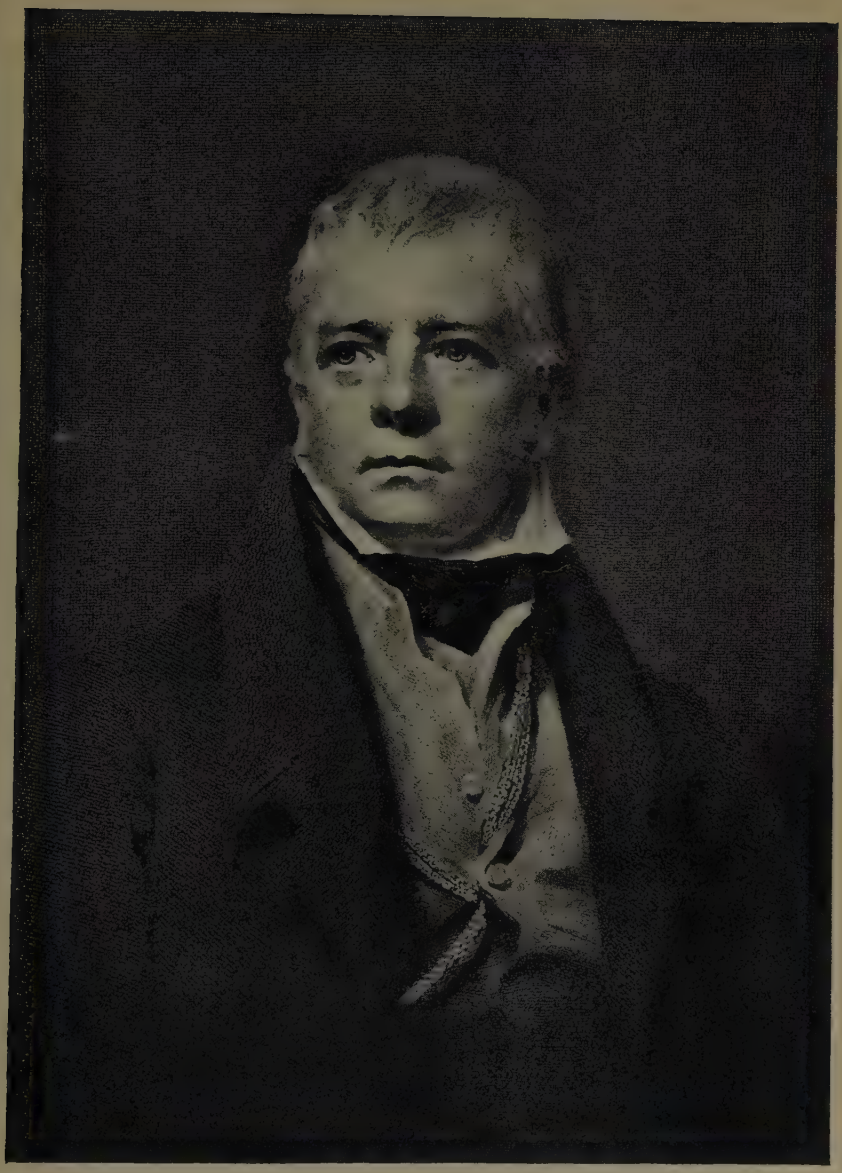
July 18.—[On Friday last, Mr. Adam, Chancellor to the Prince of Wales & Mr. Gray, Deputy Treasurer to the Prince met the Creditors of the Princess of Wales at the York Hotel, Bridge Street, Blackfryars, when Mr. Adam stated to the Creditors that the Prince of Wales would spontaneously take upon Himself to pay the debts of the Princess of Wales amounting to £49,000.—From small note-book.]

Sir Walter Scott

July 20.—Westall spoke of Walter Scott,† Author of Marmion, with whom He was in company several times while Mr. Scott was lately in London. He sd. His Countenance is of quite a common kind, & there is not in it the least indication of Genius or talent, but it appears more interesting when He is animated on any subject.—Mr. Scott was weary of the intercourse He had in London, viz: dining & being perpetually in Society.—"I have dined with them till I am weary of it, I now want them to dine with me, in my domestic state"—&c. &c.

* In 1805 Hoppner published a volume of "Oriental translated into English Verse."

† See Index, Vols. I.—IV.



SIR WALTER SCOTT.
By Sir H. Raeburn.

[*To face p.* 208.

The Revd. Dr. Grant died at the age of 72. He left abt. £5000, which He bequeathed to the University of Edinburgh to found two Burserships. He left little in Legacies.—He had travelled two or three times as a Tutor to men of distinction, from [whom] he had annuities. —During Mr. Pitts administration He in some way was employed by government, probably as a writer in periodical publications for which He was handsomely paid, as, when Mr. Pitt resigned in 1801 Dr. Grant sd. *He* lost half His income. The disorder of which He died might have carried off a young man; it was the effect of being wet on a cold evening. —He wrote His own Epitaph; & in it stated that though He had been in Orders 50 years the whole of what He had recd. for church employment amounted to little more than £500.—He often exclaimed against the want of proper provision for the clergy.—

Victory for Buonaparte

July 21.—Baker sd. it seemed to be ordained, that Buonaparte shd. sweep all before Him, & produce a change in the order of things.— Smirke said He avoids the pain of looking at newspapers, but since the Battle of Aspern had been induced to entertain some hopes. The great expedition on the point of sailing now seemed to them to be fruitless, & if it shd. proceed to be a waste of blood & treasure.—

Grandeur of Effect

I mentioned to Smirke what Rossi had reported of the observations which had been made on the adopting the *Doric Order* for Covent Garden Theatre.—He said that this point had been much considered & talked upon by Robert Smirke,—Lawrence & Himself, & it was agreed by them that Grandeur of effect, such as the Doric wd. possess, ought not to be sacrificed in a building which might be considered National to a fanciful notion that something *lighter in style* wd. alone be appropriate to a Theatre. On the contrary He thought a building of this kind shd. have a graver character. Who He sd. in thinking of the plays of Sophocles & Euripides being acted at Athens, wd. think the taste of a building improper if it was in a style of dignity & gravity?—Perhaps, sd. He, Had there been before this period a Theatre of a more dignified character than those which have been erected in this country, a sentiment wd. have been excited which wd. have prevented much of the light trash which has been produced from being exhibited in a place where it wd. seem to be so improper. It might operate in this way, "Dress a man well & you elevate His sentiments."

French Defeat the Austrians

[French Bulletins 25 & 26th. were picked up from a Boat sent from Boulogne, & this day brought to the Admiralty.—They contain accts. of the defeat of the Austrian Army. Buonaparte having completed His Bridges & works on the Danube, He crossed it on the night of the 4th. of this month, when it was very stormy & very dark, & on the following

morning got upon the Austrian flanks, having in the night passed the Austrian redoubts. He attacked the Austrians in the rear, & carried their intrenched Camp at its weakest points. He appears to have attracted the attention of the Archduke Charles to a particular spot, while He passed the river with the greater part of His army at a distant place. The first attack was on the 6th.—Hard fought & bloody battles were on the 7th. & 8th.—The scenes of action were at Essling,—Wolkersdorf—& Wagram,—The Austrian Centre was pierced, & the carnage dreadful. The Bulletin said The Austrian Army was nearly destroyed, & left in full retreat. Their loss is stated at from 10 to 12,000 men killed & wounded; 20,000 prisoners, 40 pieces of Cannon, & a great number of Standards, & that among the killed, wounded, & prisoners, are from 300 to 400 Officers. The Archduke is stated to have gone to Bohemia, cut off from Moravia & Hungary. Massena, commanding the French, pursued them. On the 9th. they were at Zucan, which they yielded to the French on the 10th. which proves how closely they were pursued. It is sd. the Emperor Francis was an Eye witness of the Battles.—From small note-book.]

Canning, Tickell and Sheridan

July 22.—Lawrence I dined with. Mr. Canning had just sat to Him, & that they had pleasant conversation.—Mr. Canning sd. government had no other information of the defeat of the Austrians than what is contained in the French Bulletins,—nor shd. probably for 6 or 8 days.—

They talked of the late Mr. Tickell, author of the popular pamphlet, "Anticipation,"—Mr. Canning in His youth, was much with Him & Sheridan. Lawrence asked Him whether He thought Tickell had he been in parliament, wd. have made a good debater. Mr. Canning thought not. His disposition led Him to satyrical attack, rather than to argument, & He was so irritable, that Had He been well opposed, He wd. have shrunk, not having a power to reply. He was a better scholar than Sheridan, but had not His strength of mind.—Mr. Canning spoke of Sheridan's *excellent temper*. Lawrence mentioned to Him that Sheridan in conjunction with [Nathaniel Brassey Halhed] translated some of the Greek Epistles of Aristænetus. Mr. Canning had not before heard of it.—

Mr. Canning mentioned that Marquiss Wellesley this day left London to proceed to Spain, He remarked that the wind was now fair for Him, but He wished it wd. change & blow Him back to the Expedition now in the Downs, waiting for a Wind, adding that "The Marquisses *Head* wd. do good anywhere."—Mr. Canning seemed pleased at Lawrence having chosen the view of His face which He had fixed upon.—

Napoleon's Body and Mind

Lord Limerick today told Lawrence that a friend of His was informed by the Chief of the Medical-Staff to *Buonaparte* while He commanded of St. John D'acre, that the day before Buonaparte made His grand attack

in which He was unsuccessful, He (the Medical man) had cut Him for a *Fistula*, and that notwithstanding the state He was in, He on the following day, during the attack, was on Horseback nine Hours.—Such was the hardship of His body & the resolution of His mind.—

[At Winchester Assizes, William Cobbett, author of the Register, was with Wm. Asslet, & John Dubber, Blacksmiths, tried for oppression, in seizing & confining William Burgess & His Mother, unlawfully.—Damages laid at £1000.—Mr. Justice Lawrence summed up the evidence.—The Jury consulted for abt. two minutes & then returned a verdict of £10. for the Plaintiff.—From small note-book.]

CHAPTER LXVI

1809

Dr. Pemberton's Bond

July 23.—Lawrence told me yesterday, that when Dr. Pemberton went to Ireland to attend Lord Hamilton, no terms were proposed by Lord Abercorn, who only solicited Him to come over. He found Lord Hamilton in a state supposed to be with scarce a chance of recovery. Contrary to the opinion of the Irish Physicians He *advised bleeding.* It was adopted, & His Lordship was relieved & became better.—When He was sufficiently recovered Dr. Pemberton prepared to come away, Remuneration was proposed, & Lord Abercorn mentioned an annuity of £200.—This the Doctor refused, saying, He might die the next day, & then what Had His family to look for.—He had left His practise in London & probably lost connexions which He might not recover.—Finally it is understood that Lord Abercorn gave Him a Bond for £2000.—

An Armistice

July 26.—I was at home alone today.—[This day the 27th. & 28th. French Bulletins were recd. having been put into an empty boat sent from Bullogne.—They contain an acct. of an Armistice having been solicited by the Archduke Charles through Prince John of Lichtenstien, it was agreed to by Buonaparte & was signed at the Camp before Zuaim, on Wednesday July 12th.—by Berthier, Prince of Neufchatel, and M. Baron Wimpfen, Major Genl. of the Austrian Etat Major.—The suspension to be continued for a month, & 15 days notice given before hostilities recommence.—The Austrians to evacuate the Citadels of Brunn on the 14th.—and that of Gratz, on the 16th.—The Austrian troops which are in the Tyrol, & the Voralberg, to evacuate those countries.—Fort Sachsenbourgh to be given to the French troops.

Fox Hunters

At Hertford Assizes on the 24th. the Earl of Essex obtained a verdict of one shilling damages against His Brother, the Hon: & Revd. Mr. Capel, for a Trespass committed on His Lordship's park at Cashioberry, by the Berkely Hunt, Club of Fox Hunters, of which Mr. Capel put Himself at the Head.—His Lordship only wished to have the point of Law

decided.—The Defendants pleaded that their object in Hunting was to destroy a noxious animal: but Ld. Ellenborough supported His Lordship's council in saying, their object was pleasure & not merely to kill the Fox.—Besides to kill the Fox they were not justified in committing great depredation.—From small note-book.]—

July 27.—I expressed my concern at the acct. of the Armistice between the Austrians & the French, as given in the French Bulletins —27th & 28th.—Bourgeois treated the report with contempt, not believing it, but considering it to be French Finesse of Buonaparte.—

[The trial of Lord Gambier* commenced yesterday morning on board the Gladiator, at Portsmouth, Sir Roger Curtis, President.—To try Lord Gambier for His conduct as Admiral, Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet employed in the Basque Roads between the 17th day of March & the 29th. day of April 1809.—From small note-book.]

July 31.—Called at Booth's, Stationer, where I was informed of the extraordinary sale of the Novel, *Coelebs*. The 10th. edition is now selling. Cadell & Davies are the publishers. The terms they made with Hannah More, were, to give Her One Hundred guineas for each edition that might be published, & that each edition shd. consist of not more than 750.

Commerce with Heligoland

In a letter Lysons informed me, that at Windsor He met Mr. Rose† at the Equerry's table, who said, That the Commerce of the Country is greatly increased this year;—that the exports to that barren rock, Heliogoland exceed 5 millions, & those to Malta 4 million pr. annum. —Lysons had conversation with the King upon the Terrace, at Windsor, & thought His Majesty looked extremely well.

August 1.—Arnald called.—He told me He had painted some pictures for Lord Carnarvon, who unhappily about a year and a half ago had a paralytic stroke which deprived Him of the use of His limbs. He retains His senses, but His memory has failed, so that in attempting to express what is in His mind, after uttering a few words proper to the subject, words follow which have no relation to it.—Of this He becomes conscious, and holding down his Head groans.—Sad state.—His Lordship married a Sister of the present Earl of Egremont.—Arnald found Him an easy, pleasant Man to do business for.—Sometime before He had the paralytic stroke He complained that His Eye sight failed Him, & said to Arnald that He was apprehensive He should become blind, which had been the case with several of His family.

* Lord Gambier (1756-1833), Admiral of the Fleet, was tried at his own request, the charge against him being that he, while in command of the Channel Fleet, failed to give effective support to the attempt to destroy vessels blockaded in Basque Roads by means of fireships and infernals. Gambier, who was opposed to that method of warfare, was acquitted after a "grossly partial trial" on August 9th, 1809.

† George Rose, M.P. See Index, Vols. I., III., IV.

A Noble Gift

Arnald had been employed by Percy Wyndham, next Brother to Lord Egremont. He is 51 years old, a man who has many good qualities, but many singularities.—He never was married, but abt. 26 years ago formed a connexion with a very amiable woman, and this attachment which is now become friendship, is supposed to have prevented him from marrying. An Earl of Thomond, a near relation of the Wyndham's, intended to make Percy Wyndham His principal Heir, but while Mr. Wyndham then a young man, was on His travels, Lord Thomond died suddenly & not having made a Will, the whole of His Estates devolved to the present Earl of Egremont.—

His Lordship knowing the intention of Lord Thomond very nobly gave to His Brother Percy, the House & estate at Aldborough in Suffolk, where Ld. Thomond had lived.—This He possessed many years, but thinking the situation not favorable for His Constitution quitted it, and not considering it proper to dispose of an estate which had been so given to Him, offered to return it to Lord Egremont, who wd. not accept it, saying it was to do what He pleased with it! Mr. Wyndham then sold it to a Mr. Smith for £42,000, a very improvident sale, as the timber upon the estate which was 900 *acres*, was judged to be alone worth the purchase money.—There was also an excellent House upon the estate.—

Charles Wyndham, the 3rd Brother married Lady Ann Lambton, widow of Mr. Lambton of Durham, but does not live with Her.—Willm. Wyndham, the 4th. Brother is divorced from His late wife, & 3 daughs. He had by Her live with their aunt, Lady Carnarvon.—

In the melancholy state in which Lord Carnarvon is, He is become suspicious in the extreme, of Lady Carnarvon as well as others, being unwilling that they shd. have money to pay Bills &c.

CHAPTER LXVII

1809

Dr. Johnson's Works

August 2.—Lawrence called to propose our going to Mr. Angerstein's on Wednesday the 9th.—He told me West has been on a fishing party with Carlisle & others, in the neighboroud of Carshalton.—While there, [he said] He shd. make a sketch of the party thus amusing themselves. He did so, but Carlisle sd. In it He made Himself the principal figure, & only introduced them as looking towards Him.

Loutherburgh's I went to with Sir F. Bourgeois.—Before dinner we walked to the House of a neighbour in which were 8 or 10 of Loutherburgh's pictures.—Loutherburgh [R.A.] sd. of Dr. Johnson, "That His works (His style) were as heavy as His person."

Bourgeois spoke of Turner's pictures in the last Exhibition viz. *The views of Tabley*,—He sd. they were gaudy but not brilliant,—that the top of the Skies of the evening picture was brighter than the *Sun* part. He spoke to me remarking on the few artists who will go down to posterity. He mentioned, Reynolds, Wilson, Gainsborough, & a few others. He sd. Sir Joshua Reynolds recommended to Him to study the pictures of eminent masters but not to have them placed near Him while *He was painting*, as they wd. in that case prevent a proper independent exertion of the mind.

Loutherburgh remarked on Wilkie's pictures—that He makes all the parts *too principal*,—there is a want of subordinate parts. His first pictures had most of this.—

Bourgeois spoke to me of the difference subsisting between Dance & Soane,—& wished to concur with me in placing them on a better footing: —sd. Soane's admiration of Dance was excessive,—that Wyatt He held to be nothing compared with Him.—He sd. at their meetings while they were in opposition, Soane always expressed a difficulty in opposing Dance. —Bourgeois mentioned the proposal in the Council to establish a Professorship in Sculpture, & approved it.—

Our Ships Will Not Return

We dined ¼ before 5 & came away at 11. After dinner Mr. Plowden, the Council, came in.—Some conversation respecting the Grand

Expedition to Holland. Loutherburgh sd. "If the English Ships go up the Scheldt they will not get back."*—

Sir Boyle Roche

August 3.—Lawrence I dined with.—Lord Castlereagh sat to Him yesterday. His Lordship mentioned that while He was Secretary in Ireland, on one occasion the House of Commons sat from the afternoon of one day till 3 oClock in the afternoon of the following day before a division took place. He sd. He bore it tolerably well at the time, but it brought on a feverish complaint which affected Him afterwards.—He sd. in the Irish House of Commons He heard *Curran*, now Master of the Rolls, at the conclusion of a speech say—"That He was the guardian of His own Honour."—Sir Boyle Roach [Roche], remarkable for His Bulls & singular sayings, spoke after Curran, and on the above declaration, remarked that "The Honble Gentleman had long been in unprofitable opposition, and He now congratulated Him upon his having a *Sinecure appointment*" (viz. the guardianship of His own Honour). This severe remark was much talked of.—

Castlereagh and Art

Lord Castlereagh talked a good deal abt. encouraging the arts, & expressed a willingness to concur in any approved plan for the purpose. He asked "Whether the giving (by government) 2 or £3000 a yr. for pictures to be painted for publick buildings, so as to give 5 or £600 for an Historical picture, would induce the principal Artists to become competitors if such a sum shd. be offered as a premium for the best picture."—Lawrence sd. He did not believe established artists wd. risque the consequences of competition.—His Lordship spoke of referring to *Charles Long*, for His Ideas on the subject.—Lawrence remarked on the danger of referring it to Individuals, as it was to be apprehended that in such case *patronage* of particular artists might be the consequence, rather than a general view of the whole.—

Historical Pictures

August 4.—Flaxman I met,—He spoke of raising the Salaries of the Officers of the Academy,—also of His proposal to allot a certain sum annually for Historical pictures to be painted by Members of the Academy to be selected by Seniority, or by Lot in rotation. Two hundred guineas for small pictures,—these to be placed in the Council room during the Exhibition, & no drawings or other works to be admitted there.—I made no observation on what He said.—He mentioned that it had been proposed to appoint a Professor in Sculpture; this, I said, seemed to be very proper.—He appeared [to] disclaim having anything to do in proposing it.—He spoke of Covent Garden Theatre, & sd. it would be as fine a building as any in this country.—He particularly remarked on the fine effect of the stair case.—

* See Chapter LXIX. and footnote.

August 5.—Westall called & desired me to look at His drawing of "Christ receiving the little Children," which He has finished for Mr. Chamberlain,—& to give my opinion of the price He shd. put upon it.—He told me He had been employed more than 3 months upon it, & we agreed that He cd. not ask less than 300 guineas.—Mr. Chamberlain has ordered 2 other drawings which are to be 40 Inches wide,—this, now finished, is about the size of the Storm in Harvest.—

Smart I met today.* He looked thin, & told me He had for sometime laboured under a diarrhea, & disorder of the stomach & Bowels, the effect, He said, of uneasiness of mind: but that He has in some degree removed the cause, & is now advised to go to the Seaside.—In other respects He sd. that His bodily health (this cause & its effects removed) is in the best state. He sd. His eye sight is now as good [as] ever.—He mentioned Cosway as being a year older than himself. Cosway said He, is 69.—but He would have it believed He is younger than that age.—

* John Smart (1741-1811), considered to be one of the best miniature painters of his era.

CHAPTER LXVIII

1809

Lord Gambier

August 6.—Wm. Bissell called on me today & shewed me a note from Mr. Barrow Under Secretary to the Admiralty, informing Him that He was advanced to the Rank of Commander, & His Commission dated April 11th. 1809 the day on which He commanded one of the Fire Ships in Basque roads. We talked of Lord Gambier's trial.—He expressed great satisfaction at not having been called as an Evidence. He sd. He was surprised at the evidence which some of the Captains gave. Lord Cochrane being Himself an evidence only could not *cross examine*, which had He been the Prosecutor He might have done,—& which wd. have made much of what was declared to appear different.—He sd. His opinion was, that two of the French Line of Battle Ships might have been taken had there been more exertion.—Lord Cochrane has written to His Uncle, Mr. Cochrane, of Portman Sqre. in very good spirits.—Mr. Cochrane made a fortune at Madras.—

[The Hon: Captn. Duncan, this day brought dispatches from Lord Chatham, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Expedition, stating that on Sunday morn'g last, July 30th. the troops landed at Veer gat, on the North East side of the Island of Walcheren, & overcoming all resistance, took Campveer, Rammakins, & Middleburgh, & abt. 1000 prisoners, & the whole Island of Walcheren remained in their hands except Flushing which was closely invested.—General Hope had also captured Schoven, & North & South Beveland.—Loss on our side in killed, wounded & missing did not exceed 300. From small note-book. See later entries.]

Castlereagh Nearly Drowned

August 9.—Lawrence called—Ld. Castlereagh had just sat to him. His Lordship mentioned the narrow escape He had of being drowned when going down the Thames with Mr. Pitt, the year before the latter died, to inspect an invention of Sir Sidney Smith's.—It was night & dark, at the time the accident happened.—In stepping as His Lordship supposed from one boat to another, (flat bottomed boats) He stept into the water & sunk.—His recollection did not fail Him, & being a good Swimmer, He kept under water a little time to avoid rising *under* the

boats. When he rose His apprehension was from the *boats* which were put off, in consequence of hearing the splash which His falling into the water occasioned, & gave the alarm.—He called to the boatmen not to come near Him,—but to leave Him to His own care,—& He swam to [the boat] which was nearest to Him, by that means avoiding a blow or anything which might have happened from the boat in the dark, coming upon Him.—An extraordinary instance of presence of mind and coolness.

[On the 17th. of May last, Buonaparte issued an Ordinance from His Camp near Vienna, taking away all *temporal power* from the Pope, & attaching Rome & the Pope's remaining dominions, to the Crown of France.—From small note-book.]

August 11.—Dance I dined with.—We had a haunch of Venison.—Cockerell as Architect to the India House, has a regular Salary of £500 a yr. but He is required to attend at the India House every Wednesday. —When any new building is erected He is paid a per centage.—

August 12.—I was at home all day—much rain.—Smirke called in the evening. His youngest son, Sidney Smirke,* is to go tomorrow with Lord & Lady Oxford to their seat, Eywood, Herefordshire, at their desire to be a companion for some months, to their eldest Son Lord Harley.—The Tutor of Ld. Harley is to give Him school instruction. Smirke hesitated thinking Sidney wd. be losing time.—Edward Smirke is the Head Boy in the School in which He is placed,—though but 14 years old.—

A British Victory

August 14.—The Park & Tower guns were fired this afternoon in consequence of a victory obtained by Sir A. Wellesley over Marshal Victor. Crowds of people were collected abt. the Mansion House & the Royal Exchange eager for particulars of the action.

[At the Assizes for the County of Somerset on Monday 14th. inst. Captain John Davison, of the Royal Marines, was found guilty of having stolen a piece of muslin value 30 shillings from the shop of James Bunter, mercer of Taunton.—Captn. Davison is a genteel man, 28 years of age. —He was sentenced to be transported for 7 years.—From small note-book.]

* Sydney Smirke (1798-1877) studied under his brother Robert, won the Royal Academy gold medal in 1819, and travelled in Italy and Sicily in the following year. His principal works include a reconstruction in 1834 of the Pantheon, Oxford Street, the building of the Reading Room of the British Museum, which was opened to students in 1857, and in that year Smirke also rebuilt the Carlton Club, Pall Mall, he for the first time introducing polished granite columns into English architecture. His latest work included the present Royal Academy exhibition galleries. Elected an A.R.A. in 1847, he succeeded his brother Robert as an Academician in 1859. He was also Professor of Architecture at the Academy, and its treasurer for a time, as well as a F.R.S. and F.S.A.

His brother Edward (1795-1875) became a lawyer and antiquary, and was Knighted at Windsor in 1870, on his retirement from the Recordership of Southampton and from active life.

Raising R.A. Salaries

Fuseli we called on & found Him painting.—He told us Shee had proposed in Council, That instead of giving £400 a year to two Historical painters, to give £1000 once in two years *to one History Painter*, thereby calling forth all His powers.—Fuseli did not favour the scheme but sd. to us " I being an Historical painter, How can I oppose it ? "—He added, " That when it comes before a *general meeting*, it will fall to the ground." —I asked Him how they proposed to proceed in selecting the Artist to whom £1000 is to be given ?—He laughed at the difficulty there wd. be in determining this point.—He sd. the opinion Held by me & Dance, the Auditors, that the Academy shd. proceed with oeconomy till they shall have become independent, was treated lightly by those members of Council who are eager for this proposal being adopted.—Woodforde & Howard were particularly pressing it.—Fuseli won the heart of Flaxman by proposing that there shd. be a Professor of Sculpture.—The proposal for raising the Salaries of the Officers of the Academy has been adopted, viz. :

To the Keeper an addition of £60.
Secretary „ „ 40.
Treasurer „ „ 40.
Visitors to have one guinea each night of attendance.
Housekeeper £10 additional.
Professors to be raised from £50 to £60.

Fuseli and his Pictures

Mr. West pressed hard to have the Secretarys salary increased 50 or £60,—& sd. it was made small at the Institution of the Academy because Newton being in good circumstances did not require it.—Yenn told Fuseli, He shd. not mind having His salary increased had *He not a family growing up*. He wished the payment to commence from Midsummer last. When we came away Dance remarked on the pain of being with Fuseli with His pictures before Him,—a man of so much ability but whose pictures it was impossible to speak to Him of in such a way as to cause Him to think they were liked.

CHAPTER LXIX

1809

Capture of Flushing

[**August 20**.—This day (Sunday) at 10 in the morning the Park & Tower Guns were fired. Major Bradford first aid du-Camp to the Earl of Chatham brought dispatches stating that on Sunday the 13th.—inst. the Batteries before Flushing being completed, a fire was opened upon the town at ½ past one oClock from 52 pieces of Heavy ordnance which was vigorously returned by the enemy. Another Battery of 6, 24 pounders was also opened. The whole continued to fire upon the town till late on the following day.—On the morning of the 14th. Sir Richd. Strachan commenced a heavy fire upon the town. At 4 in the afternoon the Fire from the town ceased. Lord Chatham sent to summons the town. The French General Monet had an Hour allowed Him to consult a Council of War.—More than that time elapsing & no answer recd. the firing on the town recommenced,—& at 2 oClock on Tuesday morning the enemy surrendered prisoners of War, to the amount of 4379 including 489 sick & wounded, in addition to which upwards of 1000 wounded were transported to Cadsand previous to the town being completely invested. From small note-book. See later entries.]

A Music Master

August 22.—Chalon called,—to solicit my attention to His interest at the next election of Associates.—He said His Father was a musick master, & had also knowledge of prints. He became much acquainted with Mr. John Barnard, son of Sir John Barnard, a celebrated patriotick member for the City of London in the time of Sir Robert Walpoles administration.* Mr. John Barnard had only one child, a daughter. Chalon availing Himself of the opportunity afforded Him engaged her affections & married Her, which caused Her father to renounce Her, & she died of distress of mind, a broken heart, 5 years after Her marriage, at the age of twenty-four, leaving two children. Mrs. Chalon died at Paris in 1775, and Her Father, Mr. J. Barnard died in 1784. He had two

* See Vol. II., pages 228-9.

nephews, Lord Palmerston, & a Mr. Hankey.—To Lord Palmerston He left £10,000. & £90,000 to Mr. Hankey. He bequeathed a small Sum to young Chalon & His Sister. Captn. Baillie was made the Trustee for it, but there being some irregularity with respect to the bequest Hankey disputed the payment of it.—The present Lord Chancellor, then Sir John Scott, was applied to. He sd. there was difficulty in it, that Mr. Hankey was *a rich man*, & it wd. therefore be most prudent to throw themselves upon *His generosity*.—

This advice was followed, & Hankey then paid the money.—Mr. John Barnard also left to Mr. Hankey his large collection of prints and drawings which were sold by auction.—He left to Paul Sandby, Nollekens, Serres, & Captain Baillie £300 each.—Chalon told me He married a sister of James Ward, *associate*, abt. 15 years ago.—He has been employed by the Prince of Wales to paint Horses & Dogs,—& is now engaged to paint for the Marquiss of Ely &c.—

Wellington of Talavera

August 26.—[In the Gazette this evening was announced that Sir Arthur Wellesley K.B. was created Baron Douro of Wellesley in the County of Somerset, & Viscount Wellington of Talavera, & of Wellington, in the said County.

In the Gazette this evening was announced that Senegal on the Coast of Africa, was taken by the English on the 13th of July. From small note-book.]

August 27.—[Dr.] Hayes called—sd. He was much affected with the acct. of the death of Sir John Moore given by His Brother.—He spoke of the reports circulated unfavourable to Sir John when the first accts. of His retreat were recd. Porden told Him, that members of the government spoke of Sir John as having been "*Buonaparte struck*" so overawed by apprehension as to have lost all confidence in Himself & His army.—Such was the injustice dealt out towards Him.—

Theodore Hook

Lawrence was looking at the front of Covent Garden Theatre with Boaden.—Theodore Hooke, a young man, was there. The figure of Tragedy was placed in its situation,—that of Comedy was lying on the ground. Hooke [said] these represent the present state of Covent Garden Theatre (Kemble) Tragedy is standing, & Comedy is laid on the ground.

He spoke of the unpopularity of Lord Castlereagh. Within a few days a report was circulated that His Lordship was sent to the Tower, it having been discovered that He corresponded with Buonaparte and in consequence formed plans to enable Him to destroy our Army.—

The friends of Frere our late Ambassador in Spain in order to let Him down easily proposed to the King to send Him ambassador to Turkey.—This the King instantly & positively refused.—

August 29.—Fuseli spoke of Opie having in his Lectures read at the Royal Academy & now published,—taken from His (Fuseli's) lectures, much of His matter.—He gave His opinion of Opie's *mental powers*. —He sd. Opie's powers were calculated for *Scientific pursuits*, Mathematicks &c. for which He had a strong head,—but did not posess much power of original thought & expression, and that taking away the effect of the dogged manner in which He spoke there was little that was strong or remarkable in what He said. Northcote thought differently. He thought Opie had great power of mind, and that His power was least shewn in his profession,—Northcote did not admire His pictures.—

August 30.—Mr. Angerstein's at Woodlands, Blackheath, I dined at.—I went with Lawrence.—We sat down to dinner at 10 minutes past 6.—had tea abt. 9, & came away before 11.—We had a Haunch of venison, Champaigne,—Claret, Pine apple, Melon &c.—

Talavera and Corunna

September 2.—I called on Lawrence. He was with Sir F. Baring yesterday morning, who spoke of the publication "Moore's Campaign" as exhibiting a true picture of the state of Spain. He spoke of the Battle of *Talavera*, & would not allow it to be a victory,—He called it a repulse. —Lawrence asked "How then cd. the Battle of *Corunna* be called a Victory?"

[The Gazette contained a letter from Sir Arthur Wellesley dated Deleytosa August 8, 1809,—stating that He had retreated by the Bridge of Ano Bisco over the Tagus from Talavera;—that He had recommended to Genl. Cuesta to remain at Talavera,—whilst He (Sir Arthur) advanced towards the French, but that Genl. Cuesta had given up that post & had followed Him;—that He had brought off abt. 2000 wounded British from Talavera, & had left 1500 behind;—that the French had at least 50,000 men,—that at Deleytosa He was well situated to defend the passage of Almaraz & the lower parts of the Tagus.—

The Gazette of this evening contained a letter from Lord Chatham dated Head-quarters, Bathz, August 29, 1809,—stating that the enemy had collected so formidable a force, that all further attempts wd. be unavoidable. The enemy's force was distributed between the environs of Bergen Op-Zoom, Breda, Lille, & Antwerp, at least 35000 men. Antwerp in a complete state of defense. The British Army, that after providing for the occupation of Walcheren & South Beveland would have amounted to abt. 23000 infantry & 2000 Cavalry—The effect of the Climate at this unhealthy period of the year had been felt, the number of sick already near 3000 men.—From small note-book.]

A Night at Vauxhall

Dance I called on in the evening & found Him much fatigued in consequence of having gone with Palmer last night to Vauxhall, where

He staid & supped with the Proprietors till 3 oClock this morning.—He remarked on the great change of character in the people of this country manifested by what is seen there. After the regular musick of the evening was gone through, viz: Singing &c.—a Band of musick played, & great numbers stood up to dance, a mixture of modest & women of another description;—He remarked that such a thing could not have been seen formerly.—It is adopted from what is seen in the public gardens in Paris.—

The New Theatre

September 5.—Kemble I met, & talked of the new Theatre [Covent Garden]. I spoke of it highly; said it could hardly be conceived, when viewed, but to have been erected at national expence;—that I felt as a professional man, that by the impression it wd. make it must raise that profession, by giving it more consideration,—that I felt decided upon the propriety of adopting the Doric instead of the Ionic Order, as the proper light in which to contemplate a National Theatre shd. be in a grave & moral view.—

September 6.—Sir Edwd. Pellew told Lawrence today that He had seen several Naval Officers who were with the Expedition in Holland. They were incensed at Lord Chatham; spoke of his habits there,—rising between 12 & one, not receiving Officers till 2 oClock.—All ruined by delay. Lysons & Lawrence called [on September 10]—they spoke of the great complaints made of the failure of the Grand Expedition,—& that at an early period Antwerp might have been approached in 6 Hours.* Lysons said that in appointing Lord Chatham to be the Commander-in-Chief they had fixed upon the most indolent man to effect a Coup de Main.

[The Gazette of last night contained accounts of the taking of St. Domingo by the British forces commanded by Major-Genl Carmichael on the 6th. of July last.—Also of the taking of Ischia and Provida on the Coast of Naples on the 30th. of June by Sir John Stuart.†—From small note-book.]

Castlereagh Sunk in Spirits

September 8.—Lawrence called in the even'g.—Lord Castlereagh sat to Him yesterday, and as He supposes soon after He had recd. the despatches from Sir A. Wellesley informing Him of His retreat to Truxillo. —Lawrence never saw any man who appeared to be more sunk in His spirits than His Lordship appeared to be.—He spoke very little, quite

* After the French protecting troops had been withdrawn from the Scheldt to take part in the Austrian campaign, it was decided by the Cabinet to send an expedition to Walcheren to destroy Napoleon's fleet and arsenal on that river. While the siege of Flushing was in progress the enemy was strongly fortifying Antwerp and reinforcing the garrison, and thus its capture, which at first would have been easy, was rendered impossible by the British naval and military forces. Chatham's disastrous failure was severely condemned. Nevertheless, he was promoted General in the Army in 1812, and made Governor of Gibraltar in 1820, which post he held until his death on September 24, 1835.

† Lieut.-General Sir John Stuart. See Vol. III., page 301.

unlike what He had done before,—and while He stood for Lawrence to look at His figure, He seemed to be a figure of woe ; & Lawrence observed Him more than once to wipe His eyes.—

Lysons told me that Mr. Harrison of the Treasury yesterday told Him that the rects. from *Exports* & *Imports* are greater than ever & astonishing.

R. Price's I dined at. Much conversation abt. the Physicians of London.—Dr. Baillie allowed to be first in practise, & makes probably £10,000 a yr.—Sir Walter Farquhar had a run for sometime, being supported by the Duchess of Gordon,—Mr. Pitt &c.—but He is now only in the 3rd. or 4th. line.—He never had the opinion of the other Physicians with Him, & it has been observed that unless a Physician is supported in His reputation by the acknowledgment of his claim by the Corps of Physicians His reputation will only be temporary.—Dr. Reynolds was sd. to have [a] good practise,—to be abt. the 3rd. or 4th.—

Mr. Burroughs mentioned the late Dr. George Fordyce, of Essex St. as being a man of great knowledge but so habituated to drinking that He every day drank a Bottle of wine at dinner, a Bottle after dinner,—and a Bottle after Supper.*—He lived to be 65 years old.—Mr. Burroughs sd. Dr. Ainslie is considered a man of much acquirement, & of accomplished manners,—is employed, but not hitherto, in very great practise.—

* George Fordyce (1736-1802), an Aberdonian, was educated at Fouran, afterwards at Aberdeen University, where, it is said, he became M.A. at the age of fourteen. Graduating M.D. Edinburgh in 1758, he came to London, and went to Leyden in the following year. On settling in London Fordyce began a successful career as a lecturer on medical science and chemistry, and in June, 1765, he was admitted a licentiate of the College of Physicians. Five years later he was chosen to fill the office of physician at St. Thomas's Hospital, a post which he held until his death in 1802. He was a man of odd habits. Careless of personal appearance and health, he tried to attend to business without sacrificing his inordinate desire for pleasure. He would, for example, sit up carousing all night, in early life, and "lecture for three hours next morning." He died of gouty disorders.

CHAPTER LXX

1809

Westward Ho !

September 11.—To meet my Brother Robert* at Salisbury and with him to proceed on a tour to Devonshire and Cornwall, I left London between three and four oClock in the afternoon in the Egham Coach to proceed to Staines, 16 miles, to sleep there and be taken up by the Salisbury Coach on the following morning having taken a place for that purpose to avoid early rising. The passengers to Staines were gentlemen easy & agreeable in intercourse. One of them sd. He was at Eaton School at the time Marquiss Wellesley was there, & was what is there called "His Fag" viz: "A Junior Boy obeying & serving His Senior." He remarked the great resemblance which His Lordship bears to Buonaparte both in person & style of countenance, & in fore thought, decission, and energy of character. He said if Spain can be roused Lord Wellesley will do it; that He is effecting a great alteration in the management of their affairs, and that a considerable military force is preparing to be sent to Spain to support such measures as He may recommend.—

I arrived at Staines at ½ past 6 oClock, and Slept at the Bush Inn.

An Eminent Apothecary

September 12.—After having passed the night in a state of much uneasiness at my Stomach, which commenced yesterday, but was relieved in some degree by medicine [and] being desirous to protect myself from the inconvenience of travelling under such circumstance I applied to Mr. Tothill, reputed the most eminent Apothecary in the place, and found Him a plain, sensible man,—a quaker.—He looked at two prescriptions which I carried with me, for medicines to be taken in case of a Complaint returning with which I had been much troubled the last week.—He said the medicines prescribed were strong; that Opium was included, & that Laudanum might have done. He said my complaint was common at this season. He gave me a medicine composed of Rhubarb and a cordial, & another medicine to take if necessary.—Should the complaint continue

* The Rev. Robert Farington, rector of St. George's-in-the-East, London, for thirty-eight years. He died in September, 1841, aged 81.

He sd. He shd. advise 2 or 3 grains of Calomel; That He was not inclined to give astringents; and that He thought the use of Brandy in disorders of the stomach & Bowels imprudent.—I asked Him to write the prescription He should think necessary for me if I remained unwell. He said it would in that case be better to apply to some practitioner on the spot, they did not like to be directed.—

The Salisbury Coach breakfasted at the Bush Inn, which we left about half past 8 oClock. In the Coach I found two respectable men passengers & we had much conversation. One of them told me that He was born in Lincolnshire and came to London at the age of 15 and is now upwards of 60. He said, while we were speaking of different modes of living, that during many years He was acquainted with an old gentleman who lived to be ninety. This gentleman informed Him that at the age of 30 He was much troubled with stomach complaints. He was advised by a person to whom He referred His case to leave off drinking tea, and to break off his habit of taking snuff. This He did, and from that time enjoyed uniform good health, till within two or three years of his death.

His mode of living was, never to eat anything till dinner time; He then eat heartily, and from that time till the same hour on the following day took nothing, but a crust of bread in the evening. He drank no wine or spirits, & nothing stronger than table beer. He went to Church every day, & being fond of Cathedral musick, either attended divine Service at St. Paul's Church, or at Westminster Abbey. His principal amusement was collecting prints, which He did to the value of more than £2000. This temperate, placid life enabled Him under providence, to prolong His life to a very advanced period.—My journey was made comfortable by the medicine given me by Mr. Tothill which removed my complaint.—

At 61 miles from London we passed Hursborn, a seat of the Earl of Portsmouths on the right of the road. It is a large, handsome modern stone House, situated on a considerable elevation. One of the Passengers, a resident in this country, told me that Lord Portsmouth married a Lady* with a large fortune, but much older than himself: They have no children. The country through which the road to Salisbury passes is uninteresting. After leaving Basingstoke it becomes very open, with few trees, and is but thinly inhabited, particularly as Salisbury is approached, till within a little distance of the town, there are neither trees nor inclosures, to the right or left, all is open downs.

We arrived at Salisbury about 8 oClock, where I found my Brother Dr. Farington, at the Antelope Inn waiting there for my arrival.

* John Charles, third Earl of Portsmouth, married, first, on November 19, 1799, Grace, daughter of the first Lord Grantley. She died without issue on November 15, 1813, and the Earl was married on March 7, 1814, to Anne, eldest daughter of John Hanson, of Bloomsbury Place, London, but the marriage was annulled in 1828 by decree of the Lord Chancellor. By the verdict of an inquisition the Earl was declared to be in a state of mental derangement, and dying on July 14, 1853, without issue, was succeeded by his brother, Newton, who was born in 1772. "Hursborn" is, of course, Hurstbourne Park.

The Bishop of Salisbury

September 13.—In the afternoon I wrote a note to the Bishop [of Salisbury], who arrived at the Palace abt. 4 oClock. He immediately wrote to invite me & my Brother to a family dinner. We went at 5 oClock & were most cordially received.—Before we were summoned to the dining room the Bishop shewed us several of the apartments, spacious and comfortable. He informed us that great alterations and improvements were made in the Palace at the expence of Dr. Barrington the present Bishop of Durham while He held the See of Salisbury. Sir Robt. Taylor* was the architect employed. In the great sitting room, or Saloon, the present Bishop has arranged pictures of many of His Predecessors.—

Our conversation was chiefly upon the subject of the Tour which I am commencing with my Brother. The Bishop & Mrs. Fisher had travelled much in Devonshire & Cornwall, and were equally warm in their admiration of the beautiful & romantic scenery in those Counties. They also spoke of the great hospitality they had experienced. In travelling through Cornwall they had visited Twenty-one families. On the contrary since He came to Salisbury the Bishop had gone through Wiltshire, His primary Visitation, and only recd. one invitation, which was from the Marquiss of Bath, and this was sent at an hour too late to accept it.

Messrs. Lysons Talked Too Much

After tea we looked at a map, and the Bishop traced a route for us. Some observations led to His remarking that Messrs. Lysons in their tour in Cornwall to collect materials for an acct. of that County were too rapid in their movements, not giving themselves time to receive information where it might be had, & that in consequence their acct. of Cornwall wd. discredit them. In some instances they took matter from such authorities, as would have been shewn to be false had they been properly examined. He sd. that their time was often passed rather in talking of what they had seen than in seeking for and listening to information.

The new Theatre at Covent Garden was spoken of as being a very fine architectural design. The Bishop sd. He had heard that Mr. Smirke was enabled to execute the practical part by having the advice of Mr. Dance who had assisted him with His experience.—I assured His Lordship that on the contrary Mr. Dance had expressed to me His admiration of [the] knowledge & judgment of Mr. Robt. Smirke in all that related to the execution of the work, giving Him the sole credit of it.—

The Bishop's Kindness

At ½ past 9 we left the Palace & were invited to breakfast the following morning. On our leaving the Saloon & coming down stairs the

* See Index Vols. I.-IV.

Bishop followed us to the Hall door, and we came away warmly impressed with the truly friendly kindness we had experienced. My Brother sd. He had not before seen a man of His rank in the Church who could be compared with him for gentlemanly, easy, & unassuming manners.—

September 14.—We went to the Palace & breakfasted with the Bishop & His family at 9 oClock.—He immediately put into my hand Six letters of introduction which He had written this morning.

The Bishop spoke of Sir Richard Hoare who He knew in Italy.* He lately published an acct. of a tour in Ireland, which will not do much for Him as an author; but He has a great work nearly ready for the press, an account of the antiquities of Wiltshire, ancient & modern.—Sir Richd's House, Stourhead, is shewn, with the exception of His Library to which no persons are admitted but through particular recommendation. In the Library is a large window of painted glass, the subject the "School of Athens" from Raphael.

The rocks at the Lands end in Cornwall were particularly recommended to our notice by the Bishop & Mrs. Fisher, as being the finest specimens of rock that are to be found in this Island.—They are of granite. Mrs. Fisher's favorite study seems to be that of *Fossils*, of which she shewed us some specimens,—a scotch pebble polished by Herself, & others.—

A Masterly Retreat

The Bishop told us He had recd. letters from Lisbon from His Brother Coll. Fisher, who as Coll. of Artillery, has the command of the Forts upon the Tagus. He gives a very unfavourable acct. of our affairs in Spain & Portugal, and considers the opposition to the French to be hopeless. He writes favorably of the people, but represents the Junta's of Spain & Portugal as consisting of a number of men wholly incompetent to direct the energies which might be found in the people. They are little better than old Women.—He mentions that many French officers who have [been] made prisoners by the English have spoken in high terms of praise of Sir John Moore's retreat to Corunna, calling it "a masterly retreat."—He states that the Spanish Junta had made little or no provision for Sir Arthur Wellesley's army, but had amply supplied the Spanish Army under Cuesta. The English soldiers were so much distressed for provisions that with money from their own pockets they purchased provisions from the Spanish Soldiers who had enough and something to spare.—

The Bishop told me that while He had the See of Exeter He had been enabled to make one of His Brothers a Canon of that Cathedral, & to give Him two livings.—The present Bishop of Durham while He was Bishop of Salisbury made great alterations at the palace, & laid out £8000 upon it. The last Bishop (Dr. Douglas) who held it 26 years,

* Sir Richard Colt Hoare (1758-1838), antiquary, translator of "The Itinerary" of Giraldus Cambrensis, and author of a "Classical Tour in Italy," as well as other works.

did nothing to it. Dr. Fisher has put it in the best condition; the painting of the Palace cost Him £400. Bishop Barrington seems to have had no taste of landscape Scenery; Dr. Fisher has cut down trees, opened views, & made the scenery abt. the palace as picturesque as it probably can be made.—

The last winter a great flood laid the grounds, 16 acres, wholly under water, covering the gravel walks, and sweeping away all the fine coat of gravel. The Cathedral was also under water to the depth of one foot. This overflow of water happens but seldom, perhaps once in 30 or 40 years.—Bishop Barrington when He made the alterations in the Palace judiciously had all the principal apartments made on the first-floor thereby avoiding any possibility of dampness.

CHAPTER LXXI

1809

A Great Group by Vandyck

September 14.—We returned to Salisbury, changed Horses, & proceeded to Wilton House, Lord Pembroke's three miles distant.—Wilton House has been long in the hands of Mr. Wyatt to make many improvements [which] are sd. to have gone on very slowly & the House as well as the approach to it is in such a state that it is difficult to understand what is intended to be done. It will, however, undoubtedly be when completed a very singular mansion. At present Lord Pembroke lives in apartments on the ground floor in which there can be no ostentation or display, & occasionally makes use of one or two small rooms on the first floor.

I was particularly desirous to see the large family picture by Vandyke of Philip Earl of Pembroke & His family. The general effect of the picture when seen at a distance is very noble, but when I came near & examined it I saw the touches of Brompton's heavy hand upon it.* About 36 or 7 years ago He was employed by the late Earl to clean & repair this picture which He did with little discretion. In this the largest apartment in Wilton House, there are a considerable number of family portraits by Vandyke. In other apartments there are many pictures, viz: Portraits of the late Earl, the Dowager Countess with Her son the present Lord by Sir J. Reynolds,—a small landscape by Wilson, but few of them are of much value.—

* Richard Brompton was a portrait painter, whose extravagance landed him into the King's Bench, from which he was rescued by the Empress of Russia. He went to St. Petersburg, became her portrait painter, and died in the Neva-side city in 1782.

Brompton, as Farington says, restored the picture (in 1773-1774), and he relates what he did to save the colours, which had become "very rotten in parts," from destruction, and states that slight repainting was necessary to revive the original glazings or transparent hues.

At another time the tenth Earl allowed his house-steward to scour the family group until "the complexions turned pale and chalky." It was then varnished, "much to the prejudice of one of the finest pictures ever painted." It is said that Philip, the fourth Earl of Pembroke, paid Vandyck £525 for this masterpiece, and it was afterwards appraised by the creditors of Philip, fifth Earl, at £1,000.

Busts and Armour

The Collection of Busts and Statues were formerly much spoken of; but have been found at the present time by our best Artists to be much below their reputation. A gallery has been lately built from a design of Mr. Wyatt it forms a quadrangle & when completed is to contain the Collection of works in marble.—

The servant that attended us informed us that the Grand entrance will be through a Vestibule in which statues are [to be] placed and a large collection of Armour* is to be arranged in it with a gallery for musick over the door. From the Vestibule the quadrangle gallery of statues will be entered, in which are doors opening to the Library & other apartments. The new Library is spacious & handsome. The Ceiling is formed of small squares with roses at the corners. The ceiling is wholly made of stucco & is painted in imitation of Oak, very successfully. The roses at the corners are gilt. The whole has a very good effect.—

The present Lord Pembroke is spoken of as being a very respectable man inclined to domestic social habits. He lately married a daugr. of Count Woronzow who was long Ambassador from Russia. Their dispositions are sd. to be similar, & that they live together with all the comfort that can be enjoyed in private life. His first wife was His Cousin, daugr. of the late Ld. Bolingbroke. By Her He had a son and a daughter who are living. There is a fine piece of water in front of Wilton House & the grounds are well wooded, but the weather wd. not allow us to walk.—

A Post Boy

We left Wilton about 6 oClock & passed through the village which is contiguous to the House. It has nothing to recommend it either in respect of situation or neatness. Our road to Woodyates Inn, the next stage carried us over Salisbury race course, 2 or 3 miles from the City which is seen situated in a valley on the left hand of the road. The race ground is upon high downs.—

We reached Woodyates Inn, 11 miles distant from Wilton abt. 8 oClock, & found our friends Mr. & Mrs. J. Offley, who by being earlier there had secured beds for us which prevented our being under the necessity of proceeding farther at a late Hour.—When we came to settle with our Post boy who had brought us from Salisbury He demanded Half a crown for the time we stopped at Wilton, saying it was by His masters order, in addition to His fare. We steadily resisted this unusual demand, and He finding that we persevered at last became moderate in his manner & seemed to be convinced of the unreasonableness of charging the stopping at Wilton while no such demand was made for the time we were at Longford Castle.—

* The collection of armour at Wilton is gradually being dispersed.

From the high prices at which the landed property of the late Sir Roger Kerrison of Norwich has been disposed of, there is reason to expect the dividends of His effects will be larger than at first apprehended. On Saturday last there was another sale of part of His estates in 36 lots which produced the Sum of £42565.—Among these a farm in Seething Land and Kirkstead, of 160 acres, produced £7900.—Six acres ½ with an Orchard—£610. Four inclosures of land in Brooke containing 29 acres—£1560. Kirkstead Hall, 170 acres subject to out-going of £11 a yr.—£8250.—A piece of pasture land, with a small plantation of young oaks, in all 2 acres and ½—£315.—The general produce of Sale abt. £50 an acre.

Mr. Portman

September 15.—Woodyates Inn is a single House which may be recommended in every respect.—A little before 12 we proceeded to Blandford through a country for the most part green. Near Blandford Mr. Portman,* one of the Members for the County, has a very large & handsome modern Mansion, situated near the river, and sheltered by a back-ground of extensive new plantations. At Blandford we found the people on the alert expecting the arrival of the Prince of Wales on his way to Weymouth to visit His Sisters the Princesses Mary and Amelia. He slept last night at Speenham land, and His servants were sent before to provide Horses.—At Blandford we took some refreshments with Mr. & Mrs. Offley at the Greyhound, kept by a widow & Her daugr.—civil people.—

Mrs. Damer

Our next stage was to Dorchester. On our way we stopped at Milbourn to water the Horses. Milton Abbey the seat of the late Lord Milton Earl of Dorchester, is near this place. His Lordship died two or three years ago and the title became extinct. Lady [Caroline] Damer, sister to the late Lord, now posesses the estate near Milbourn. The Father of the late Lord was created Lord Milton Earl of Dorchester.—He had three Sons. The eldest Son married Miss Conway, daugr. of General Conway by his wife the Dowager Countess of Aylesberry. She is now well known as Mrs. Damer,† having been much reported for Her Skill in modelling & executing works in Sculpture. To Her Horace Walpole the last Earl of Orford,‡ who succeeded Sir Robt. Walpole, in that title, left His House at Strawberry Hill near Twickenham & other property.—Mr. Damer Her Husband some years before the death

* Probably Edward Berkeley Portman (1771-1823), of Bryanston, near Blandford, and Orchard Portman, near Taunton, who was the father of the first Viscount Portman. The son was born in July, 1799, and married in June, 1827, Emma, third daughter of Henry, second Earl of Harewood.

† See Index, Vols. I., II., IV.

‡ See Index, Vols. I., II., III., IV.

of His Father shot Himself at a Tavern in Covent Garden, the effect of a mind long used to dissipation and to the pressure of debts which bore upon it. In the instance of this family the ambition of establishing a Peerage was soon frustrated. The eldest son died in the melancholy way above stated and the youngest son did not survive the second Brother.

From Dorchester we proceeded to Weymouth 8 miles distant where we arrived about 8 oClock.

CHAPTER LXXII

1809

The Naples of England

September 16.—The Bay of Weymouth is beautiful. St. Albans head forms the Eastern point, & Weymouth nase, a high ridge of land, the Western limit. It was about a mile to the East of St. Albans head where the Halsewell East Indiaman was lost in Jany. 1786 in which Captn. Pearce with His three daugrs. and almost the whole crew were lost. The rock against which the ship struck was so steep that those who escaped by getting into crevices of the rock were drawn up from thence by ropes let down by the country people.*

The Esplanade is a delightful walk winding round the head of the Bay. It is broad, & beautifully gravelled, and being upon the margin of the Sea, all the benefit that can be derived from exercise and sea air may here be had. At the West end it forms a pier for the Harbour which resembles a broad river, in which vessels lye and on its banks warehouses &c. are situated. Boats for parties to make excursions

* Sydney C. Grier, the novelist, says: "The wreck of the *Halsewell*, East Indiaman, the scene of which was pointed out to Mr. Farington in the course of his Dorsetshire tour, made a strong impression on the public mind when it occurred on January 6, 1786, and, as we see, was still remembered more than twenty years later. The ship was one of the finest of the Company's fleet, only four years built, and commanded by the veteran, Captain Pierce, who intended this to be his last voyage. He had with him two of his daughters, of fifteen and sixteen, two nieces, and three other young ladies entrusted to his protection, and when the ship struck, and it proved impossible to get them to shore, he renounced all chance of escape for himself, and went down into the cabin to share their fate. He was seen with them just before the sinking of the ship by the third mate, who was among those saved. These details are taken from the full account in the *New Lady's Magazine* for February, 1786, which is 'Embellished with a fine Print, representing the affecting Situation of Captain PIERCE, with his two amiable Daughters, his two Nieces, and three other beautiful young ladies, clinging round him in the Round-House, just before the sinking of the Wreck, elegantly executed by DODD and EASTGATE.' Captain Pierce's son was 'in the Company's employ at Bengal,' and his sisters were to pay him a visit."

Mr. Henry Harries, writing on the same subject, says: "The East Indiaman *Halsewell*, 758 tons (owner, Peter Esdaile, Esq.), Captain Richard PIERCE, sailed from the Downs, for Indian coast ports and the Bay of Bengal, her third voyage, on January 1, 1786, and was lost on Peverill Point January 6, 1786.

"PIERCE captained her on all three voyages, his chief officer and purser on the second and third voyages being respectively Thomas Burston and Richard Fowler."

by water may here be had; if taken for a few hours a moderate sized boat may be had for Twelve shillings, and for fifteen shillings for the whole day. On a line with the Esplanade a long row of Houses several of which having been united form together what is called "the Royal Pavilion," which is used by His Majesty & His family only.* Stacy's Hotel joins the Pavilion.—

The town of Weymouth like other small Ports, consists for the most part of mean Houses; but these do not come into the view from the Esplanade, from whence there is no mixture of anything disagreeable.—By a wooden Bridge which is thrown across the upper part of the harbour, the town is connected, the principal street is behind the row of Houses which follow the line of the Esplanade & these Houses most of which are appropriated to accomodate strangers, form a screen before this part of the town.—The meanest part of the town is on the opposite side of the Harbour.—

Portland

After breakfast (at which very large Prawns were served, which with other fish, are daily taken by the Fishermen of this place, & supply the visitors. We saw Mackarell, Soals, &c.)—we crossed the Bridge of the Harbour & walked to the Height called Weymouth nase. We passed large Barracks in which at this time a regt. of Somersetshire militia were quartered.

The Island of Portland is abt. 4 miles from Weymouth. It was purchased abt. 12 years ago by Mr. Penn, descendant of Willm. Penn the founder of the Pensilvania Colony. It is little more than a barren rock, but He has been tempted to build a House† of a singular form upon it, & has gratified a whim at a considerable expense.—

The Royal Party

We saw people collecting upon the pier on the other side of the harbour & a guard of Soldiers forming a circle. At a quarter before 12 one of the Royal Carriages came from the Pavilion in which the Princesses Mary & Amelia with a Lady their attendant proceeded to the water side, where a fine Barge manned with 14 rowers belonging to a Royal yacht lying in the Bay waited to receive them. The Princess Amelia walked feebly & was supported. She had long been in a bad state of health, & lately came to Weymouth for the benefit of Sea air. The

* George III.'s association with Weymouth is commemorated by a statue of him on the esplanade, and by Gloucester House (which is now a hotel), where he lived. In St. Mary's Church there is an altar-piece by Hogarth's father-in-law, Sir James Thornhill, who was a native of Melcombe Regis, which he represented in Parliament for twelve years.

It was from Weymouth that John Endecott sailed in the *Abigail* to New England on June 20, 1628.

† South of Portland Prison stands Pennsylvania Castle, which was built about 1800 by James Wyatt for John Penn, Governor of the Island, who was a grandson of the founder of Pennsylvania. The grounds and the Rufus Tower are shown to visitors. The English fleet under Blake and Penn defeated the Dutch Admiral, Van Tromp, off Portland on February 16-18, 1653. See Index, Vol. I., for John Penn.

Boat soon put off & was rowed with the most beautiful regularity by the sailors who were all fine-looking picked men, & trained for the purpose. They rowed in their shirts, but have blue jackets and trowsers & Black caps on which is a plate with some devices which indicate Royalty. Soon after the Boat had reached the yatch & the Ladies were placed in it, the vessel got under an easy sail & with a pleasant breeze proceeded to sea. During the time that the Barge was rowing to the yatch, a frigate commanded by Sir Harry Burrard Neale, was manned in all the yards &c., & immediately after the yatch got under way, this Frigate & another which lay a little farther off followed Her course, apparently to protect Her from harm.—

Prince and Duke

Having gratified ourselves [for] sometime in this situation we returned back & went to the Esplanade where we met the Prince of Wales walking with His Brother the Duke of Cambridge. He [the Prince of Wales] was dressed in a blue coat very plain & had long cloth gaiters on his legs, and a round hat.—My Brother who had not seen him for sometime past thought He was much altered in His appearance; that the lines on his face are more strongly marked, particularly abt. His eyes, that His countenance is sallow, & that He has a shattered look. Indeed he appeared to great disadvantage by the side of His Brother who had all the fulness & elastick vigour of a strong man.—They continued walking or sitting upon a seat on the Esplanade till the yatch with the Frigates again came in view.—They then proceeded to the pier to receive their Sisters, Soldiers formed a Circle to keep off the people as before, & the Royal carriage came.—When the Barge approached the steps of the Pier, the Prince went down several steps, but returned to make way for a small Sopha to be carried to the Barge on which the Princess [Amelia] was placed, & conveyed to the Coach. Her face was covered with a Veil & Her dress was so close that she cd. not be seen.

The Prince takes Snuff

The Prince shewed much attention to Her, looked into the coach to see that all was right, & shook hands with Princess Mary.—Sir Harry Burrard Neale, Dr. Fothergill & a gentleman of the Court who had attended her in the excursion landed with Her. Dr. Fothergill a plain quaker received the Prince's cordial salute with smiling good humour, but stood upright & did not touch His broad brimmed Hat. The Prince stroked Him on the back as it seemed facetiously, & they all walked along the Esplanade to the Pavilion.—The Prince arrived at Weymouth abt. 11 oClock last night.—I observed that He is a taker of Snuff, having His Box in His coat pocket, & that His Brother partook with Him in this indulgence.

CHAPTER LXXIII

1809

Hotel Extortion

September 16.—We had now finished our visit to Weymouth & had only to settle our Bill which was a specimen of the charges made at Stacy's Hotel. Extortion seems to be carried as far as it can go.—

	s.	
Bread	1.	
Pint of very bad Port	3.	
Roast Chicken	3.	
Mutton Chops	3.	
French Beans, Potatoes & Butter.	2.	
Sallad	1.	
Tart	3.	
	16.	for a supper for 2.
Wax lights	2.	6.
2 beds (tent beds in the garret) ..	5.	

But the expence attending a residence at this Hotel is only one objection. The House has all the publicity of a thorough-fare. Waiters appear and disappear. Every time the bell is rung a face different from the former is presented, not knowing what had been ordered. Such a variety of persons are in perpetual motion abt. the House that we could feel no confidence in the safety of our things. There is nothing to recommend Stacy's Hotel but the situation and that is dearly purchased at the expence of every other objection. 73 beds are made up at this Hotel. Weymouth is certainly to be recommended for the beauty of the situation,—the fine walk, the Esplanade,—the opportunity of making excursions on the Sea; and for the pleasure which may be had by ascending the heights on the West side of the Bay. All that is presented to the eye is spacious and agreeable. The Houses which face the sea are for the most part new, and have a very clean appearance. They are built of brick.

CHARMOUTH. [E. Leach.

LYME REGIS. [E. Leach.

[To face p. 238.

We left Weymouth abt. 3 oClock & returned to Dorchester, [thence] to Bridport and reached the Bull Inn at that place about 8 oClock. Here we found very comfortable accomodation, and felt all that relief which the mind experiences when hurry & bustle & disorder are succeeded by stillness & repose. At Stacy's Hotel the character of the House was expressed in dishes put upon the table. The Fowl had been stripped of such parts as cd. be taken away, & the wine we could not drink. Here all was plentiful & proper.

An Ideal Village

September 17.—We proceeded to Lyme, over Hills higher than we had yet ascended. The appearance of the country was now completely changed. From being open and uncultivated it now became a scene of the richest cultivation. The Hills to the tops were covered with inclosures separated by full grown Hedges and plantations exhibiting a country in the highest state of prosperity that wealth & human industry can produce. About two miles before we reached Lyme* we descended into a vale which opens to the Sea, and ascending the opposite Hill we passed through Charmouth† a village which almost wholly consists of Houses of a moderate size, a ground floor and a story above, such as persons of small independent fortunes might be supposed to occupy. The few Cottages which were intermixed were also remarkable for their neat appearance both externally and internally. We did not recollect to have before seen a village where neatness & comfort were so manifest, and were tempted to wish to enjoy the pleasure of such a retirement. While proceeding up the Hill by a very steep road we met a young man who informed us that Charmouth is principally occupied by persons who come for the purpose of enjoying the pleasure of a residence and for Sea bathing there being a fine beach of the Sea at the distance of half a mile from the village.

Having gained the Summit of the Hill which was the highest we had passed we saw the town of Lyme laying before us, to which we descended,

* Lyme Regis, which lies on the Dorset Coast, about seven miles from Axminster, was besieged by the Royalists for two months in 1644. On June 11, 1685, the Duke of Monmouth landed on the quaint little pier, called the "Cobb." It figures also as the scene of Louisa Musgrove's accident in "Persuasion," by Jane Austen. Sir George Somers, of "Somers Island" fame, and Captain Coram, founder of the Foundling Hospital, London, were born in Lyme Regis.

In our own time Whistler added to the fame of the fishing village by staying there at the Royal Lion Hotel during the fall of 1895, where he prepared for an exhibition of his lithographs which was held in London. In that extraordinary series appeared the glowing forges, dark stables, "with horses an animal painter would envy, and the portraits of the smith and the landlord." The pictures painted included two of his finest works, "The Master Smith" and "The Little Rose of Lyme Regis."

† Off Charmouth, which is two miles east of Lyme Regis, was fought the first naval battle between the Danes and the Saxons to which a date is given. John Wesley's great-grandfather was minister at Charmouth.

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and stopped at an Inn called the 3 Cups,*—a decent House near the Sea. Lyme is a small town with a port which is protected on the West side by a pier against which vessels lye. Much of the town is situated upon the steep ascent of a Hill rising from the edge of the water. It is much frequented as a bathing place & 7 Bathing machines are arranged on the Beach for that purpose. There is a subscription room & a walk, and a Bath for Hot or Cold *Sea* Bathing. The subscription to the reading room & walk is half a guinea for the Season or 5 shillings for a month. There is a good Assembly room, & Card room, the windows of both look upon the Sea. We were informed that there is also a large Boarding House for families or Individuals.—The retirement & beautiful neatness of Charmouth wd. make it a most desireable residence, but there are conveniences at Lyme which Charmouth does not possess.

In passing through Dorsetshire we remarked that we saw a greater number of young women and children with well formed features and fine complexions than we had noticed in other Counties; & that the young women had much modesty in their look & deportment.—

Between Lyme and Sidmouth

Our next stage was to Sidmouth 16 miles, when we had proceeded a few miles on our way we crossed the small river Axe a few miles beyond the line which separates Dorsetshire from Devonshire. It passes through a broad & flat valley & falls into the Sea which was in our view. The country through which the road lays between Lyme and Sidmouth is not of so high & bold a character as that between Bridport & Lyme. Much of the road passes between thick Hedge rows, but occasional glimpses on the right shew a hilly country covered with inclosures, & the Valley between that we were travelling on a ridge of considerable height. We arrived at Sidmouth at half-past 6 oClock, & drove to the London Inn which had been recommended to us. We were disappointed on entering it, finding it dark, & gloomy, and were shewn into a room large but witht. a fire place. But the strongest objection to the House was the Smell which prevailed in it like one of the Fish Houses at Billingsgate. Finding that though the House was large they cd. not give us better accomodation, we applied at the York Hotel, which is very pleasantly situated on the Beach facing the Sea. Here we were civilly received & had apartments that were very clean & with windows to the Sea.

* The old Three Cups Inn no longer exists.

CHAPTER LXXIV

1809

Sidmouth

September 18.—Before breakfast I walked to some rocks westward of the place & from thence had a good view of Sidmouth.—Sidmouth a market town is situated in a plain open to the Sea on the South side, and from the West to the East is surrounded by Hills which become bolder as they project towards the Sea. There is an excellent walk along the Sea Beach, which is the parade of the visitors who come for health or for pleasure. Excepting a few Cottages, all the Houses that face the beach appear to have been erected within a few years. These are principally, if not wholly occupied by strangers. The resident inhabitants live in two or three streets which run northward, & a person might pass a Season at Sidmouth enjoying the air of the Sea, the walk on the beach, & ascend the Hills, without being sensible that He was residing in a place which contains a considerable number of inhabitants.

Though the parts are not similar, the Plan of the situation of Sidmouth & its environs, is like that of Hastings; but the valley in which the latter is situated is closer, & the rocks which face the Sea are composed of larger, and bolder forms. The rocks at Hastings are also of a better colour for the painter. At Sidmouth they are for the most part of the colour of India red.—Excepting towards the tops of the Hills where a dark & sullen useless vegetation is mixed with the grass, they are cultivated to the extremities which overlook the Sea; and the Hedges of the inclosures are so full grown as to form masses of foliage like plantations.—

Air or Medicine

The air of Sidmouth has long been considered so mild & salubrious as to be looked to & recommended as the last hope of invalids sinking under wasting diseases. For consumptive complaints it has been thought particularly salutary; but it is to be feared that whatever benefit might be derived from the purity of this air & from its shelter, many who hope for benefit from it postpone having recourse to it till the period is passed when air or medicine might afford essential relief. In the Church yard of Sidmouth inscriptions on many grave stones recording

the deaths of young persons who came from various parts of the kingdom prove their ineffacacy.

The window of our room looked upon the beach, and we had much pleasure in seeing the walk filled with young people of the place & from the neighboroud. This day Sidmouth fair was held, & the young folks seemed to have most pleasure in parading the walk which is the principal place of exercise for the visitors. They were all dressed in their best cloaths, and shewed in all the degrees, to what extent the wealth & prosperity of this happy country operates.

House Rents and Living

September 19.—[The Offleys] were accomodated with the use of a small House beautifully situated in Church field, being one of a row of Houses which front the Sea. This House is let at the price of five guineas a week which Mr. & Mrs. Offley considered a moderate price when compared with the prices for Houses on the Kentish Coast, where a House like this would at Margate, Ramsgate, or Sandgate let for 8 or 10 guineas a week.

I looked into Wallis's Library subscription room & shop on the Beach. Here Newspapers are read & books may be had. The Subscription is one guinea for a year,—Sixteen shillings for Half a year,—Twelve shillings for three months, Ten for two, and Seven for one month. —I enquired at one of the Lodging Houses which are let to accomodate those who do not require a whole House. I was told that for a small sitting room,—a large Bed room, & a smaller Bed room on the *first floor* with a room for a servant & the use of a Kitchen two guineas a week was the price. A female servt. may be hired to cook &c. at the rate of Half a guinea a week for which she provides Herself with board.

There is a boarding House in the Market place a little way from the Beach. This House can accomodate 18 persons. A parlour is the dining room; & over it is a room which is used as a publick drawing room for those who reside in the House. The other parts of the House consists of bed chambers, The terms of living at this Boarding House are—

A Best Bedroom pr. week.	.0.10.6.
Boarding, which is at the publick table of the House—the Hour of dinner ½ past 4 oClock.	1.11.6.
Servants pr. week	2.6.
	£2. 4.6.

Persons who do not lodge in this Boarding House may be admitted as Boarders at the above price. I saw two or three decent gentlewomen who had made this House their residence.

At the London Inn there is a large Assembly room where Assemblies are held every Wednesday even'g. Every other night it is used for walking, cards & conversation. It is supported by subscription. Adjoining Wallis's Library there is a Billiard room, under which there is an open place with seats, where those who are not inclined to walk may sit under cover and enjoy the air from the Sea. About 12 oClock we left Sidmouth. Our Bill was as follows—

Sept. 17.	Supper for two.	0.6.0.
	Breakfast do.	0.3.0.
	Dinner do.	0.8.0.
	Tea do.	0.3.0.
	Breakfast do.	0.3.0.
	Beds & sitting-room.	0.9.0.
		1.12.0.

Wine was charged 5 Shillings a bottle.

The Road to Exmouth

Our road to Exmouth commenced with a very steep-ascent to the top of Peak Hill the Western boundary of the vale of Sidmouth. For the labour we had in ascending the Hill we were well rewarded by the beautiful views of the country we were now proceeding to leave behind. Sidmouth lay below on the opposite side of the Valley above which Hills arose equal in height to that we were now ascending. The Inland country exhibited a scene of the richest cultivation, a prospect altogether delightful to the eye & to the mind. The rich landscape of the land was contrasted by the wide expanse of the Ocean which filled the whole space to the Southward. The bold precipitous front of the East Hill of Sidmouth swept down to a long line of bold but what appeared to be lower shore which at a great distance terminated at Portland Point, opposite to which the Island of Portland appeared a marked form upon the Horizontal line of the Sea.

On the Beacon Hill, which seems to be the situation likely to be most preferred Houses are let from three to Seven guineas a week.—Good lodgings for single persons may be had for from one guinea to one guinea and a half a week.—Lodgings are let at the lower price of half a guinea a week.—There is a boarding house in the town, but the terms on which people lodge & board we could not learn.

CHAPTER LXXV

1809

Exmouth and Exeter

September 19.—The air of Exmouth is remarkably mild and clear. Fogs are scarcely seen here. In the winter season if fog should collect it is dispersed at an early hour of the morning, seldom appearing later than Eight oClock, after which time the sky becomes clear & pleasant. At Sidmouth the air is felt to be sharper than that of Exmouth.—Lord Gwydir resided a considerable time at the latter place & was much benefitted by it, but has now built a House at Sidmouth for the pleasure of residing in a country which affords so much gratification to those who delight in the beauties of landscape scenery.

Exmouth, like Sidmouth, is generally well supplied with Fish for the table. Turbot, whitings, Flounders, John Dorys, Lobsters, prawns &c. &c.—With pies & tarts at dinner *Clouted Cream* is served, a luxury perhaps, peculiar to Devonshire. It makes a richness for those who have the power of a strong digestion. There are a few bathing machines at Exmouth which are worked forwards and backwards by a rope attached to a windlass like those at Sidmouth. There are also Hot & Cold Baths. The Bathing machines are attended by Women only, who are dressed in Blue Jackets and Trowsers.—

Devonshire Cream

September 20.—The morning hazy.—We saw the process of making *Clouted Cream.*—Milk taken from the Cow in the evening is put into a Tin dish and left to stand till the following morning by which time there is a surface of Cream. This is not disturbed [till] the tin dish with its contents is placed over a small charcoal fire in a grate which is fixed upon a stand; where it remains simmering but is not allowed to boil. When it has thus stood long enough according to the judgment of the person who attends to it, the dish is taken from the fire and placed to cool & when cold the surface is taken off with a large tin ladle perforated with small holes through which the milky part passes & leaves only the thick substance called Clouted Cream upon the ladle.—

After breakfast we left Exmouth & proceeded to Exeter ten miles

distant from the former place.—Nearly the whole of the road is a narrow lane between high & thick Hedge rows; with openings through which we had slight views of the river Exe & the land which intervened. We saw nothing to excite any interest but a succession of Houses on the right & left of the road the seats [Twelve in all] of persons of property.

So great a number of gentlemen's seats within so short a space as ten miles shews the preference which is given to this country for residence. There appeared to be but little land intervening between the domain belonging to one House before that of another commenced.

When we arrived at the Retreat, the residence of the late Sir Alexander Hamilton,* who died on the 12th. of last June we stopped our Chaise and walked to the House to view the situation. We found it occupied by Servants only, and were informed that Sir Alexander left this & His other property to a nephew who is at present in the East Indies, upon condition that He shd. take the name of Hamilton. We were informed that He left but few legacies & that He died posessed of great property.—The House is situated upon a high bank of the river Exe, which, when the tide is out has a marshy appearance, but when [it] flows up must be agreeable to the eye. Powderham Castle woods are seen on the opposite side of the river but at some distance below the Retreat.—At the back of the House there is a long walk well sheltered which runs along the Bank of the river southwards towards Topsham.

Admiral Sir Thos. Duckworth's House appeared to be newly built. My Brother was acquainted with the father of Sir Thomas. He was a respectable old Clergyman, a Minor Canon of Windsor, & had the living of Stoke, near Mr. Penn's stately mansion. It is therefore probable that Sir Thomas has acquired large property in the public service.—

Exeter

The entrance to Exeter on this side of the City gives a favourable idea of it. The street which leads up to the Cathedral rises to this point high enough to show that the upper part of the town is upon a Hill of moderate height. We entered the City through an Old gate & found the streets within narrow, such as are generally found in towns that were fortified and where much space cd. not be alotted for the width of streets. When a town has been once formed upon such a plan, it will long continue witht. material alteration.

Nothing but the destruction of a considerable part of it at one time will afford an opportunity for an essential change in the plan. Though in the course of time a town of this description may be rebuilt, it will only be gradually & by small parts as dilapidation or a desire of better accomodation may render it necessary, and whatever is done will be in conformity with the mass that is permanent. Thus it will be found that

* It is said that Sir Alexander ran away from his friends in Scotland when he was only twelve years of age and went to the West Indies. He died possessed of property, including estates in the West Indies, to the amount of £100,000.

in our ancient towns those parts which are not wholly modern exhibit much of their original character. Having Heard Philip's Hotel in the Close near the Cathedral well spoken of we made it our Head quarters.—

The view from the Castle walls had been mentioned to us, but we found only one opening which was to the South a pretty view down the river Exe but not remarkable; from the other parts of the walls we looked down upon the public walk of the City which is overshadowed by high trees.—To this walk we descended, & found it a very agreeable parade, with seats at certain distances under the trees. From whence we saw parts of the county gaol, & the County Bridewell, both new buildings, extensive & handsome in appearance.

Then and Now

We dined at the Hotel, and in the evening I called upon Dr. Fisher [brother to the Bishop of Salisbury, and one of the canons of the Cathedral] who I found in His library, without company. He complained of having a cold to which He is subject, an irritation in the throat which is much affected by a small quantity of wine or by talking. These increase the irritation so as sometimes to oblige Him to leave company. Change of air affords Him greater relief than He finds from any other means He has used. He spoke of Exeter as not being a healthy situation.

The air of this country is too humid. Fevers of the worst sort, Typhus fevers, prevail in it.* Upon the Hills indeed a little distance from the town the air is of a better quality; there persons troubled with asthma can breathe easily; those who in the City could scarcely

* Farington is not the first traveller to note the conditions of Exeter in the old insanitary days. Canon Kellett described the city some two hundred and fifty years ago as "one of the nastyest and noysommest in the land." Southey, the Poet Laureate, also condemned the malodorous state of Exeter.

Visitors to the cathedral city do not need to be told that this unsavoury reputation long ago ceased to exist. Thanks to hygienic improvement, Exeter is one of the healthiest places in the country; its death-rate is remarkably low.

But Exeter is memorable for other things than sanitation. Its Corporation is one of the oldest in England. Except in the Revolution, the city has always been loyal to the Crown. Katherine of Arragon was a frequent visitor in her youth. The device, "Semper fidelis," beneath the civic arms was given by Queen Elizabeth. Queen Henrietta Maria gave birth to her daughter, Henrietta Anne, in Bedford House, which no longer exists, and Thomas Fuller's "Good Thoughts in Bad Times," printed in Exeter in 1645, was dedicated to Lady Dalkeith, "Lady Governesse" to the "Exeter Princess." This little volume is said to be "The first fruits of the Exeter Press."

Mr. Donald Norman Reid, great-great-grandson of the Rev. Dr. MacQueen, who introduced Flora MacDonald to Dr. Johnson in 1773, writes:

A description of Exeter Cathedral is given in the Farington Diary for September 20, 1809. Scotsmen may, therefore, be interested to know that a son of the celebrated Flora MacDonald was buried in the Cathedral. A provincial newspaper, referring to the Colonel's death in August, 1831, said: "The activity of his mind, and the benevolence of his heart, would not permit him to remain an indifferent spectator of events daily passing around him, and he was, in consequence, one of the first to step forward upon all occasions of national or local interest, as well as to assist in ameliorating individual or general calamity."

The following is the inscription on the monument erected to the memory of Colonel John MacDonald in Exeter Cathedral:

live. In the whole of this side of Devonshire the air, He sd. is mild but it wants a bracing quality. The Bishop of Salisbury has enjoyed better health at that place than He did while He was at Exeter.—

He spoke of the City and the neighboroud as being very populous, & of the people as being much inclined to associate together. But of the inhabitants He said they are dirty & that the town is so.—We conversed upon the subject of our tour. Tomorrow, He sd. His period of residence as a Canon of the Cathedral commences & which extends to three months.—

Sacred to the Memory of
John MacDonald, Esq., F.R.S. and F.A.S.,
Fifth son of Captain Allan MacDonald, of the
84th Regiment,
and of Flora MacDonald.
Obit 16 August, 1831.
Aged 72 years.

"Beloved by the poor for his benevolence. Firm in moral rectitude.
In integrity sincere. He departed this live revered and lamented,
Christianity having to deplore the loss of a disciple
Who admired and venerated her principles, and enforced by constant
practice her benevolent and charitable admonitions."

CHAPTER LXXVI

1809

Covent Garden Riots

September 21.—Went to the Post Office where I found letters from Mr. Lysons and from Mr. [Thomas] Lawrence, dated on Tuesday, giving me an acct. of the proceedings at the opening of Covent Garden Theatre the preceeding evening, where riot and organised disturbance prevented the Play from being heard. The opposition was to the prices of the Boxes & Pit being raised, and to Madame Catalani being employed. Macbeth was the Play in which Kemble & Mrs. Siddons appeared.

At the Post Office I read the following Printed Order—
General Post Office—Decr. 1808.

"To all Postmasters."

"Letters immediately after being put into an Official receiving Box *become the property of the persons to whom addressed* & therefore on no application however urgent must a Postmaster return letters to the writers or to any person for them. They can only be returned from the dead letter Office in London in the event of not being properly directed, it being impossible from any other cause to deliver them. Writers of letters wishing to rectify mistakes must do it by writing other letters."

F. Freeling
Secry.

A Novel Epitaph

Soon after one oClock we called on Dr. Fisher, who walked with us down the town, & across the bridge & through the Suburbs called St. Thomas's & some pleasant meadows to the side of a Hill where we had a full south view of Exeter. The view is very pleasing to the eye, but the town presents no feature of importance except the Cathedral; which rises above an extensive mass of small buildings the specific forms of which the eye can scarcely define.—Here Dr. Fisher, after inviting us to dinner tomorrow, left us to attend the afternoon Cathedral service.

After contemplating the view for sometime we returned through the suburbs, St. Thomas's, and on passing through the Church yard of the

Church of that name remarked on a grave stone an epitaph which had novelty in the thought,—

"Our life is but a Winters day,
"Some only breakfast and away.
"Others to dinner stay & are full-fed,
"The oldest man but sups, & goes to bed.
"Large is His debt who lingers out the day,
"Who goes the soonest has the least to pay."

Most Picturesque

When we reached the bridge we turned to the left & walked along the road to Oakhampton nearly a mile gradually ascending and walked up to a House belonging to a druggist in Exeter, from whence there is a very extensive view of the country including the City,—the Bridge, and parts of the river; but the view altogether was too stragling to be condensed within the space to which the views I was making were limited.—Having now viewed the City from three points,—the North,—the South, & the West, we returned & crossed the bridge, & on seeing some picturesque old buildings on the right Hand, we descended by a flight of steps to a level with the river & there found ourselves among the ancient buildings of the City, & proceeding through narrow short streets & passages saw a succession of groupes of old Houses, with small bridges, & water, the most picturesque combinations of this kind that I recollected to have seen.—

By this time we were sufficiently fatigued to wish for rest and returned at 5 oClock to dinner at our Hotel, where again we had Dory & Whiting, and excellent Oakhampton mutton, with good wine, and had nothing to wish for but better attendance than our Hotel afforded.

Duel on Putney Heath

[On Thursday 21st inst. at 6 oClock in the morning a duel was fought on Putney Heath between Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning.* Lord

* Castlereagh, finding out that Canning had been secretly trying to get him removed from the management of the war, challenged his colleague, who was Foreign Secretary, to a duel.

Lady Garvagh writes: "Your explanatory notes accompanying Farington's delightful diary are read with such widespread interest that I should like to correct an error in one of them, which appears to cast a slur on the character and conduct of George Canning.

"The cause which led to the unfortunate duel between Castlereagh and Canning was not Canning's secret intrigue for the removal of Castlereagh from the War Office, as your notes suggest. After the Agreement to the Convention of Cintra, when Canning discovered that the projected transfer of Castlereagh from the War Office to the Presidency of the Council—then held by Lord Camden—had not been divulged to Castlereagh himself, he made vigorous protest to the Duke of Portland. The Premier confessed he alone was to blame, and promised to remedy the matter at once.

"Illness and the difficulty of obtaining the King's consent to these changes delayed the fulfilment of his promise. On Canning learning of this further delay he at once resigned

Castlereagh was attended by Lord Yarmouth, & Mr. Canning by Mr. Charles Ellis [Lord Seaford]. The ground was measured at ten paces, and both fired by signal but without effect. They fired at each other a second time, when Mr. Canning recd. His antagonist's bullet in the right thigh [Canning's bullet hit the button of Castlereagh's coat]. Fortunately neither the bone nor any of the Arteries were injured, & the wound was not considered dangerous. Mr. Canning was put into a Coach, & conveyed to Gloucester lodge, His newly purchased House at Brompton. Lord Castlereagh went immediately from the ground to His House in St. James's Square.—Lord Castlereagh as well as Mr. Canning had previously resigned the Seals of Office. The determination of the Duke of Portland, Lord Castlereagh, & Mr. Canning, to resign was communicated to His Majesty early in the last week.—From small note-book.]

Provisions and Water

To-day we were informed that at Exeter the prices of provisions are as follows:

Beef	best pr. pound	8½d.
Mutton	,, ,,	7d. to 8d.
Fowls	2 shillings each.	
Turbot	pr. pd.	1/-.
Butter	,,	1/3½d.
Ducks	pr. couple	5/-.

Oakhampton mutton is here considered the choice mutton of the Market.

In Exeter there is a great want of soft water, and to the upper part of the town, water is carried from the river Exe in small kegs on Horses and sold at a price proportioned to the distance from the river.—Here Horses which carry loads have fixed to the pack-saddle *crouts* as they are called, on which the burden which the Horse bears rests, and it seems to be a good contrivance for the purpose.

'rather than enforce the intended change.' Unfortunately, in the meantime Castlereagh learnt of the arrangement from an indirect source, and immediately accused Canning of intriguing in secret to get rid of him.

"The fact that a complete reconciliation was effected between them shortly after the duel clearly indicates that misunderstanding, and not dishonourable conduct, was the cause of this most disastrous duel."

[Lady Garvagh's letter refers to incidents which, at their clearest issue, are still mystifying. There is no doubt, as we stated, and as Lady Garvagh repeats, that Castlereagh found, or believed, that Canning had been "intriguing in secret to get rid of him," as War Minister. There is also no doubt that Canning and Castlereagh were seriously opposed to each other, and, whatever may have been the cause of their antagonism, it ended in a duel, which was not disastrous. "Canning's bullet hit the button of Lord Castlereagh's coat and Lord Castlereagh wounded Canning in the thigh. The hurt, however, was but slight, and he was able to walk off the ground."

This quotation is taken from the Dictionary of National Biography, in which, for convenience sake, the story of what led up to the Canning-Castlereagh duel may be read. The whole affair appears to have been the result of a misunderstanding. In any case there was not on my part any intention to cast a slur on Canning.—Ed.]

September 22.—After breakfast I walked to the lower part of the town near where the Old Bridge stood, and continued in that quarter all the morning making sketches of the picturesque groupes of Buildings. —At 5 oClock we went to dinner at Dr. Fisher's, where we met the Revd. Mr. Huish, Curate to Dr. Fisher at His living of Faringdon 6 miles from Exeter, In Him my Brother found an old acquaintance. He was a fellow of Brazen-nose-College, but vacated His fellowship by marrying in 1789.—He told us His Father was 42 years Rector of Pembridge in Herefordshire, & having abt. the time of His taking possession of that living agreed to take £450 a year as a compensation for His claim of Tithes, He never would demand more than that Sum, which was but a small proportion of what He had a right to claim.

Mr. Guard of Corpus College

The consequence was, He was looked up to by His parishioners as a rare man & constantly supplied with presents of what they could furnish Him with. He was succeeded by Mr. Guard, from Corpus College, Oxford, who at His first meeting [with] His parishioners recd. from them an offer to compound for £1000 a yr. to which he added a demand to have his Coals carried. He afterwards made a further claim, and £1200 a yr. was the Sum paid Him. After a few years He demanded more; on which His Parishioners made a stand & insisted on His taking the tithes in kind; which as the Parish of Pembridge is of great extent, & the Rectory House being situated at the extremity of the Parish on one side, He has to send carts 6 miles in one direction, & Seven miles & ½ in another direction to collect all that He has a claim to.—

Her Name was De Courcy

Mr. Huish spoke of Mrs. Guard, wife of Coll. Guard. She resided at Ottery St. Mary, in Devonshire for a while with Mrs. Baker Sister to Coll. Guard, but in a very short time after the Colonel went to South America with General Whitelocke, she began to exhibit such levity as to cause Her to be suspected, & she soon gave proof of criminality. Her name was De Courcy, and she is reported to be a relation of Lord Kinsale.—Her figure is very fine, and Her countenance handsome. She had two or three Children by Colonel Guard, and it was remarked of Her that she seemed to have an antipathy to Her children, & wd. punish them witht. cause.—The intrigue which she had with the Son of an Apothecary at Ottery St. Mary caused a prosecution on the part of Coll. Guard who obtained £3000 damages against Him.—To avoid the consequences of non payment for He has no property, He is now abroad in Spain, with the Army.

Coll. Guard is Brother to the Rector of Pembridge and their Father was a Lace Manufacturer at Honiton where He acquired a considerable fortune.

Mr. Huish mentioned a trait of Character in Mrs. Guard, a strong

instance of the effects of strong passions uncontrouled by principle. She has at all times spoken of Coll. Guard's conduct to Her as having been kind & affectionate in the greatest degree and when He was ordered to South America with His regt. in the expedition under Genl. Whitelocke she attended him to the Ship in which He was to embark, & on the day the ship sailed she secreted Herself in it, that she might go with him & was with difficulty got on shore, where & for a little time after she appeared greatly distressed. But these violent feelings soon wore away & she laid Herself open to intrigues so as to be noticed in a short time. Her intrigue with the Apothecary was not the only one in which she was engaged; Coll. Guard's attachment to Her was so strong that He wd. again have lived with Her had not His friends prevented it.—

Coleridge

Coleridge, the Poet, and author of several works, is the Son of a man who taught at a School a few miles from Exeter. His stipend was very small; but however little He could do for His children, one of them was in the Army, & being placed in advantageous situations made a handsome fortune. Another Brother is a Clergyman, who by keeping a school, or by receiving young men for education, has made a handsome sum.—They are natives of Ottery St. Mary.* . .

[On Friday night, Sept. 22nd, at Covent Garden Theatre, where every preceeding night from Mond. Sept. 18th, there had been the most violent opposition to raising the prices, Mr. Kemble came forward & told the audience that the Proprietors, in order to restore the public tranquility, were ready & desirous to submit the inspection of the state of their affairs to a Committee of Gentlemen of unimpeachable impartiality and Honour.—On Saturday the 23rd. the rioting continued. At length Mr. Kemble came forward, & said, "As Ladies & Gentleman from the side Boxes have very properly suggested that the accounts ought to be printed for the public, they shall be so." Disapprobation prevailed. Mr. Kemble continued, & said that finding the engagement with Madam Catalani was not congenial to the public mind her engagement is relinquished. The Audience now hurled up their hats & went away.—Mr. Kemble added that the Proprietors thought they cd. not do a fairer thing by the public than to make them as well acquainted with their concerns as they are themselves; and as this seems to be the sense of the majority till this examination is over the Theatre shall be shut.—From small note-book.]

* John Coleridge (1719-1791), the poet's father, was vicar of Ottery St. Mary, where the translator of "The Ship of Fools" officiated in the Sixteenth Century. Coleridge the elder was also Master of the Grammar School, and from an advertisement in his "Critical Latin Grammar" (1772) we learn that "he took in pupils at sixteen guineas a year for board and teaching." He had ten children by his second wife. James, the third son, entered the Army, and married Miss Frances Duke Taylor, a "lady of fortune." Samuel Taylor Coleridge, poet, was the tenth child.

CHAPTER LXXVII

1809

The Organ

September 23.—After breakfast we called on Dr. Fisher & went with Him to the Cathedral, where the Bishop came to morning prayers.—The organ is remarkable for the size of the pipes, some of them the largest in Europe.—The tone of the Organ I thought very fine.—In walking through the Cathedral the mind will be affected on seeing the many monuments which are erected to the memory of persons who have come from distant parts and have passed their last hours in Exeter or its neighboroud, hoping for that benefit from the Climate which care & medicine had not afforded.—Premature death was here recorded, & the affectionate tributes to the memory of those deceased cannot be read witht. emotion & sympathy.—

A Philosophic Chambermaid

Philipp's Hotel which we were abt. to quit is a House of good accomodation, but it is not possible to conceive a House where greater inconvenience wd. be suffered from almost a total neglect of attendance. We considered the charges for dinners to be high ; for a small dish of fish & some veal & mutton chops we were charged Twelve shillings.—Here I learnt from a Chambermaid what duties a servant of this description had to perform in this Hotel, which is also an Inn for Stage Coaches. She told me she had passed her life in this kind of service. Every other night she remained up till four oClock in the morning, to attend to a succession of Coaches the last of which came at that Hour. She had to attend to those who arrive, & to call up those who were waiting for the conveyance. Soon after 4 oClock she was at liberty to go to bed, but she was required to be up again at nine.—On the following night she might go to bed at 10 and lay till between seven & eight in the morning. Both this, and another chambermaid, who had similar duties were neat, well-looking women, but I remarked that they had a worn look, very much that which is the effect of want of rest. The eye dim, & the cheek fallen.—When I spoke to Her of the effect of that habit of life, and the injury it must do to her constitution she owned that she never felt quite well, but that Her situation was profitable, & there were numbers who wd. be glad to have it.—

Hospitality

On leaving Exeter, we proceeded to Oxton the Seat of the Revd. Mr. Swete to whom I had a letter of introduction from the Bishop of Salisbury. Oxton House is situated about seven miles from Exeter, on the right of Powderham, Ld. Courtenay's.—We went part of the road through narrow lanes in which two carriages cd. not pass. On our arriving at the gate of the grounds, I left the Chaise & walked down to the House more than half a mile, it then being past four oClock, and I wd. not drive the Chaise to the door at a time the family might probably be at dinner. So it proved, for when I got to the House so I was informed by a servant to whom I delivered the Bishop's letter, & sent by Him an apology for coming so late in the day. I was shewn into a sitting room & Mr. Swete soon came to me and with great hospitality urged me to partake of their fare, which I thought it proper to decline.—I told Him the Bishop had spoken of His knowledge of the picturesque scenery of Devon, & that I shd. be greatly obliged by any information He cd. give. He sd. He had devoted much time in making sketches with descriptions of much of what He had seen, & He opened a book (quarto) handsomely bound, being one of twenty which stood together, in which I saw specimens of what He had done. . . . Much pleased with his kindness. His appearance was prepossessing, being handsome, & His address agreeable. We judged Him to be upwards of 50 yrs. of age.

The remainder of [our] travelling was for a considerable way through Mr. Swete's grounds, which seemed to be very extensive, & crossing a road we entered Lord Lisburne's grounds.

We reached Dawlish in the dusk of the evening, & were disappointed in the situation of the village and the surrounding scenery,—from having heard it described to be more inclosed & the rocks & Hills of a bolder character than it appeared to us.—There are two Inns at Dawlish, Tripe's Inn, & the London Inn. The former having been recommended to us we made it our Head quarters.—

[On the 23d. of Sept. at Exeter died Hugh Downman M.D. who had practised in that City for 30 years. A man of great virtue & simplicity. He was Author of a Poem, *Infancy*, much celebrated.—From small notebook.]

Three Husbands

September 24.—Under the East Cliff & near the Sea, Sir Willm. Watson* has a House in which He resides Six months in the year, and the remainder at Bath. He came to this place about 30 years ago. His Father was an eminent Physician who resided in Lincolns Inn fields. He first married Mrs. Frail, a widow, who had been married twice ;

* Sir William Watson, M.D. (1744-1825?), was the son of Sir William Watson (1715-1787), the eminent physician, naturalist, and electrician, who died in Lincoln's Inn Fields on May 10, 1787. Farington's entry verifies the conjecture as to the younger man's identity.

Her first Husband was Mr. Gurney. She was Sister to Mr. David Barclay, the Quaker. She died abt. 10 years ago. When she was young she had a pretty face & a fine complexion, but Her person was short & much deformed. She had great vivacity, & had sufficient attraction to engage the attention & receive the addresses of three lovers who in succession became her husbands.—

In Dawlish Church, and church yard, we this day read inscriptions on several monuments erected to the memories of persons who came to Dawlish and died. Having attended to the dates we had read at Sidmouth, Exeter, & Dawlish, we observed that none were of a date more than twenty years back, & which caused us to suppose that this coast had not long been visited for the purpose of obtaining health. On speaking to Mr. Tripe, our Landlord, He sd. that this coast was not resorted to by Invalids till within the last 30 years. He told us that Mr. Swete posesses very large property, perhaps £12,000 a year. His Father was a Surgeon & Apothecary at Ashburton, & that His name was *Tripe*.—A Mrs. Swete who recd. or inherited very large property from a Mr. Martin, left it to the present Mr. Swete upon condition that He shd. take that name.* He has made very great improvements since he became posessed of Oxton House. Mr. Swete is a prebend of Exeter.—

While we were on the Beach a beautiful vessel passed near the Shore which we were told was a Yatch belonging to Lord Courtenay.

Prices at Dawlish

September 25.—Our Landlady informed us that the prices of Houses & Lodgings at Dawlish are as follows,—viz :

Houses on the Beach from two guineas & a Half to five guineas a week, but there are not in Dawlish more than three or four Houses that let for 5 guineas.

In other parts Lodgings may be had for gentlemen consisting of a sitting-room & a Bedchamber, with the use of a Kitchen for one guinea & a Half a week.—

Beef—mutton—Lamb—veal—7½d. pr. pd.

Butter from 11d. to 15d. pr. pound.

The Plan of the situation of Dawlish is similar to that of Sidmouth ; a valley surrounded by Hills which at the North end of the valley are lower at Sidmouth than those which project to the Sea.—At Dawlish those at the North end are the highest & here Mr. Charles Hoare has a House & grounds.†—Sidmouth exhibits a bolder and a richer landscape than Dawlish. The valley at Dawlish has rather a naked appearance. Walks have been made, & small trees planted, but the whole looks like a preparation which in time will be in some degree luxuriant.—The privacy

* Which he did by Act of Parliament in 1781. Swete died in 1821.

† Mr. Charles Hoare, of Luscombe, half-brother of Sir R. C. Hoare.

of Dawlish to those who wish for retirement is a strong recommendation to it. There are several Bathing machines. The People appear to have much more of Country simplicity than is seen at Sidmouth.—

September 26.—On considering what has been done to ornament the little valley of Dawlish, it will in a few years appear very pleasing. The stream that runs through it has been made to pass over a succession of small waterfalls, which though too regular will have a pretty effect to the eyes of people in general.

Lord Courtenay's Income

I had some conversation with Mr. Tripe, our Landlord, respecting Lord Courtenay.* He spoke of His Lordship's property as being now very great notwithstanding His vast expenses. It was amusing to hear His notion & report of it. He sd. Lord Courtenay's debts were nearly paid off & that while His estates were in the hands of Trustees they allowed Him £10,000 a year. He asked me if I knew what His debts had amounted to, & then told me between 5 & 6 *milions;* that estates in Ireland had been sold but such was His property there that what had been disposed of was only in the proportion of a thumb to the whole Hand, when compared with what His Lordship still posessed in that country.—He sd. Lord Courtenay's property is now £90,000 a year. He asked me if I saw that *Yatch* belonging to His Lordship, which sailed past Dawlish on Sunday, & said it had cost Lord C. £30,000. —Such were the floating ideas in Tripe's mind, who appeared to be much looked up to by the inferior people of the place and such is the kind of information which is frequently recd. from persons living within reach of the influence of persons of property.—We now paid our Bill in which charges for one day were as follows—

Breakfast for two persons.	0.3. 0.
Dinner do.	0.8. 0.
Porter for one.	0.0. 4.
Bottle of Port.	0.5. 6.
Tea for two.	0.3. 0.
Beds, two.	0.4. 0.
Fire.	0.1. 0.
	£1.4.10.

At Exeter as follows—

Breakfast for two	0. 3. 0.
Dinner do.	0.10. 0.
Bottle of Port.	0. 5. 0.
Tea for two.	0. 3. 0.

* William, ninth Earl of Devon and third Viscount Courtenay (1768-1835). He never married and the Viscounty became extinct at his death, the Earldom devolving on his cousin. See Index, Vols. I. and IV.

Tripe's Inn is a small House, a walk of 6 or 7 minutes from the Sea. The other Inn, called the London Inn, is situated about half-way & appears rather larger. Tripe's House is neat & very comfortable to live in, much civility & attention, & a Woman Servant who officiated as Waiter & Chambermaid performed Her duties with such vigilance & activity that we cd. not but consider Her as worth the whole mass of those we had left at the Hotel at Exeter.—The wine at Tripe's is also of better quality than any we had met with on our tour.—

On our noticing what had been done towards improving & beautifying the valley at Dawlish, we were told that a Mr. Manning of Exeter had purchased most of the Valley, & much land adjacent to it, that He had built & is building several Houses for accomodation, & to add to the inducements to visit the place He has cleared away all the weeds & rubbish which covered the center of the valley & laid it out in grass plots, with walks, ornamented with young trees. Here Asses are much used by Ladies for riding in the morning.—

About two oClock we left Dawlish & passed over a steep Hill the western boundary of the valley, having the Sea on our left. . .

As we approached Teignmouth, distant between 3 & 4 miles from Dawlish, we descended a Hill from which we had a fine view of the country on the opposite side of Teignmouth Harbour. We drove to the London Inn, and found the town crowded with people, it being Teignmouth Fair. Our accomodation was not so good as we might otherwise have had, but was very well for a House of business in a small seaport, and the people were very civil.—

Beauty and Respect

Having had much report of the views upon the road to Newton Bushel, we walked near a mile in that, a North west direction, parallel to the course of the River Teign. The afternoon sun was favorable for our view looking back to Teignmouth Harbour & the entrance to it, & to the western Hills & the village of Shaldon. We at once decided that the oestuary of the River Teign is much more beautiful than that of the Exe at Exmouth, the buildings of the Harbour forming a more agreeable line than those of Exmouth & the rocks & Hanging Banks, &c. on both sides of the Teign are bolder & richer & have more character.—The view up the river towards Newton Bushel is also very pleasing, & superior to that looking up the Exe.

In our walk we met many groupes of young people coming from the country to the fair, and were struck with the clearness & beauty of the complexions of the women, & with their neat dress. We also noticed the respect shewn by the country people when passing us by touching their Hats with an indication of bowing.

CHAPTER LXXVIII

1809

Teignmouth and Turbot

September 27.—Turbot, we were told is a fish not much in request at Teignmouth except for large parties. The common price is 9d. a pound. It is generally carried off to other places.—Soles are dearer than Turbot.—A piper is sold for abt. 4d.—I was asked for a pair of large Soles 5s. The Piper is a round fish with a large Head with much red abt. it; the length 13 or 14 inches of small ones, but I saw one of 18 or 20 inches for which one shilling was demanded.—

Our Bill was more reasonable than that at Dawlish, but that was all that could be sd. in favour of the House except that the wine was good. In other respects it was such a House as is found near the Shipping at Deptford and such places, dirty throughout.—

Dinners	0.	6.	0.
Beer	0.	0.	4.
Pint of Port	0.	2.	6.
Tea	0.	2.	8.
Fire	0.	0.	6.
Beds	0.	3.	0.
Breakfasts	0.	3.	0.
	0.	18.	0.

Mr. Tripe had recommended this Inn, & spoke of the other, the *Globe*, unfavourably, as a falling House kept by uncivil people. This was a very unjust report. In consequence of there not being a Chaise for us when we desired to leave Teignmouth we applied to the other house & were very civilly told that their Chaises were out & as well as those of the Landlord of our Inn were engaged for the following day, but they wd. send over to Dawlish & a Chaise shd. be ready for us in the morning.—The Globe in addition to this civil disposition of those who keep it is a much cleaner and more pleasant House than the London Inn,

in which we had particular reason to complain of the Chambermaid & the Beds.—

From the want of a Chaise we were detained at Teignmouth till past 8 oClock in the evening, when one having returned, we were very happy to leave an Inn so disagreeable to us.—Being thus obliged to go our next stage in the night it fortunately happened that we had a fine moon, which enabled us to see the river & the form of the country, though not the particular circumstances of it.

On the right of the road coming out of Teignmouth on the side of a Hill Lord Clifford has a seat beautifully situated. We were told it was built by Mr. John Baring Brother to Sir Francis *Baring* for His daughter to reside in but she dying He sold it to Lord Clifford.

We arrived at Newton Bushel at ½ past 10 & were very well accomodated at the Golden Lyon, a small neat House and civil people.—

September 29.—The Newfoundland fishery has been a source of wealth to the inhabitants of Newton Bushel, but this trade has suffered great interruption owing to the War. During the peace Sixteen Captains of Ships which sailed to Newfoundland have at one time resided with their families at this place. Here at the Season appointed for hiring Sailors to go the voyage great numbers flocked for that purpose. Our Landlord sd. there have been 1200 Sailors at one time assembled in the town, to be hired, and those who had not made an engagement carried white rods in their hands to distinguish them from others who had made terms with the Captains.

Burnt Dockey

The terms were higher or lower according to the qualifications, & experience which the Sailors might have in what was required in the fishery.—While this body of Sailors remained in the town much money was spent by them. They had a favorite liquor which they called burnt Dockey made of Ale, Rum & Eggs, which they drank in great quantities. Dartmouth was the rival place in this trade.—

Here we had *Kennel Coal* put on our fire. It was brought from Liverpool.—Beef & Mutton of the best quality is sold for 7d. per pd. at Newton.—Veal sometimes a little more, 8d. or 9d.—Fowls pr. couple 3 shillings.—Butter is dear, 16½d. per pd.—

The Devonian Riviera

At ten oClock we left Newton Bushel & proceeded to Torquay, a stage of 8 miles mostly over a hilly and moorish Country, but from some parts very extensive & interesting views shewing the forms of distant Hills which are in general better shaped, have more sweeping lines and rise more to points than I expected to see in Devonshire from the descriptions

given to me. At more than a mile before we reached Torquay we were gratified with a sight of Torbay terminating with Berry Head.—

Sir Lawrence Palk

When we arrived at the Hotel at Torquay we found the persons who had kept it four or five years were this day preparing to leave it, and were to be succeeded by a Servant of Sir Lawrence Palk, to whom the Hotel belongs. The land on which Torquay stands, and much of the neighboroud belongs to Sir Lawrence Palk, who found only a few Cottages, at Torquay. Having resolved to take advantage of the situation He has been at great expence, has built rows of neat Houses, a fine pier on the South side to form a harbour, and made walks upon the Hills which surround the place. He has a House for his own use fronting the Harbour. Upon an eminence above it Lord Courtenay has built a House but it remains unfinished.—The Revd. Dr. Becke, who was tutor to Sir Lawrence is also building a House at Torquay.—

Sir Lawrence Palk was spoken of. His Grandfather was a Butcher at Ashburton, and His Father, the late Sir Robt. Palk, having been brought up for the Church, obtained Deacon's orders, and went to India. He changed his object, and in time became Governor of Madrass. Near His House He erected a building to the memory of General Lawrence, who having acquired a fortune in the East Indies left it to Sir Robert. It is calculated that Sir Lawrence has £15000 a year ; and a Mr. [Walter] Palk, a relation of His, whose Grandfather was also a Butcher, has £8000 a yr.—*

We saw Torbay today under very agreeable circumstances. The weather was mild & fine, and the whole of the Bay appeared like a lake. One of the Boatmen of the place shewed us where the Men of War lie when they run into Torbay for shelter, & said there is not such a Bay for security in the whole world. He said the ground for anchorage is so excellent that ships cannot be driven when anchored by any wind. The anchors take such hold of the ground that in certain weather when

* A correspondent, in the name of "Squire," writes: "May I, in the interests of historical accuracy and as nearly related by marriage to the Palk family, make a correction in the extracts you are publishing from the Farington Diary, September 29, 1809? It is there stated that the grandfather of the Sir Lawrence Palk of that date 'was a butcher at Ashburton,' and 'Mr. Palk was also a butcher.' Both statements are incorrect, as will be seen by reference to the valuable 'Palk manuscripts' recently published by the Historical Manuscripts Commission."

[It should be said that Farington's informants were Sir William Elford, the eminent banker and politician, and William Adams, of Bowden, M.P. for Totnes. Both gentlemen were near neighbours of Sir Lawrence Palk.

The editor of the "Palk Letters" was apparently not aware of the exact relationship between Sir Lawrence and the Rev. Dr. Henry Beeke, Dean of Bristol. Mr. Beeke was his tutor and travelled abroad with him in that capacity. Nor does the editor tell us that F. D'Ivernois, young Palk's other travelling companion, was a distinguished Genevese refugee and author of a "History of French Finance." He became a naturalised Englishman and was Knighted.—Ed.]

ships are suddenly ordered to sail they cannot weigh their anchors, but are obliged to leave them to be taken up when it is more favourable. The distance from Torquay to Brixham which is [across] the Bay in a line rather diagonal is Six miles and a half; to go round by land it is Ten miles.—Dartmouth lies on the other side of Berry Head, & though we found the Boatman very willing to cross to Brixham which He offered to do with His fishing boat, He made much objection to going round Berry Head, stating that the tide is so powerful as often to make it very difficult.

He spoke of the great expence Sir Lawrence Palk had been at in erecting the fine pier upon which we were then standing, but said it was of little use from the want of a pier on the opposite side of the harbour witht. which the sea flows in with such force when the wind blows hard from one quarter no vessel can lie with security, being in danger of having her bottom beat in. At Torquay & at Brixham every vessel or boat which comes within the pier at either place pays one shilling each time of entrance.

CHAPTER LXXIX

1809

A Wonderful Cavern

September 29.—The reports we had recd. of the beauty of the scenery of Torquay & its vicinity caused us to expect much, but we were particularly urged to see Babbicombe & the situation of St. Mary Church on the Coast between Torquay and Teignmouth. The weather being fine we proceeded to these points ; but having heard of a Cavern, it was recommended to us to take a guide who had been accustomed to shew this curious place. Our conductor was a woman who told us Her mother had formerly served the same office. We had walked abt. a mile on the road to Babbicombe when she led us along a narrow path through a thicket a little way till we came to a rock, in which there is a Cavity sufficiently wide but not high enough to allow a man to stand upright in it. She now began to make preparation for our proceeding into the Cavern, by striking a light to light several candles which she had in a basket.

She told us that we must each of us carry a candle as the Cavern was to the end perfectly dark. That the distance to the end of it was about half a quarter of a mile ; and that [for] a considerable part of the way we must walk stooping ; that at the end we shd. find a pool of water, that there the Cavern was of greater height and that by the light of several candles we shd. see upon the rocks spars and incrustations. This description satisfied us, and having both seen the celebrated Cavern, the Peak in Derbyshire, a curiosity of this kind upon a much larger scale we were willing to forego the inconvenience as well as the risk of the damp air which might be in a place of this nature especially as we were warm with walking. Our guide told us that many Ladies had been induced by curiosity to enter this Cavern, & that sometime since a gentleman, much an invalid, had found means with the assistance of his servant to make his way to the end of it.

A Romantic Scene

We returned to the road and went on to Babbicombe, one mile further. In the course of this walk of two miles we had only one opening

to the Sea. The rocks here have a very romantic character, wild & fanciful in their form. When we arrived at Babbicombe we found it to consist of a few Cottages situated upon the steep side of a declivity, a succession of rugged Banks with rocks shooting out down to the margin of the Sea. We descended to the Shore which scoops into the land and is remarkable in this little spot for the variety and beauty of the colour, a brown black near the edge of the water, is succeeded by a warm, mellow tint between yellow and brown, very soft, and nearest to the back the largest space is filled with very light shingles, which have a beautiful effect opposed to the Black brown deep coloured rocks which rise in various fantastic forms. The effect of the colour of the different parts of this scene opposed to each other pleased me most, for though romantic there is nothing very singular in it except the boldness with which fragments of rocks rise at the edge of the water. The Sea has here a vast expance, and we had a retrospective view of all the points we had visited since we first reached the Sea Coast. Portland Island was in the farthest distance; and we observed Sidmouth,—Exmouth, the point of land at Dawlish, and Teignmouth.

St. Mary Church is situated more than half a mile from Babbicombe upon a Hill, and the tower of the Church appears like a land mark.—

Myrtle and Geranium

September 30.—The morning being very wet, but towards noon it cleared and the remaining part of the day was very clear and pleasant. Upon the pier I met the Revd. Dr. Becke and accosted Him making use of Mr. Swete's name as an introduction who had desired me to do it. Dr. Becke informed us that Torquay is a situation peculiarly favourable for Nervous and consumptive complaints, the air being warm & dry; more so than several other situations on the Coast, as Teignmouth, Exmouth, Dartmouth &c. where rivers that run in the direction of the most prevailing winds cause much rain. At Torquay there is no river. He sd. Geraniums have here flourished in the open air throughout the winter and myrtles commonly. He could name only one part of the coast of England that can be sd. to be warmer than at Torquay, which is that part of Cornwall which runs on from Penzance.—From the heights on which we were we commanded the whole country up to the point of Berry Head, & He sd. He believed the whole of that land taken together was the richest in the kingdom & lets on an average at three pounds an acre.

Too Much Manner

He spoke of Payne's* drawings and sd. He had made 100 drawings, views in Devonshire, for Sir Lawrence Palk, who had bound them

* James Paine, the younger, architect and painter in water-colours. See Vols. II. (page 286), III.

together, and they were in Payne's best manner,—who, He observed, has a little too much manner, and does too much.—He sd. Sir Thomas Ackland* was here yesterday & made some sketches; & that He had been in Norway where He made sketches from some of which Nicholson† had made finished drawings. He remarked upon the ingenuity of this artist but that He also had *manner*.—

While we were down on the Port of Torquay, Dr. Becke sd. it reminded Him of the scenery on that part of the Coast of the Mediterrenean on which Monaco, & other picturesque places are situated. The Bay of Naples He seemed to think not so beautiful as Torbay.

Coals and Food

We talked of the many inducements to a residence at Torquay. Coals, He sd. are had from Newport in South Wales and are bought here by the quarter, (a quarter is 16 bushels) and that reckoning what they wd. amount to if sold by London measurements the price wd. be abt. 47 shillings per Chaldron; but He observed that the Newport coal not being of so good a quality as the best Newcastle Coal it may be said that the price of Coals at Torquay is abt. 55 shillings per Chaldron. Beef & Mutton, He sd. are 6d. per pound. On the whole He reckoned that living at Torquay is 25 per cent. cheaper than in London.—

He pointed to Penton a village situated near the Bay & sd. the best views of the Bay as a piece of water are from thence but the scenery in other respects is inferior.—After having been on the heights a considerable time we descended, & He explained to us improvements which are intended. Rows of Houses are to be built. A Chapel is to be erected, —a pier on the North side of the Harbour is to be projected to make it compleat, & much more is to be done. He took us to a House which He is building for himself, & contrived to afford Him beautiful views while sitting at His table.

Poulton the Valet

As we approached our Hotel He pointed to Sir Lawrence Palk just returned from riding and walking with difficulty. He said Sir Lawrence was attacked with the gout fifteen years ago & from that time had been a martyr to that disorder which has made him almost a cripple. He has had Chalk stones growing in various parts, & they are always forming. He is now only 44 years old. He married Lady Elizabeth Vaughan daugr. of the late Lord Lisburne, & by Her has eight children, the oldest 16 years old.—

This day . . . Poulton, who had been Valet to Sir Lawrence [for]

* Sir Thomas Dyke Acland (1787-1871), politician and philanthropist, who married Sir Richard Hoare's only daughter.

† Francis Nicholson, born at Pickering, 1753, was one of the founders of the Old Water Colour Society and subsequently its president. He died in 1844.

22 years, took posession of the Hotel as Landlord. He married a young woman who had been a Lady's maid, & having saved some money commenced this undertaking.

Before dinner our friends Mr. and Mrs. J. Offley arrived from Dawlish, 18 miles distant, through Newton Bushel, which enabled us to make an agreeable evening party.—

CHAPTER LXXX

1809

A Celebrated Government Spy

October 1.—Our Landlord informed us that Dr. Becke travelled abroad with Sir Lawrence Palk, That He is a native of Devonshire & that His Father was Vicar of King's Teignton a few miles from Teignmouth.

Mr. J. Offley having walked out this morning sd. the scenery was very similar to what He had found in Portugal,—Hills, rocks,—white Houses with slate roofs; and noticing the fineness of the weather sd. this is such as we had at Oporto at Christmas where we sat witht. fires with the window open.

October 2.—After breakfast I called on [the Right Hon.] Mr. Wickham* at Mr. Vansittart's lodgings, & left my Card. I passed Sir Lawrence Palk who walked like a cripple.—Mr. Poulton, our new Landlord, having accomodated me with a Horse & procured a Boy to attend me, I proceeded to the South Hill to make sketches from the points I had fixed upon. While I was engaged on the last Mr. & Mrs. Vansittart came to a seat near me, and on my leaving the place I saw Mr. Wickham coming towards me. We engaged in conversation & walked down to the Pier. He said that the scenery of Torquay is superior in beauty, & variety to any He had seen on the Coast of Devonshire; But that He found on enquiry that Torquay is not a place for a family to reside in witht. being subject to many inconveniences; that there is no Butcher in the village, & that many articles that are essential can only be had by sending to Newton or Totness.

Torquay appears at present to be a harbour witht. ships. Lime stone & Slate abound in its vicinity, & these articles may cause a considerable export.

October 3.—Mr. Swete & His Son arrived at Torquay last night & I was with them & Mr. & Mrs. Wickham and shewed them several

* William Wickham (1761-1840) was chief Government spy on the Continent (1794-97), and afterwards in 1802 he was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland.

sketches.—Dr. Becke called upon us & I shewed him my sketches. He sd. He had lived much in the eastern part of England, & had observed that the colour of the sky in Devonshire is clearer, & more like an Italian sky than in the East & North parts of the kingdom, where the sky is of a grayer colour. He attributed this colour of the sky to the reflection from the colour of the land which consists of fields of the richest verdure & that generally.—He spoke of Glover's drawings and said He does all by colour, for that His drawing is feeble. He remarked that Glover's trees are badly handled, that they look like imitations of fern, and that He does not unite His distances with His foregrounds.

Having engaged a boat to carry us to Brixham we were preparing to depart when Dr. Becke came with Lady Elizabeth Palk desiring to see my sketches. They were soon followed by Sir Lawrence Palk & Mr. Swete. I shewed them my series of sketches; that of Torquay which Dr. Becke preferred was most approved by the rest, except by Lady Elizabeth who seemed best to like that from Torquay Bath.—

I was much struck with the manner of Lady Elizabeth who though a married woman, the mother of Eight children, had all the timidity and bashfulness of an inexperienced young maiden. Sir Lawrence was supported into the room. His countenance had all the expression of good humour, and His deportment was simple & unassuming. We parted with many expressions of civility.—

Our Boatman

At a quarter past one oClock we sailed from the pier at Torquay and crossed Torbay to Brixham. The wind was South, East & by South, which not being much in our favour we were two Hours and a half on our passage; the distance Six miles and a Half. It is frequently made in an Hour or less. But we had no reason to complain. The weather was now fine as we could wish; the Sea had no more than a gentle motion. It was like crossing a Lake. For some time we kept along shore under the rocks on the Torquay side, where we saw forms of the most romantic character, & [precipices] of great height admirably calculated for the pencil. Our Boatman named Leard, a respectable old inhabitant of Torquay told us He was born in the year 1745, and had been a sailor 40 years. But His constitution had not been impaired, He kept to the Oar during the whole passage witht. seeming to be fatigued by it. He told us that Torbay would be equal to any Bay in the world if there was a greater depth of water; but that where the Ships lie to be in a situation to be secure the depth of water is not more than seven fathoms, which for Men of War of the largest size is not sufficient. The Men of War always lie on the West side of the Bay; the Torquay side is considered to be a Lee shore. However safe the anchorage of Torbay may be, Ships are sometimes much distressed when the wind blows strong from the South East which brings in a heavy Sea, but ships are seldom, scarcely ever, driven from their anchors.

Prudence

While we were on our passage our Boatman was much disposed to converse with us. He told us He married many years ago & had several children the youngest of whom was then in the boat rowing with the other oar. When this Boy was two years old His wife died. Being thus left with a family He felt that it was necessary He shd. have a wife, but He was also sensible that as He was approaching to Old age it wd. not be prudent for Him to have a young family, in addition to those His wife had left Him. He therefore looked out for a person suitable to His situation and married a woman 54 years old and that it answered very well.—

Brixham

The approach to Brixham* is pleasing & the white Houses slated, situated on rocks have a picturesque effect. The Harbour is completely protected from the sea by a long & High pier & appears like a bason. We landed and walked to the London Inn, reckoned the best in the town, & were very civilly received; but the Inn is such as are generally met with in Port towns near the Harbour. Though the weather was now very fine we found the streets dirty, & we judged that they are commonly so, as we saw straw laid on the floor in the entrance passage of the House to take the dirt from the shoes before going into the apartments.

An Unfortunate R.A.

We enquired for the House in which Willm. Hodges† my fellow pupil under Wilson, and an Academician of the Royal Academy resided. He died in March 1796 at this House. Several persons here were well acquainted with him and spoke of Him with respect. One of them a respectable woman told us He was a very gentlemanlike man, & was very attentive to the trades people, which she observed was prudent as it might make them more inclined to negotiate His Bank notes; He being then engaged in a Bank at Dartmouth. His death, she sd. was very sudden. On Sunday, the day before He died, she walked with Him part of the way to Church, & He then appeared to be in good health. The next morning He died. It was reported that He was in difficult circumstances which pressed upon His mind, and that He drank a large quantity of Laudanum which killed him. This report, Her Father, a Butcher, who served the principal families in the neighboroud, mentioned to the late Judge Buller, who then resided at His House at Lupton 2 miles from Brixham. The Judge replied "It is true, I know it, I have heard it from Mr. Hunt, of Dartmouth, His medical attendant".— She added that it was said that in the Banking concern those who

* Brixham, which was the landing-place of William of Orange, on November 5th, 1688, is popular as a haunt for artists. Few exhibitions are without paintings of its picturesque harbour and brown-sailed fishing fleet.

† See Vol. IV., pages 8-11, and Index of previous Volumes.

were engaged with Him in it did not come forward with their advances, and that He could not bear that the country should sustain any loss through Him.—She told us that after His death there was a sale at His House & that many articles, particularly valuable books, were sold for almost nothing. But that she understood that the most valuable part of His drafts (drawings) as she called them were reserved by Mr. Carr, (Sir John) & that though some were sold they were those of the least value.

CHAPTER LXXXI

1809

Lord Courtenay's Extravagance

October 3.—A trait of the inconstancy and extravagance of Lord Courtenay was mentioned to us. After having indulged a fancy to build a House at Torquay so far as to have erected and covered in, He gave it up and resolved to build one at Brixham. The ground was measured and preparations made, when He again adopted a new fancy, which at present is to build a House near Lord Borringdon's at Saltram. When He last came to Brixham He had with him twenty-four Servants and fifteen Horses. Such is the extravagance & frivolousness of the representative of one of the most noble of our English families.

Sir Charles Bampfylde

October 4.—While we were at breakfast part of the East Somerset Militia marched down from the Barracks on Berry Head, a mile and quarter dist. on their way to Plymouth. They were remarkably fine looking men, and had behaved extremely well from the time they were quartered at the Barracks in July last. The town derived great advantage from them, as the Officers allowed them to work at their respective trades, which rendered them useful to the people of the town. Sir Charles Bamfylde* commanded this Corps but resigned since the regt. came to these Barracks in consequence of a dispute among the Officers.—

* Sir Charles Warwick Bampfylde (1753-1823), D.C.L., M.P. for Exeter, was the eldest son of Sir Richard Warwick Bampfylde, of Poltimore, M.P. for County Devon. Thomas Creevey in his Diary gives an account of a dinner party at Carlton House in 1805, during which the Prince of Wales was very gracious, funny, and agreeable, telling the guests (among whom were men barely known to him) that "his brother William and himself were the only two of his family who were not *Germans*. . . . Likewise I remember his halloaing to Sir Charles Bampfylde at the other end of the table, and asking him if he had seen Mother Windsor [a notorious procuress] lately."

Sir Charles was assassinated by one Morland, who immediately afterwards committed suicide.

Bampfylde's younger brother, John Codrington Bampfylde, was the author of "Sixteen Sonnets," published in 1778 and dedicated to Miss Palmer (niece of Sir Joshua Reynolds), to whom he proposed. Sir Joshua, however, opposed to him as a lover, would not allow him to enter his house, "and Bampfylde thereupon broke Sir Joshua's windows and was sent to Newgate." Later the younger Bampfylde was for a time confined in a private madhouse, and ultimately died of consumption about 1796. The family name was originally spelt Bamfield.

Brixham carries on a vast trade with London and with Bath in employing a very great number of fishing vessels and sending the fish caught to those places. Its vicinity to Torbay gives it this advantage over Dartmouth and other places. Turbot, Soles, & all kinds of sea fish caught on this coast are brought in abundance to this market. So great is the trade carried on that when the embargo was laid on previous to the sailing of the late grand expedition to Holland, it was calculated that Brixham lost £1000 a week by it. When the wind is fair for vessels sailing up the Channel the fishing smacks carry the fish to Portsmouth from whence being only 72 miles it is carried by land to London, but when the wind is unfavourable it is sent by land to Exeter & from thence to London.—

We remarked the very great number of Children which were in the street, more in proportion to the population of the place than cd. be supposed. It seemed to justify the opinion that Sea port towns are more prolific than towns differently situated.—

Dartmouth

We were detained sometime at the Ferry of Kingswear the Ferry boats being engaged to carry over to Dartmouth Sportsmen & Hounds returned from the Chace. The dogs in full cry had cheered me while I was employed with my pencil, and the fruit of the sport of the day was now exhibited. On my enquiring who the Sportsmen were, I was told " That is young Squire [? R. W.] Seale, and that is Squire Nethersot."—On the return of the Ferry boat we were conveyed over the river, and as we advanced to the middle of the passage the view to the Sea opened, & the village of Kingswear with a lofty Hill above it on the left, with Dartmouth Castle & St. Patricks Church at a projecting point on the river on the right, with a towering Hill rising above it, made up a scene the most beautifully picturesque of any I had seen of this nature.—The Ferryman very civilly rowed us to that part of the Pier opposite to the Castle Inn where we landed and remained, finding Mrs. Russel the Landlady very civil & attentive.—

October 5.—We walked to Mr. Holdsworth's, a situation recommended to us but we were disappointed. The view is towards the Sea, over the town which lies below an irregular mass of buildings. We then passed through [Dartmouth] town to the Castle abt. a mile distant situated upon a rock which projects into the Sea. The Castle is a small tower which is made the habitation of a Master Gunner, as He is called, who has the charge of a small battery of 40 pounders. We were pleased with the neat appearance of everything abt. the place, & were treated with great civility. St. Patrick's Church seems to form a part of the Castle. On the opposite shore there is a small building of the Castle kind, which we were told was erected by Oliver Cromwell.

October 6.—The river where the Ferry crosses from Dartmouth to Kingswear is called one third of a mile wide. The ferry is private property and belongs to Mr. Luttrell of Dunster Castle in Somersetshire, who lets it to the present Ferryman for One Hundred and twenty pounds a year. The fare for crossing for a single person is one halfpenny.—

Mr. Holdsworth, who has a handsome brick House & resides at Dartmouth is Governor of the Castle. There are no persons of any distinction inhabitants of Dartmouth. Mr. [John Henry] Holdsworth & Mr. Seale [who owned the Hermitage Walk north of the town] and another or two are considered independent Gentlemen, others who are spoken of as Men of property are Merchants, Messrs. Newman's [? Lydstone Newman] &c.—The Newfoundland trade during peace is the great trade of this place. The River affords fine anchorage, the depth we were told is from five to 12 fathoms. Large ships can lie off the town.—

Samuel Kelland, Boatman

Having engaged a boat to carry us to Totness, to go with the tide we left Dartmouth before Eleven oClock. Our Boatman, Samuel Kelland, goes to Totness daily to carry passengers, and with the returning tide to bring back those who He carries or passengers from Totness. His fare for each person is one Shilling, for which a person may go & return but the same fare is charged for going only or for coming from Totness. We found Him a very civil man, lame of one leg owing to an accident in slipping in the street at Dartmouth, which did such injury to the bone as to make Him a cripple. Before that happened He had been waiter at the Castle Inn many years.—As we had engaged the boat for ourselves, not knowing of this daily passage of this boat we paid the usual fare, half a guinea, & a shilling for carrying our luggage from & to our Inns.—He told us his boat cost him 10 guineas & wd. now cost 14.—& the rigging & oars made up His expence abt. 14 guineas, and with His boat He now earns a livelihood.—

Totnes

Proceeding on Sandridge, a seat of Ld. Ashburton appeared on our left on an iminence. This place was the property of Sir Walter Raleigh. The village of Stoke Gabriel, and near it Massinet, the seat of Mrs. Exe, next came in view, on the right of the river. Here we [saw] Salmon nets, & were informed that much Salmon is taken in this river, We were now 6 miles above Dartmouth. Sharpham House, the Seat of Mr. E. Bastard, Member for Dartmouth, & Brother to the Member for the County* is beautifully situated 8 miles from Dartmouth, & 2 miles

* John Pollexfen Bastard (1756-1816), whose family settled in Devonshire after the Conquest. As colonel of the East Devonshire Militia, he in 1799, on his own responsibility, marched his regiment against insurgent rioters, and saved Plymouth docks and dockyards from destruction. His decisive action won for him the thanks of the King and the Government.

from Totness, and has all the appearance of a place in which Art has done much to improve natural advantages. The river had now become narrow and continued to lessen in width as we approached Totness. After passing Sharpham, a very beautiful contrast to the scenery we had passed through came suddenly in view. On a low Horizon Totness Church & part of the town appeared and in the distance Dartmore.— The effect of this is very striking it being landscape of a character unlike any we had seen in the course of our tour.—Our Boatman informed us that the depth of the river at high water at Totness has been sufficient to enable a vessel of a hundred tons burthen to sail to Totness. He spoke of the Coal used at Dartmouth. He said the Sunderland coal is preferred to the Welsh coal, as it makes a clearer fire & is sooner lighted.—

CHAPTER LXXXII

1809

The Charm of Totnes

October 6.—We arrived at Totness in three Hours from the time of our leaving Dartmouth, and allowing for our having stopped at Greenway, our passage was made in Two Hours & a half.

Dartington, Mr. Champernowne's,* a mile & Half from Totness was the most marked situation. It being upon a beautiful Hill which is nearly insulated; and from this point we saw the sweeping course of the Dart as it proceeds from the interior of the Country.—

Totness is a neat town, consisting of white or stone Houses with slate roofs; a tower of the Old Castle covered with Ivy &c. still remains. —Totness has its suburbs; the village of Bridge town is separated from it by river, but there is an Old bridge over which the road passes through it towards Exeter & London.—Being fatigued with walking we returned to our inn and dined at 5 oClock, having fine Soles and Whiting, which with other fish are daily brought from Brixham, 10 miles distant.— Our Port wine was particularly good.—We had reason to be satisfied with the whole of our fare and our beds were excellent.—

October 7.—Meeting people returning from the market caused us to enquire the price of provissions. We were told, that Beef, Mutton, & Veal, are sold at 7d. per pound; Ducks 4 shillings a couple,—and fowls 3 shillings a couple & That Butter is 16d. per pound. A respectable House may be had in Totness for twenty pounds a year or less. The inhabitants of Totness, those of most distinction are most of them in some degree or other related by marriage. They have much social intercourse. The usual hour of dining is two or three oClock; and parties for the even'g are made at 5 or 6 oClock. There are in Totness & its neighboroud persons who trade in Cyder to a very large amount. A Mr. Pulling who resides a mile from Totness had 12000 Hogsheads

* Arthur Champernowne, "a man of taste," collected pictures which were sold at Christie's after his death, on June 30, 1820. His collection included Titian's "Noli me tangere" and Domenichino's "Landscape with St. George and the Dragon," now in the National Gallery.

the last year, part of which was Devonshire & part Herefordshire Cyder.—

October 8.—There is only one Church in Totness; the Revd. Mr. Cummings is Minister.—At Eleven oClock we went to divine Service, and on leaving the Church I met Sir Wm. Elford,* who instantly cordially invited me to His House near Plymouth and extended His hospitality to my Brother on my introducing him. While we were conversing a gentleman came to Sir Willm. and on our parting, we had gone but a few yards when Sir Willm. called after us & introduced the gentleman as Mr. [William] Adams, one of the Members for Totness, who pressed us to go & take a family dinner at His House called Bowly, a mile from the town. Before 3 oClock they called upon us and took us to Mr. Adams House by a road through the fields which gave us the advantage of several extensive views including the town of Totness from a Hill which we had to ascend. Among other objects the village of Berry Pomeroy was seen, which caused us to ask questions respecting that property.

The Duke and Duchess

They informed us that the Duke of Somerset posesses this village and with it an estate of abt. £6000 a year in its vicinity; and that altogether He has abt. £14,000 a year. But though this family from having been much reduced in circumstances is now in so good a state, the oeconomy of the present Duchess is carried to an extreme which can scarcely be credited. The Duke invited the Minister who came to Berry Pomeroy Church to dine with him, and on the table nothing was put but a leg of mutton at the top & a dish of potatoes at the bottom. —One day having company to dine with them she sent a servant to Totness to buy a pound of candles. The man supposing she meant wax candles purchased a pound, but on carrying them home the Duchess made him return the candles & receive back the money.—The Duke of Somerset is considered of a disposition inclined to privacy & retirement. While He was at Oxford, at Christ Church, my Brother sd. He was disposed to study & was respected for the propriety of His conduct. He married a daughter of the Duke of Hamilton. His property is but moderate.—

Mr. Champernowne's estate at Dartington is [worth] abt. £2500 a year. He resides there but little, preferring to move abt. with His wife, and they amuse themselves with sketching.—

* Sir William Elford (1749-1837), banker, politician, and amateur artist, of Bickham, Buckland Monochorum, Devon. He belonged to an old West of England family, and was a partner of the Elford, Tingcombe, and Clerk banking firm, Plymouth, of which town he was Mayor in 1797, Recorder from 1798 to 1833, its Tory Member of Parliament from 1796 to 1806. He was elected M.P. for Rye in July, 1807, but resigned in the following July. The later part of his life was spent at the Priory, Totnes, and he acted as its Recorder for several years. He died at Totnes. An artist of considerable skill, Sir William exhibited regularly at the Royal Academy, and was a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Linnean Society.

Froude's Father

The Revd. Mr. Froude was spoken of as being a very respectable man. Sir William spoke highly of His sketches, particularly of buildings, which as far as outlines go, are like the drawings of an Artist.*

Sir Willm. said that there is an old saying in Cornwall, "That

Tre, Pol, & Pen
Are all gentlemen."

Meaning the ancient names of Trefusis Trelawny,—Pol[whele] & Penwarne, The ancient Cornish language was similar to the Welsh, but is now but little spoken.—

Expense in Devon and London

We arrived at Mr. Adams House before 3 oClock, & sat in his study in conversation.—The expence of living in Devonshire compared with the expence of living in London was estimated by Sir Willm. Elford and Mr. Adams to be as two to three, that is that £400 a year in Devon will go as far as £600 a year will do in London, but in this estimate they considered that much of this difference arises from the great expence of House rent & taxes, Servants wages &c. in London. The difference of Butchers meat they reckoned only at three halfpence a pound on the average; but fish & fowls are very cheap. Fowls may be bought for two shillings a couple, & fish at a very moderate price. The advantage which might be derived from the low price of fish, Mr. Adams observed, is very much done away by persons in consequence of its cheapness purchasing more than is necessary, and thereby bringing the expence nearer to that in London, where no more is ordered than is required.—

Devon's Great Trade

The Fishery on the coast of Devon they described to be a very great trade, & with the advantage of nearly the whole profit being paid for *labour*. It is calculated that at Brixham £80,000 a year is received on the fishery account; and that during the late embargo at the Ports £5000 was lost to this town. At Plymouth the fishery is estimated to produce abt. £10,000 a year. The fish when sent by land, is put in baskets & conveyed in Carriages which go on Springs like Chaises, which are forwarded from Post to Post as expeditiously as they can be to London & other places.—

The great increase of Commercial intercourse at Totness with other places is remarkable. Mr. Adams said that He remembered when one Vessel of 80 ton supplied the place with all the articles imported; but that now 8 vessels of 90 ton each are employed.—Mr. Adams sd. that in the year 1766 He was in a Mercantile house in Liverpool. In 1796 He was elected one of the Members for Totness.—

* See entry under October 9th.

CHAPTER LXXXIII

1809

Wealthy Devonians

October 8.—The property of Lord Rolle (landed property) in Devonshire* is greater than that of any other person. Were it out of lease it is estimated that it wd. amount to £70,000 a year. At present He receives abt. £20,000 a year. He has no Children, & lives at the rate of 4 or £5000 a yr. He has three maiden sisters, but no other near relation. He has property in other Counties.—Lord Courtenay's great property is in Ireland, & is estimated to be worth £750,000, chiefly in the neighboroud of Limerick. He sold a nook of His estate in that country for £205,000.—

Sir Joshua Reynolds

Before dinner we were shewn into a drawing-room where Mrs. Adams & Lady Elford joined us, and at dinner before 5 oClock Miss Adams.—Our dinner was made very agreeable by the Hospitality which was shewn us.—We had much conversation abt. Sir Joshua Reynolds. Sir W. Elford told us that Lady Elford's father succeeded the Father of Sir Joshua as Master of the School at Plympton, a school well endowed having £200 a year or more attached to it. Sir Joshua was elected Mayor of Plympton & having promised His portrait to be hung in a room where the Corporation meet, He sent a picture & a letter to Sir Wm. Elford desiring him to have the picture placed, & informing him that He had begun & finished it *in one day*.

Peter Pindar and Others

Dr. Wolcot was spoken of. He was born at Dodbridge, adjoining Kingsbridge, a town or village near the Coast abt. 11 miles from Totness, & was apprenticed to an Apothecary at Dartmouth. He afterwards settled at Fowey or one of the Loo's and there became known to Mr. Trelawny,† who being appointed [Governor] at Jamaica, took the Doctor

* John Rolle (1750-1842), of Stevenstone, politician, adherent of Pitt, and hero of the "Rolliad," was created a Baron in 1796. Lawrence painted a portrait of him.

† Harry Trelawny, an officer in the Navy, and Governor of Jamaica, where he died in 1772, and was buried with public honours. In 1752 he succeeded (as sixth Baronet) his uncle and father-in-law Sir Harry Trelawny.

with him. He afterwards obtained a Diploma as Doctor of Physic & settled at Truro, where He became obnoxious to many persons by writing verses lampooning them.—particularly an Ancestor of Sir John Call.*

Sir John St. Aubyn† posesses the Manor of *Dock* near Plymouth, which was purchased by an ancestor of His for £2500 a year, and it now produces to Sir John £15000 a year.

Mr. [George] Cary of Tor-Abbey has abt. £8000 a year. He has married a person of inferior rank, & is but little in the line of association with those of His rank.—

Richard Wilson, R.A.

Sir Willm. mentioned an Anecdote of Wilson, the landscape painter. Wilson had been invited to a gentleman's House but when He approached it He turned to an acquaintance and said " Are there any young ladies ? " He was answered in the affirmative. " Do they draw ? " continued Wilson. The reply was, " Yes " ; " Good morning to you then " sd. Wilson & turned away. I told Him I had not before heard this anecdote but that it was much in the stile of Wilson's humour, and of His dislike to be troubled with seeing weak attempts in Art. Sir Willm. pleasantly applied this story to Himself having to mention to me that one of His daughters had made drawings which He wished me to see.

Sir Robert Wigram

Mr. Adams spoke of Sir Robert Wigram & said that He and Mrs. Adams had dined with Sir Robert when nineteen of His children made their appearance the 20th. was absent. He said Sir Robert is a very sensible man and has made a very large fortune, thought to be more than half a milion. He was at His outset in life a surgeon's mate in the East India Service. He has now vast concerns,—a large proportion of shares in Meux's brewery ; and paid £60000 for the greater part of the property of the Blackwall Dock of Perry & Wells. His eldest son was sometime in partnership with His father, and posesses £30,000 independent of Him. He retired from business at His father's desire from whom He expects a large addition of property. He is in parliament as is another of Sir Robt.'s sons.—

Sir Robt. is abt. 64 years old, & says He shall not live to see His younger children brought up, but He has given opportunities for the older sons to bring forward the younger part. When He was made a Baronet

* Sir John Call (1732-1801), first Baronet, was the ancestor to whom reference is made. He was an Indian military engineer, and distinguished himself against Hyder Ali. In later life he served as High Sheriff of Cornwall, and was returned in 1784 for the pocket borough Callington, near Whiteford, his residence. He was created a Baronet in 1791, and was also a fellow of the Royal Society and of the Royal Antiquarian Society. He became totally blind in 1795, and died on March 1, 1801.

† Sir John St. Aubyn, fifth Baronet, M.P. (1758-1839). John Opie painted his portrait standing in a landscape with hound, hat, and cane. St. Michael's Mount is shown in the background.

He wrote to Mr. Pitt expressing that He returned His grateful thanks to His Majesty, and so would His fifteen sons for the honour conferred upon Him. Mr. Adams saw the letter which passed through the hands of Mr. Adams's Son who was then private secretary to Mr. Pitt, and has been in the same capacity with the Duke of Portland.—

Lower Classes Extravagant

While we were speaking of the price of provissions and the great advantage which the lower orders of the people had in this country from being supplied with fish at a very cheap rate, one particular sort was mentioned. It is called *Hake* & somewhat resembles Cod in its shape but is of rather a longer form. This fish is particularly cheap, so as to supply a family for a few pence. But Mr. Adams observed that the lower classes of the people are less disposed to oeconomise and to avail themselves of these advantages than those above them in situation. If they have money if they do not expend it in one way they will in another, so as in the end to be no richer than people are who are placed where there are fewer advantages.

Mrs. Adams is sister to Admiral Dacres. She sd. Her family came from Cumberland & became residents in Devonshire. She spoke of Mrs. Froude (Peggy Spedding) as being more like the mother of the present Lord Borringdon than any other woman she had known. This was giving Her likeness to a most excellent woman.—

We left Mr. Adams's between 8 and 9 oClock, and His attention to us was carried so far as to send a Servant with a lanthorn with us to Totness.

October 9.—Totness is situated upon a Hill which is overlooked from higher Hills to the East, South & West. The Castle & Church stand upon the slope of the Hill down which a long street runs to the level of the river. Some parts of the street are similar to the rows at Chester, the footpath passing under the projecting fronts of the upper Stories of the Houses. The town is clean and well paved. Few of the Houses have the appearance of being modern. Like the other towns we have passed through in this County the Houses are of stone, or grey or yellowish mortar, & many are white-washed. The roofs are universally of slate with brick chimney. There is a pretty walk on a level near the river, with trees on each side which Mr. Adams told us He planted abt. 30 years ago.

CHAPTER LXXXIV

1809

A Remarkable Story

October 9.—Mr. Adams told us a remarkable story of a marriage of prudence.—A Mr. Constable who had passed much of His life in the Army at last retired upon Half-pay of a Lieutenant to reside in Cornwall. He had been attached to a woman who like Himself had but a small fortune, but their regard for each other was of a lasting kind, and they forbore from marrying from an apprehension of having a family which might subject them to difficulties. Accordingly they agreed to wait till they shd. have so far advanced in years as to remove this apprehension. At a certain time a female friend of the Lady hinted to him that the period had arrived when they wd. have little cause to be alarmed. He took the hint, & proposed marriage, which was accepted. In *nine* months His wife produced Him *two* children. He mused upon it, but consoled Himself & Her by saying that by good management they might still go on. In *ten* months more she produced *three children*. This staggered Him, but he said they had friends, and might hope for the best. In *ten* months more she produced *another child*. He mused, but again consoled Himself by reflecting that heavy as His burden was it could not, as His wife had reached Her fifty-first year, be increased. In *ten mouths* more she added *two more* to the Six already numbered. He now got a situation in the Cornish Militia, which happening to be quartered at Totness, where Mr. Adams gave an entertainment to the Officers, among whom was Mr. Constable grey-headed, at the age of 64 who told Him this story. In 30 months reckoning from the *birth* of the two first children, His wife produced Eight children.

James Anthony Froude's Father

At 12 oClock Sir Willm. Elford called in His carriage & took us to Dartington parsonage, Mr. Froude's, and from thence to Dartington Hall where we found Mrs. Froude & two of Her children who had removed

from the parsonage on acct. of a fever being in the village. Mr. Froude was not at home.*—

Dartington Hall is a very ancient building. The principal door opens into a Hall which for length, breadth & height, is remarkable for its size, appearing in dimensions like a large Chapel. The roof is supported by timbers, & the walls are whitewashed. It is in a state bare of ornament or furniture. We were shown into a sitting-room & afterwards into a dining-room, a cold & comfortless looking room.—Several large pictures by Artois with figures by Teniers covered part of the walls. The pictures not of good quality. Smaller pictures were hung witht. order, mixed with drawings. An imitation of Wilson,—among them. A study by Sir Joshua Reynolds, for which Lady Maynard sat; a drawing by Canaletto &c.—In the sitting room there are two landscapes by Salvator Rosa, & a Holy family by Ludovico Carrach.—From the Hill on which Dartington stands there is a view of Totness, but here its proper character does not appear. It seems to be placed in a hollow, the form of the Hill on which it stands being lost.—

We now returned to Totness. Mr. Champernowne has talked of doing much at Dartington but has done nothing. His property is such as to afford Him means for improving the place. He is reckoned to have £4000 a year to expend.—An Eagle kept at Dartington engaged Sir Willm's attention: a noble bird of the kind. He made a sketch of it to add to a collection He has long been forming of English Birds with a view to give their proper character & expression. He observed that all birds of prey have a projecting foretop.—Before we parted we settled with Sir Willm. to go to His House on Wednesday next.—

While speaking of the pictures of Wilson today on which Sir Willm. passed the highest encomiums, He mentioned Sir George Beaumonts pictures, and said He did not mean to say that Sir George did not look at nature, but that to him the landscapes painted by Sir George all of them appeared more like pictures painted in imitation of pictures than of nature. He should suppose that Sir George never painted without many pictures being placed around Him.—

Sir Joshua's Birthplace

October 10.—At Ivey Bridge we were shewn a large House on a Hill above the Inn & were told that it had been purchased with an estate belonging to it by the present posessor of the Inn, who married a Sister of Messrs. Jones the celebrated Welch Harpers, & composers for that instrument.—Here we parted from Sir Wm. & His family & proceeded to Plympton, which lies a little on the left of the road to Plymouth,

* The Ven. Robert Hurrell Froude, Archdeacon of Totnes, was the father of James Anthony Froude, the eminent historian, who was born at Dartington, Devon.

Richard Hurrell Froude (1803-1836), the theologian, and William Froude (1810-1879), mathematician, military and naval engineer, also were sons of Archdeacon Froude by his wife, Peggy Spedding.

a slight deviation from it.—When we approached Plympton I was struck with the appearance it made, having a Hill rising boldly above it and a rich & varied landscape. At the Inn we stopped, & walked to the School House where making use of the name of Sir William Elford we introduced ourselves to the Revd. Mr. Hele, master of the School. With great civility He took us through His House, and shewed us the school, a large and ancient building standing in a yard at the back of the House,—having much the appearance of a Chapel. He told us that when He came into posession of the House & School there was on [the wall] in one of the rooms a drawing one of the early efforts of Sir Joshua Reynolds, then a boy. His Father was Master of this school & Sir Joshua was born in this House.

Unfortunately, Mr. Hele sd. after He came into posession of the House, He had ordered it to be painted during His absence at a watering place, and had not cautioned them not to paint that part of the room on which the drawing had been made, as it had not before been painted. But it afterwards occurred to Him that this might be attended to by the men employed to paint the House, and He wrote to prevent it. It was however, too late. The drawing had been covered with paint, and nothing of it remained to be seen. He sd. that Mr. Philips, the portrait painter, while He was sometime before employed at Lord Borringdon's copied this drawing, & He proposed to write to Him to beg a copy of the Copy.—Adjoining the school there is an Orchard into which Sir Joshua confessed He sometimes stole to get an apple, & when He was at Plympton with Dr. Johnson, He left the dinner party to pick an apple in the orchard which had afforded Him formerly such gratification.

His Early Portraits

From Mr. Hele's we went to the town House where some of the Members, He informed us were bottling wine & of course we shd. find the room open. We found them so employed and desired to look at the pictures which were placed on the walls. They were portraits, as we understood, of persons who had been Mayors of Plympton. Among them were two half length portraits, one of them of Admiral Lord Edgcumbe,* the other also of an Admiral, both painted by Sir Joshua before He went to Italy, and both shewed that He had acquired a great deal of ability in his art at that early period of his life considering the low state in which it was at that period.—But the picture which particularly engaged our attention was a portrait of himself which Sir Willm. Elford sd. Sir Joshua wrote to him & mentioned that He began and finished it in *one day*.—It is a three-quarter portrait representing him

* Admiral Lord Edgcumbe (1721-1795) was George Edgcumbe, first Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, and father of the Lord Edgcumbe mentioned in later entries of the tour.

Of the younger Lord Edgcumbe, when Lord Valletort, Miss Burney says that he "is a most neat little beau, and his face has the roses and lillies as finely blended as that of his pretty young wife," who was the third daughter of John, second Earl of Buckinghamshire.

in the gown of a Doctor of Civil Law. It is an admirable likeness of him, I think the best I have seen, & is painted with great freshness of colour, & spirit. On my observing that there were parts of it chipped off, I examined it closely, and saw that if not put into the hands of somebody to restore it, the picture will be destroyed. At this time no injury had happened to the face, and the colour of it was in the most perfect state. I spoke to the persons present exhorting them to have the picture sent to London to the care of Mr. Northcote or some one who wd. know what was necessary to be done to it.—

CHAPTER LXXXV

1809

Wilkie and Haydon

October 10.—I afterwards saw Mr. Hele who came to us and repeated what I said. He told me that Wilkie & Haydon were at His house the last summer, and Wilkie made a sketch of the school.—I made a memorandum of the House.—He carried Wilkie to the House of a lady where there is another picture by Sir Joshua painted before he went to Italy. He took us to the House, but it being passt 4 oClock the lady was at dinner in the room and we did not go in.—He told us that Lady Borringdon, (Miss Talbot)* married lately to Lord Borringdon draws and paints, and takes much interest in His Lordship's pictures, & Has placed 11 or 12 pictures by Sir Joshua Reynolds in one room, the Library, making a collection of His works. He said that Haydon had been His pupil at Plympton School, and He was much gratified on my informing Him that Haydon was considered a young man of great promise by Artists & others. We left Mr. Hele much pleased with His good humour & natural manner, which made Him at once our acquaintance.—

At Plympton we were gratified by everything but the dry manner of the Member of the Corporation whose wine was bottling who seemed to be filled with a sense of His own importance & had not the least civility in His manner. I took care to tell Him that I trusted that the saying "a Prophet has no credit in His own country" wd. not in its principle be verified at Plympton by their suffering the fine portrait of Sir Joshua to go to decay.—

Saltram House

We proceeded to Saltram Lord Borringdon's House† seemingly abt.

* See October 12th and footnote.

† In 1789 George III. and Queen Charlotte were entertained at Saltram by the second Lord Boringdon, then a minor. Miss Burney, who was one of the Royal party, gives an interesting description of its reception there.

"We followed immediately after the Royals and equerries," she says, "and so many of the neighbouring gentry, the officers, &c., were assembled to receive them, that we had to make our way through a crowd of starers the most tremendous, while the Royals all stood at the windows, and the other attendants in the hall.

a mile & half from Plympton, and passing by a small school saw Lord Borringdon's carriage, stand at the door, Lady Borringdon being in the school with the mistress & scholars. We thought it a good trait of Her disposition, which promised more happiness than He could have enjoyed with His late divorced vicious wife.—It being near 5 oClock we did not go into Saltram House, but walked to the front of it to see the situation. It commands a view of a large estuary through which the river Plym runs, and Plymouth with its Churches is seen. At high water the appearance must be fine, but at low water much shore of a bad colour, & naked effect, cannot be pleasing.—The grounds at Saltram are extensive & there is great variety of form in the ground, with a noble piece of water, at high water, running under an extensive wood. Many of the situations command views of the adjacent country. The House is large & nearly square in its form.—

Three Towns

We proceeded to Plymouth from three to four miles distant the road passing along the shore of the broad water which runs under Saltram woods, being part of the estuary. At Plymouth we made the Pope's Head our Inn on the recommendation of Sir Wm. Elford, and had very good table accomodation. At our dinner everything was admirably dressed & our wine was the best we had tasted since we left home. The House is situated in a narrow street & the rooms are small & dark, in every other respect it was what we could wish it to be.—

October 11.—After breakfast I went in a Diligence to Mutton Cove, the point where the Ferry boat to Mount Edgcumbe takes in Passengers. —At Plymouth, and at Dock there are regular stands for Coaches and Diligences which are continually passing from each of these places to the other. They are licensed by and under the control of the Magistrates who are members of the Corporation of Plymouth. A Diligence by the regulation may carry four persons and no more if excepted against by the passengers ; and a Coach may carry 6 persons. If a Diligence be called from the Stand by a single person, the fare to Dock, which is two miles, is eighteen pence ; but when several passengers go in a Diligence they pay sixpence each ; and when one such passenger has taken a seat,

" The house is one of the most magnificent in the kingdom. It accommodated us all, even to every footman, without by any means filling the whole.

" The state apartments on the ground floor are superb ; hung with crimson damask, and ornamented with pictures, some few of the Spanish school, the rest by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Angelica, and some few by other artists.

" Its view is noble ; it extends to Plymouth, Mount-Edgecumbe, and the neighbouring fine country. The sea at times fills up a part of the domain almost close to the house, and then its prospect is complete.

" I had a sweet parlour allotted me, with the far most beautiful view of any, on the ground floor, and opening upon the state apartments, with a library for the next room to it. It is a very superb apartment in its fitting up."

It was at Saltram that Sir Joshua Reynolds painted a portrait of the notorious Miss Chudleigh, afterwards Duchess of Kingston.

the Coachman may wait till three other passengers make up His number. The Diligences run from morning till eight oClock in the evening under these regulations, but after that Hour their fare is arbitrary. Mutton Cove being half a mile from the stand at *Dock*, I paid one shilling extraordinary.

The Royal Dock

To those who live in distant parts of the kingdom Plymouth comprehends all that is connected with it. But there are three distinct towns, Plymouth, Stonehouse, and Dock. The first is the largest, & the last next in size, Sir Wm. Elford calculated that these three towns contain 50,000 inhabitants. At Dock, on the point of land which projects into that part of the Harbour which is called Hamoaze the Royal Dock is situated, and Hamoaze which is the mouth of the river Tamar is appropriated for Men of War lying in Ordinary where they are protected from heavy seas and other inconveniences.—Dock, (the town & Dock) are in the parish of Stoke Martin, of which Sir John St. Aubyn is Lord of the Manor and principal proprietor, or nearly the sole proprietor. Stone House is separated from Dock, by a small inlet of the Sea, over which a Bridge is made. Every foot passenger pays one Halfpenny for once going and returning, and such is the population and the intercourse of these places, including Plymouth, that the toll of this Bridge was two years ago £2600, for one year. It was formerly let for £900 a year, & before that for £600 a year. It belongs to Sir John St. Aubyn & Lord Edgcumbe I was told.—

Mutton Cove

When I arrived at Mutton Cove the Ferry Boat being on the other side, I hired what is called a Shore boat, viz : those who ply for passengers. I was asked 2 shillings, but agreed for eighteen pence. The wind was high & the Sea was rough, which made the fare, I thought, reasonable. When I landed on the Mount Edgcumbe side the person who is tenant to Lord Edgcumbe for the Ferry demanded two pence the price of going in the Ferry boat, for the privilege of landing on His lordship's ground. The tenant, I was informed by the Keeper of the Park gate, pays Lord Edgcumbe near £500 a year for this ferry, & bears all the expences of Boats and Boatmen. Whoever crosses pays two pence, but may return witht. further demand.—

Mr. Sleep, the tenant, of the Ferry, a respectable looking and very civil Man, walked with me to the Park gate which is near the Ferry, and the woman who lives in the Park gate House gave me all the information I wanted to enable me to go to the principal points of view. I walked up to what is called the *White Seat* from whence there is a most extensive view including from Saltram, Lord Borringdon's, and Catwater on the right to Hamoaze & the river Tamar, on the left. Plymouth,—Stone House, & Dock, lie between these two points, and all the principal buildings, the Citadel,—Military Hospital, Governors House, Barracks

&c. &c. are seen, with a long line of distant Hills, of which Dartmore forms a considerable part. From the distance at which the objects are seen they appear small, but the great variety of matter, with the consideration of the great naval & military power which is there exhibited gives the Scene much interest. In this view Plymouth Sound a wide expanse of water & the most exposed part of any where ships lie for protection when strong winds prevail, separates Mount Edgcumbe from the Plymouth Shore. St. Nicholas Island is the boundary of the Sound, & from this point the Sea is called Hamoaze. The whole of this view is seen from nearly the highest point of the park, over a thick wood consisting of noble Oak and large beech trees, with, in some parts, masses of Fir trees. Having remained in this situation sometime I walked across the Hill to the opposite side from whence the Ocean filled nearly the whole space that came within the eye,—the rock called Mew stone, & being on the left nearly touching a point of land, and on the right another point of land, but all was bare & steril.

CHAPTER LXXXVI

1809

Issure, Please God

October 11.—Maker tower, a land mark, on the height of Mount Edgcumbe, stood on my right hand.—Having viewed this contrast to the opposite scene, I walked down the Hill, & went to several points where seats were judiciously placed, commanding some of the best views at different elevations.—After having passed some hours in the park I returned from my walk to the lodge at the gate where I sat a while with the gate keeper, a good-humoured old woman. She had the Devonshire dialect very strong *issure* (Yes sure) which is universal among them. She laughed at Her provincial Habit, but continually repeated it. She said that of the people of this part of Devonshire it had been said, that—"Yes sure, please God, and Lord Edgcumbe, and the great Dog (A Dog of great size, kept by a Lord Edgcumbe), was to them everything."

In All their Finery

She told me that Lord Edgcumbe allows the park gate to be opened every Monday to the inhabitants of Plymouth, Stonehouse & Dock, who come decently dressed. On these days they come in all their finery, & bring their dinners or tea & strole abt. as they please. On the 22nd of May last 680 persons came to the Park; and on the 19th of June 905. All are required to put down their names in a Book which she shewed me. Soldiers & Sailors (except Officers) are excluded from this permission. On other days strangers are admitted, but application must be made by a note to His Lordship, and their names entered in another book. —She spoke of the death of Lady Edgcumbe. She died in 1806 of a lingering complaint which was thought to be a consumption, but on opening Her after Her death it was found to be a liver complaint and that the liver had adhered to the side. The medical men then sd. Had they known Her complaint they cd. have cured it. She left 5 children, three Sons and 2 daughters. The Sons are at school, the daughters young women 17 & 19 years old.—Lord Edgcumbe has property at Plympton & keeps a Steward there, and annually attends at the election of Mayor, and from what I could learn influencing the return of members to parliament for that Borough. Between 4 and 5 oClock rain began to fall, which caused

a scramble for Diligences at Dock to go to Plymouth, but having again crossed the Ferry, after waiting a little while I obtained a place with four young women, and got back to the Pope's head Inn before 6 oClock.—*

Hamoaze at The Ferry is reckoned to be near Half a mile over, but to me it did not appear to be so much.—We had again an excellent dinner and wine, and some conversation with Mr. Curgenven, our Landlord. He told us that it had been proposed and advertised that there wd. be a great dinner on the 25th. of October on acct. of the King entering the 50th year of His reign: But that the offer which had been made to Him to provide it He wd. not accept being only 5 shillings a Head for eating, as for that sum He cd. not provide a dinner to do Himself or the meeting credit on such an occasion. He offered to provide a dinner and desert for half a guinea a Head, or to take the management of the whole at their expence for 25 guineas, which would subject Him to very great inconvenience as well as His family, and wd. be well earned. He spoke of His wines & sd. He had the best Claret, Champaigne, Hock & Vin de Grave in the kingdom. However good His Portugal wines are He reckons His French wines better, having availed himself of every opportunity when choice wine was to be obtained.—He mentioned a party who sometime ago dined at His House. 20 gentlemen & 7 ladies. He gave them a dinner that was highly approved, and before the Cloth was drawn there was drank, 19 Bottles of Hock, 8 of Madeira, and 4 of Vin de Grave. Sir John Colpoys was in the Chair.—Our Whitings to-day, were broiled & dressed with a pudding in the belly, admirably.

The Toast of the Season

October 12.—At 10 oClock we set off for Bickham, Sir Wm. Elfords, seven miles & a half from Plymouth, six miles of which or more is upon the road to Tavistoke. The country we passed through is naked of trees & uninteresting. When we arrived at Bickham Sir Willm. proposed to us to go to Maristow, Sir Manasseh Lopes House.† Accordingly He took my Brother in His Gig, and I rode a Poney.—Maristow is abt. 3 miles from Bickham.

Maristow House was built 45 or 50 years ago by a Mr. Heywood who

* Plymouth people of to-day may be interested in the following description of an exceptional winter experienced in January, 1810. The account, which Farington extracts from a newspaper of the period, is as follows:

"January 20th.—After 6 weeks of incessant rain the inhabitants of Plymouth were surprised with the most severe frost ever known in that Southern Climate. The thermometer on Tuesday morning, Jany. 17th. in a South situation in the open air, stood at 18 degrees, viz.: 14 degrees below the freezing point. Part of the River Tamar, from New Passage, was so frozen over, that Boats broke through it, and the Oars cracked the ice with their strokes."

† See next chapter and footnote.

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had 4 daugrs. Coheirisses,—the eldest the much spoken of Mrs. Musters,* —another married Admiral Bertie ;† and a third Mr. Orby Hunter.‡— We found Lady and Mrs. Lopes at home & had a Sandwich with them. & Sir Wm. took us over the House in which there are excellent rooms and great accomodation & a very neat Chapel.—

From Maristow we rode along the banks of the Tavy up the river & soon came into grounds belonging to Buckland Abbey the property by inheritance of Lord Heathfield who by a female bears relation to Sir Francis Drake the great navigator who posessed this estate which had formerly belonged to an Abbey. The ride along the Banks of the river in this part is very beautiful a narrow valley inclosed by woods through which in those which rise above the river rocks appear. The scene is very secluded & excites a solemn & agreeable sentiment.—From hence we returned to Bickham & dined before 5 oClock.—

Prize Money

After dinner Mr. Elford, Son to Sir Willm. came. He is an Officer in the Devon Militia.—Sir Willm. spoke of His neighbour Admiral Sawyer whose Father in conjunction with Captn. Pownal, both commanding Frigates, took the rich Spanish prize, the Hermione, which produced to them 70 or 80,000 a share ; but Captn. Sawyer previous to His sailing had made an agreement with Captn. Pierrepoint, the present Earl Manvers, to divide the profits of any capture either might make. Accordingly Captn. Sawyer retained only one half of his prize money.

* Sophia Catherine, daughter of James Modyford Heywood, born in 1758, married to John Musters, of Colwick, in 1776 or 1777, was the mother of John Musters, who married Mary Chaworth, the "Mary" of Byron's poem "The Dream."

Miss Burney, speaking in her diary of the "pleasing remains of the beauty of Lady Pembroke and Lady Di Beauclerk," says : "But the present beauty, whose remains our children (*i.e.*, nieces) may talk of, is a Mrs. Musters, an exceedingly pretty woman, who is the reigning toast of the season" [of 1779]. The Diarist also said "most beautiful, but most unhappy." There is an allusion to her unhappiness in the following note :

Mrs. Barrett repeats an anecdote related by a gentleman who saw Mrs. Musters at a ball in Brighton. He was requested to give Mrs. Musters a glass of water ; "it was turbid and chalky ; upon which she said, as she drank it, 'Chalk is thought to be a cure for heart-burn : I wonder whether it will cure heart-ache ?'"

Her beauty attracted Sir Joshua Reynolds, who painted several portraits of her, including one full-length, showing her as "Hebe," and another in profile with the head of a child resting on her right shoulder. The latter is believed to be No. 891 in the Tate Gallery.

† Sir Albemarle Bertie (1755-1824) became a vice-admiral in 1808 and admiral six years later.

‡ Probably George Orby Hunter (1773 ?-1843), the translator of Byron into French. The register of deaths at Dieppe shows that "Georges Orby Orby Hunter, Colonel in English infantry, of supposed age of 70, parentage and wife unknown, and having had domicile at No. 6, Grand Rue, Dieppe, died there on 26 April, 1843."

MRS. SOPHIA MUSTERS.

Engraved by J. R. Smith, after Sir Joshua Reynolds.

[*To face p.* 290.

CHAPTER LXXXVII

1809

Beauty and Frailty

October 12.—Lord Borringdon in June last married Miss Talbot daugr. of a Surgeon & Apothecary at Wymondham in Norfolk. Mrs. Opie was much acquainted with Her and wrote to Sir Willm. Elford that Lord Borringdon had made a rare choice, for "He had married beauty, virtue, talents, and temper."—When Sir Willm. wrote a letter of congratulation to His Lordship He quoted this passage as having been received from a Lady who knew Miss Talbot.*—Lady Sarah Paget (late Lady Borringdon) now lives with Her Husband Sir Arthur, at Sidmouth, where they keep one man servant only. Such is Her change of situation in life. She had one Child, a Son, by Lord Borringdon.—Sir Willm. said that while they lived together they appeared to him to be very happy, but she is a weak woman.

The Essence of Judaism

Sir Manasseh Lopez is descended from a Spanish Jew family which had long resided in Jamaica.† He purchased the estate of Maristow

* As recorded in the Diary under May 24th, 1808, Lady Boringdon left her husband's house in Portland Place with Sir Arthur Paget, son of the Earl of Uxbridge.

The marriage, contracted on June 20, 1804, between Viscount Boringdon, afterwards the first Earl of Morley, and Augusta, second daughter of John Earl of Westmorland, was dissolved by Act of Parliament on February 14, 1809. There was no surviving issue. Lady Boringdon, who afterwards married the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Paget, was the younger sister of Sarah Sophia Fane, who became the wife of the fifth Earl of Jersey.

On August 23 of the same year (according to Burke) Lord Boringdon married Frances, only daughter of Thomas Talbot, of Gonville, Norfolk. Lord Boringdon was created Earl of Morley in 1815, and died on March 14, 1840; his second wife on December 7, 1857. Edmund, their only son, succeeded his father.

† Sir Manasseh Massey Lopes (1755-1831), politician, the only son of Mordecai Rodriguez Lopes, of Clapham, Surrey, was born in Jamaica. In 1802 he conformed to the Church of England, and became a member of Parliament. Procuring his return for Grampound in Cornwall by dividing £2,000 among the sixty freeholders of the borough, he was sentenced at Exeter in 1819 to two years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of £1,000. Pending this trial he had been elected for Barnstaple in 1818, and he was unseated and again fined and imprisoned for having spent a large sum in bribes. On his release from prison he was returned for his pocket borough of Westbury in 1823, but resigned to make way for Robert Peel on his rejection by the University of Oxford in 1829. Lopes died at Maristow House on March 26, 1831, leaving a fortune of £800,000. He had no male child, and he was succeeded in the baronetcy by his nephew and heir, Ralph Franco, who then assumed the surname Lopes. His son, Sir Henry Charles Lopes (1828-1899), became Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal and first Baron Ludlow.

abt. 9 years ago, and, as I understood, for abt. £100,000. He posesses 2800 acres of land in this country, but there is much of it common land. When He made the purchase, He considered how much he cd. make in every way by His bargain, & in consequence of advancing claims for trifling matters has had disputes . . . yet with all this desire to obtain trifling sums when He lost the election at Evesham, which cost Him £10,000 He did not appear to mind it, He has no male child, and has had the Baronetage made in reversion to [a] young man of the name of Franco who is now educating at Oxford. I remarked on [the] Jew look of Miss Lopez, but Sir Willm. sd. young Franco is in His countenance the very essence of judaism distilled from a thousand Jews.—Sir Manasseh is abt. 53 or 4 years old & with all His peculiarities is a good natured civil neighbour.—

The Borough of Plympton is influenced by Lord Mount Edgcumbe & a Mr. Treby who posesses the large House near Plympton. Lord Borringdon has no effectual interest in it.

The Games of Devon and Cornwall

We talked of the Customs of the people in Cornwall & Devonshire. The Olympic game, as it may be called, in Cornwall is wrestling. The combatants seize each other by the shoulders, and strive to throw their antagonist which they do by what is called a hug, sometimes with such force as to dislocate the shoulder.—In common personal contentions arising from quarrels they fight with their fists, and do not allow of seizing the Hair or of striking when one of the combatants is on the ground. They are very provincial in acting together when opposed to people of other Counties, & have a common saying "One and all."—

The games of the Devonshire people are cudgel playing and wrestling. In the former no blow goes for anything but one that strikes above the chin and draws blood. Such a blow is called a Hit, & He who receives it is considered to be conquered. In their wrestling they have a barbarous custom of kicking the shins, so as sometimes to cause wounds which confine a man for a month. But in this county also when they fight with fists in their personal quarrels all blows must be given while the combatants are upon their feet, and pulling the Hair, or striking while either has fallen, is not allowed. In this respect differing from the barbarous habits in many parts of Lancashire.—

An Amateur Artist

October 13.—Sir Willm. Elford took us in his carriage to Plymbridge & to some pleasing scenery in its vicinity. On our way we met Captn. Dannis a neighbour of His who was formerly in the Army, but is now in the Devonshire militia. He married a lady who resided near Plymouth, and had a fortune of £40,000. Sir Wm. spoke of his talent for drawing. After having passed sometime at Plym Bridge we proceeded to a village called Ridgeway situated near Plympton, & there called upon Captn.

Hunt, a gentleman who was formerly in the Marines, but has now a military office at Plymouth. We found him lame with a Rheumatick complaint in one knee, which He has had several years. His great amusement is painting landscape, and the walls of His rooms were covered with his works, executed with some skill. One of the pictures had been exhibited at the Royal Academy. I was much impressed with the appearance of agreeable dispositions in both Capt. & Mrs. Hunt.

From Ridgeway we went to Saltram House, Lord Borringdon's, to see the pictures. While we were in the Salon Sir Willm. was called out & soon returned accompanied by Lord & Lady Borringdon, who invited us to come to Saltram, and after some conversation we accepted the invitation for the following day to dinner & to stay till Monday morning.

The Quality of Oak

The expence of Ship-building was spoken of as being now very great owing to the high price of timber, and Mr. Perrin observed that fir is much made use of for the outside of Ships, which in the end is bad oeconomy, as in five years it begins to decay and wants repair. He spoke of the quality of Oak timber. He said Oak, if kept constantly wet or dry will last a great length of time, but if exposed to be wet and dry, it perishes & that this effect is seen in Ships, as it is observed that the part of a ship which soonest decays is that between wind and water as it is called.— He said the expence of making the lower main mast of a first rate man of war is now £1700.—

Pictures at Mr. Poole Carew's—Antony near Plymouth.—

Portrait of the Earl of Coventry—½ length,—expressed to be soon finished, in a letter from Kersaboom, the painter of it, price with the frame £16 10. 0 letter dated—1694.

Picture by Wootton—subject Nymph's & Diana, highly finished—painted in 1707—price £2 3. 0.

Picture by Wootton, a Hunting piece, in which a portrait of Lord Coventry—2 Horses, 3 men—a stag & several Dogs—4 feet 6 by 4 feet 4—price £10 15. 0. painted in 1714.

A Pug Dog, by Wyck, 2 feet 5 by 2 feet—Price £2 3. 0.

A large Hunting piece by Wyck—a Portrait of the Earl of Coventry—with Horses & a pack of Dogs 7 feet by 5 feet 7.

A Portrait of Lady Coventry by Sir Godfrey Kneller—Half-length—Price £30 0. 0.

Smith in 1742 recd. 20 guineas for a picture of two figures, Half lengths, —the lowest Class of painting—for a Three quarter portrait He had 4 guineas each.

Lens, in 1678 had for a drawing with black lead pencil on Vellum a small head highly finished, £10. 0. 0.

CHAPTER LXXXVIII

1809

Peace in the East

October 21.—Peace has been signed between Great Britain and Turkey.—Sir Harford Jones* has also signed a peace with Persia, and the whole French Mission are expelled from that Country.

On the 21st. the Duke of Devonshire was married at Burlington House, Chiswick, to Lady Elizabeth Forster, widow of the Hon : John Forster, and daugr. of the late Earl of Bristol. No branch of the House of Cavendish, says the *London Chronicle*, was present or prepared for the event ; only two gentlemen from Doctors Commons were present.

The King's Jubilee

October 25th being the anniversary of his Majesty's Coronation when He entered the *50th year* of His *reign*, there were illuminations & general rejoicings in London & throughout the kingdom.

Sir David Dundas commander in Chief issued an Order for a general amnesty & forgiveness for all delinquents confined for offences of a military nature, upon the joyful occasion of His Majesty entering the 50th. yr. of His reign.—

November 6th. (Monday) David Wilkie and George Dawe were elected Associates of the Royal Academy.

November 8.—This day died Paul Sandby R.A. at His House St. George's Row, Oxford Turnpike, aged 84.†

* Sir Harford Jones (1764-1847), diplomatist and author, represented England at the Court of Persia from 1807 to 1811. In 1826 he added the name of Brydges in commemoration of his descent on his mother's side from the family of Brydges of Old Colwall, in Herefordshire.

† Paul Sandby was born at Nottingham in 1725. In early life he and his brother Thomas held appointments in the military drawing department at the Tower of London. Paul, after the rebellion in 1745-46, under the direction of Colonel David Watson, assisted in "the military survey of new road to Fort George, and of the northern and western parts of the Highlands." Later, in 1768, he became a foundation member of the Royal Academy. Sandby was most industrious, and was one of the originators of topographical art in England. See the "Thomas and Paul Sandby," published by William Sandby in 1892.

December 8.—Decr. 7th. at Hick's Hall, John Tyre, an inhabitant of Islington, was sentenced to two months imprisonment in Newgate, for bathing himself in the New River, and afterwards running naked in the field in front of the Houses of Highbury Place. The Court declared it subversive of public decency.

On Thursday, Decr. 14th. a numerous Assembly of those who have contended for Old Prices at Covent Garden Theatre met at the Crown & Anchor Tavern and dined together. Mr. Clifford in the Chair.—After dinner Clifford informed the company that there had been a message to Him from Mr. Kemble which ended in an interview. Mr. Kemble expressed every disposition to conciliate, as far as he shd. he authorised to do. Mr. Kemble was then in the House, & if the company wd. give Him the assurance that Mr. Kemble shd. not experience any incivility He wd. be happy to introduce Him.—The applauses of the company were considered an assurance.—Mr. Kemble was placed on a seat at the right hand of Mr. Clifford.—

To charges which had been made, Mr. Kemble first replied,—"That as to the Magistrates reading the riot act it was a proceeding of theirs unknown to the Proprietors of the Theatre."

Kemble Applauded

The demands made were,—First that private boxes should, in number and in situation, be the same as they were in 1802 before Mr. Kemble became a Proprietor and Manager of the Old Covent Garden Theatre. 2nd. that the price of admission to the Pit should be reduced to 3s. 6d. but that the demand of 7 shillings for the Boxes should be allowed. 3d. that an apology on the part of the Managers would be expected, and that Brandon on acct. of His bad conduct, shd. forthwith be dismissed. 4th. That all prosecutions and actions on each side should be quashed.—These resolutions were agreed to except the dismissal of Brandon, which Mr. Kemble had no authority to do.—

On Friday night the 15th. Mr. Kemble announced from the Stage that Brandon had been removed from His office.—Mr. Kemble also made an apology in His own name & that of the other proprietors for improper persons having been admitted to the Theatre.—Mr. Kemble then performed the character of Penruddock & was much applauded.—

Wardle v. Mrs. Clarke

December 11.—This day in the Court of Kings Bench an action brought by Coll. Wardle against Wrights, Senior & Junr. upholsterers, & Mrs. Clarke for a conspiracy to cause him to pay for goods had by Mrs. Clarke from [the] said Wrights.—The trial began at two oClock & concluded abt. 11 at night when the Jury found the Defendants *not guilty*. The Jury consulted in the Box abt. 5 minutes. Council for Coll. Wardle—Mr. Alley.—For Defendants—Attorney General & Mr. Garrow.—Lord

Ellenborough gave a severe charge against Coll. Wardle.—The Dukes of York & Kent, & Gloucester were upon the Bench; also Lords Moira & Chichester.—Mr. Alley stated that Lord Chichester paid £10,000 for suppressing the book intended to have been published by Mrs. Clarke respecting the Duke of York.—*

G. M. Woodward the Caricaturist, recently came in a Coach to the Brown Bear, Bow-street, where appearing to be very ill, He was taken care of and soon died.†

The Chancellorship

December 16.—On Thursday evening the 14th. inst. the Contest for the Chancellorship of Oxford terminated,—the numbers being—

Lord Grenville	406.
Lord Eldon	393.
	13.
Duke of Beaufort	238. (Voted 1037)

The number of those who were entitled to vote amounted to 1282.—All the Bishops, who have a vote, it is understood voted for Lord Grenville, except two, who, it is reported voted for Lord Eldon.—The Convocation met on Wednesday morning the 13th. & the polling continued during [the] day & night, without interruption until its conclusion.—

December 19.—The *Liverpool Advertiser* says.—E. Satterthwaite is now living in the North part of this Country. He Has 5 Children living whose ages together make 257 years,—36 Grandchildren whose ages make 712 years;—and 7 Great Grandchildren which make 18 years—in all 987 years.

The *St. James's Chronicle* gives the following extract of a letter from Philadelphia, Nov. 10: "The Emperor Napoleon has created Mrs. Jerome Patterson of Baltimore, a Duchess of the House of Napoleon, with a suitable establishment of 40,000 Crowns per annum. Her Son, a Prince of the French Empire: Coll. Toupard, late of the American Revolutionary Army, is appointed Governor of the young Prince, with the rank of General, and a splendid salary. He has left Philadelphia for Baltimore, to take upon himself the duties of his appointment. Baltimore is to be the Imperial and *Royal residence* for the present."

* Colonel Wardle (1762?-1833) was a soldier and politician. It will be recalled by readers of the Diary that he on January 27, 1809, brought forward an unsuccessful motion in the House of Commons against the Duke of York in connection with the scandals associated with him and Mary Anne Clarke. Afterwards Wardle's financial troubles forced him to go to the Continent, and he died in Florence on November 30, 1833, aged seventy-one.

† George Moulard Woodward (1760?-1809) received no artistic training, but, coming to London with an allowance from his father, he soon won popularity as a social caricaturist in the manner of Bunbury. Of dissipated habits, Woodward lived mostly in taverns and died, as stated, in November, 1809.

December 21.—According to the Will of the late Duke of Portland, says the *St. James's Chronicle* every domestic that lived in his service 15 years has an annuity to the amount of his yearly salary, and every other who lived with him a year is to have a years wages. He has left £100 a year for life to His French Cook, exclusive of the Income tax, who has since been taken into the service of the Prince of Wales, at a salary of £200 per annum.—

On Wednesday, Decr. 20th. the Corporation of London presented an address to His Majesty remarking on the quarrels among His ministers, & requesting an inquiry to be made into the conduct of the late expedition to Holland. Mr. Ryder, Secry. of State, read His Majesty's answer, not noticing the ministerial quarrels and expressing that though the object of the expedition had only in part succeeded He did not think it necessary to order any inquiry into the conduct of the Officers of the Army & Navy who served conjointly; adding that Parliament wd. in its wisdom require such papers as to them shd. seem fit.—

Wellesley Family Posts

Marquiss of Wellesley, Now Secretary of State for foreign department.
Lord Wellington, Commander in Chief in Spain.
Hon: Henry Wellesley, Ambassador to Spain.
[William] Wellesley, Secretary of State for Ireland.*

* On becoming heir to the estates of his cousin, William Pole, he assumed the additional name of Pole in 1778. He was created Baron Maryborough in 1821, and in 1842 he succeeded to the Irish Earldom of Mornington.

END OF VOL. V.

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